



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

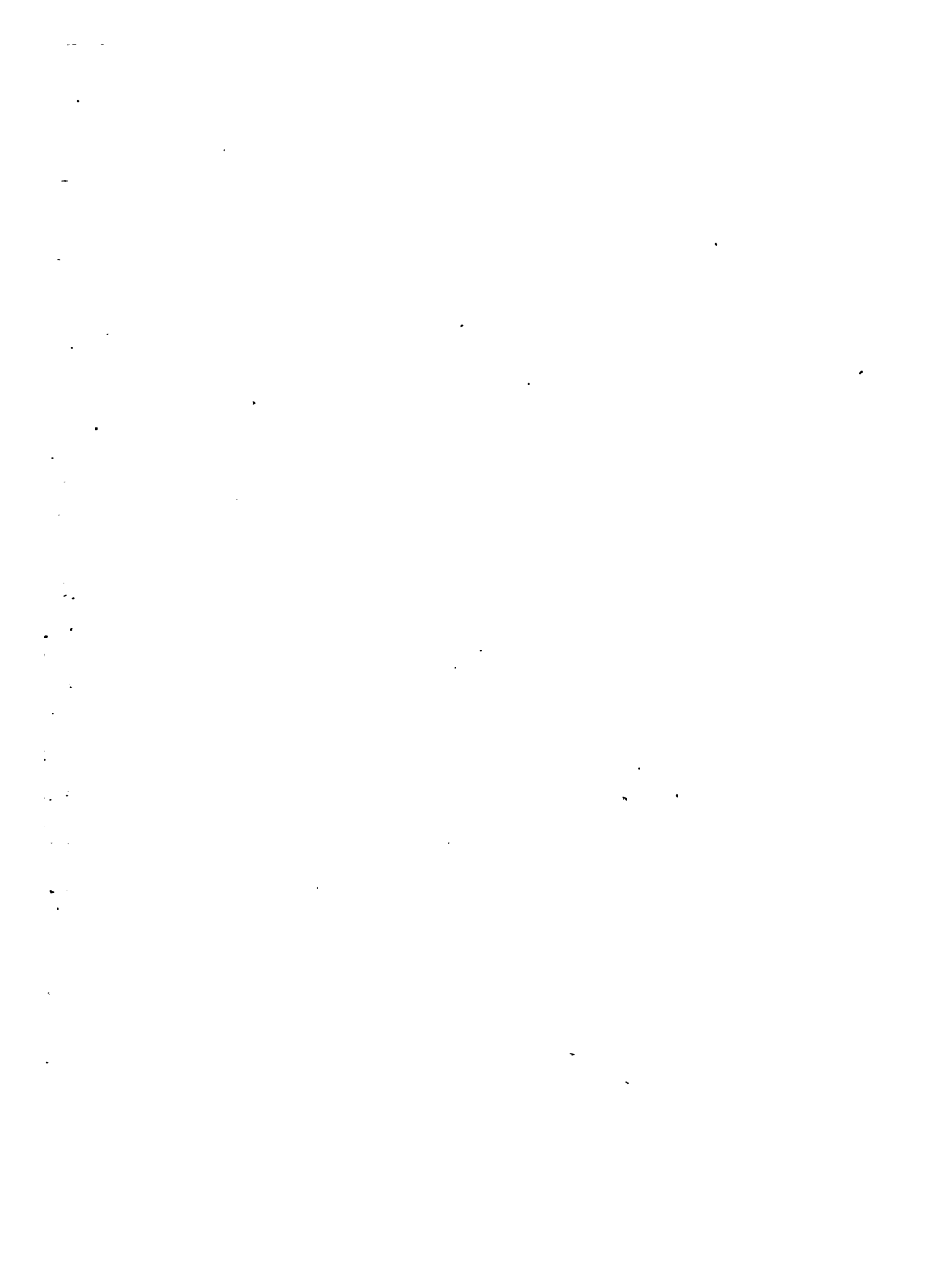
u R 5725.16



Harvard College Library

FROM

Pres. A. Lawrence Lowell



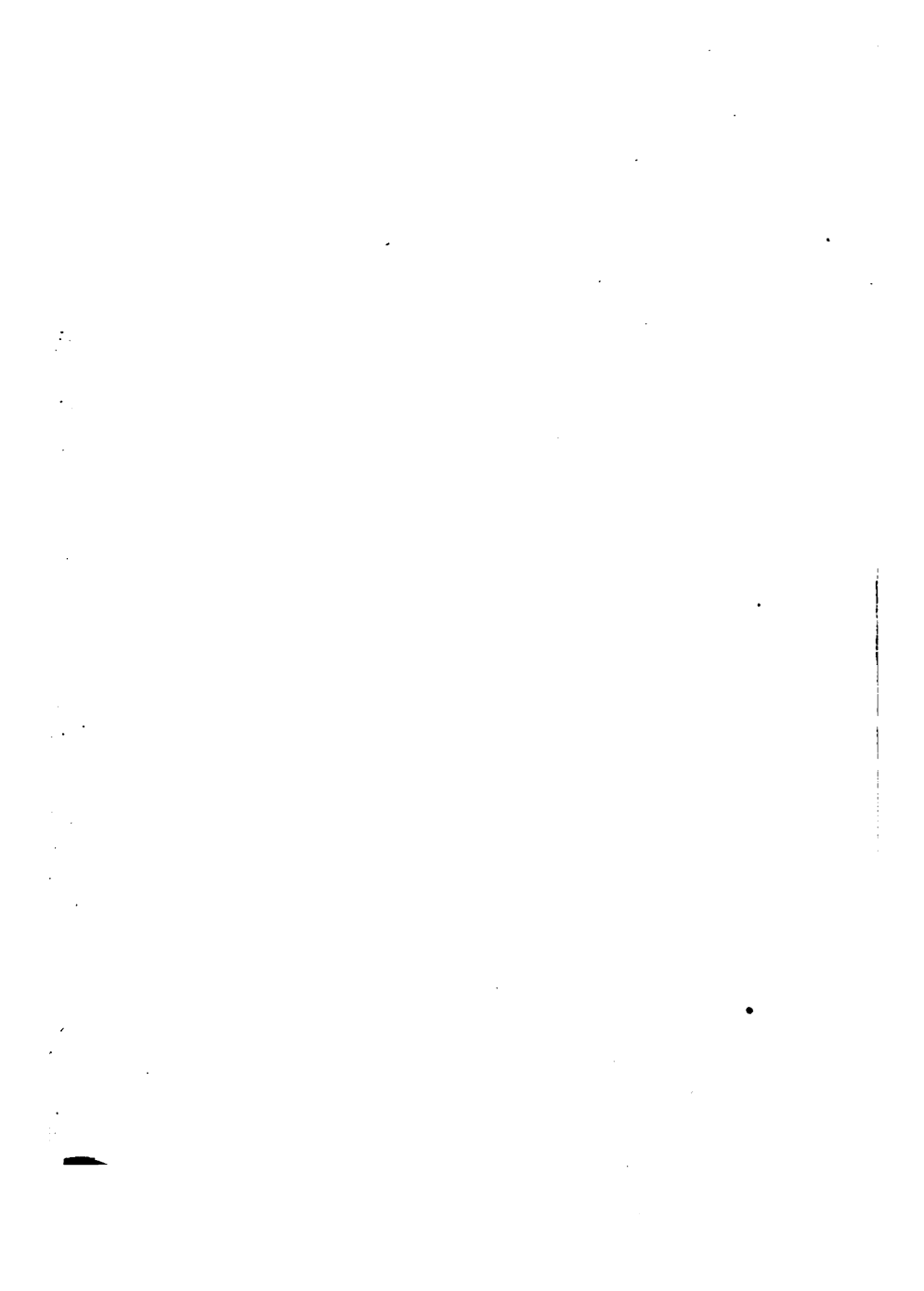
Educ R 5725.16



Harvard College Library

FROM

Pres. A. Lawrence Lowell



Slatter and Rose,

16 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.



University Booksellers, New and Second-hand.

A VARIED STOCK OF STUDY BOOKS
ALWAYS ON VIEW.

EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE EX-
ECUTION OF SPECIAL ORDERS QUICKLY.

SCARCE BOOKS ADVERTISED FOR FREE
OF CHARGE, AND PRICES REPORTED.

University Stationers:

NOTE BOOKS. COLLEGE STATIONERY.
WRITING TABLE FITTINGS.

VISITING CARDS. FOUNTAIN PENS.
PLAYING CARDS.

FIXTURE CARDS. MENU CARDS.

University Newsagents:

EARLY DELIVERY OF LONDON PAPERS
IN OR OUT OF COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL MAGAZINES ON SALE
AS PUBLISHED.

University Printing and Die Stamping a Spécialité.

TELEPHONE 0337.

Slatter and Rose,

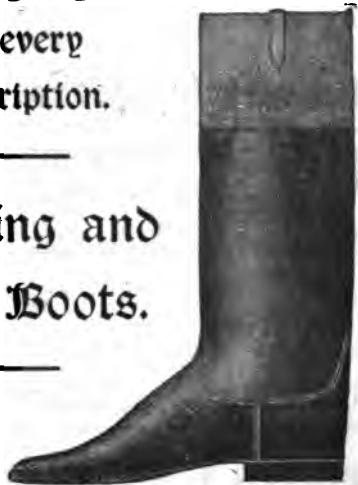
**16 High Street,
Oxford.**

DUCKER & SON,



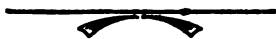
Leggings
of every
description.

**Hunting and
Polo Boots.**



Bootmakers,

6 TURL STREET, OXFORD.



*All measurements are registered and models made
and kept to suit the requirements of the feet.*

J. POOLE & Co.

(Established 1854),

EDUCATIONAL BOOKSELLERS,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.



**THE LARGEST STOCK in London of
Second-hand School, Classical, and
Mathematical Books.**



Scientific and Theological Books.

BOOKS FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS.

**104 CHARING CROSS ROAD,
LONDON, W.C.**



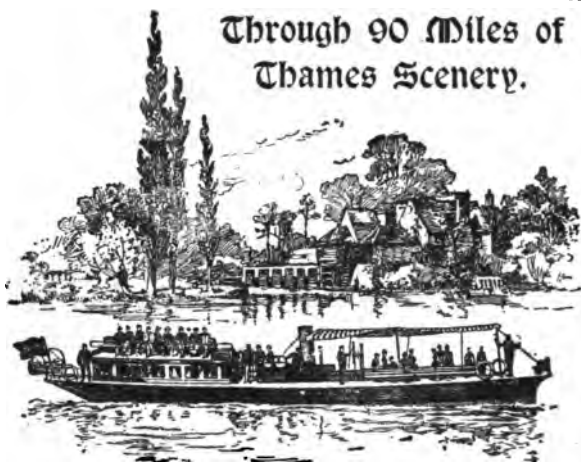
ALL ENQUIRIES AS TO PRICES OF BOOKS ANSWERED.

KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

Delightful Steamer Trips

Through 90 Miles of
Thames Scenery.



SALOON STEAMERS run Daily between OXFORD, HENLEY and KINGSTON during the Summer.

DOWN TRIP.		UP TRIP.	
Oxford, depart . . .	9.30 a.m. 2.30 p.m.	Kingston, depart . . .	9.0 a.m. 2.30 p.m.
Wallingford, arr. about	1.40 p.m. 6.40	Windsor, arrive about	1.40 p.m. 7.15
" depart . . .	2.40 9.0 a.m.	" depart . . .	2.40 9.15 a.m.
Henley, arrive about .	7.0 1.30 p.m.	Henley, arrive . . .	7.15 1.40 p.m.
" depart . . .	9.50 a.m. 2.40	" depart . . .	9.0 a.m. 2.40
Windsor, arrive about	1.45 p.m. 7.15	Wallingford, arr. about	1.40 p.m. 7.15
" depart . . .	2.40 9.15 a.m.	" dep. . .	2.40 9.0 a.m.
Kingston, arrive . . .	7.10 1.30 p.m.	Oxford, arrive . . .	7.10 1.15 p.m.

The through journey occupies two days each way, but passengers can join or leave the boat at any of the locks or regular stopping places. Circular Tickets for Combined Railway and Steamer Trips are issued at most of the principal G.W.R. Stations, and at Waterloo, Richmond, and Kingston Stations. L. & S.W.R. Time Table giving full particulars of arrangements, fares, &c., post free, *1d.*

Rowing Boats of all kinds

For Excursions down the River at Charges which include Cartage back to Oxford. Full particulars on application.

Steam, Electric, and Motor Launches

For Hire by the Day or Week, and also for the Trip.

Boats of every description, Canoes, Punts, &c., built to order. A large selection, both New and Second-hand, kept in readiness for Sale or Hire.

Illustrated Price Lists may be had on application.

House Boats for Sale or Hire, and also built to order.

SALTER BROTHERS,
Boat Builders,
FOLLY BRIDGE, OXFORD.

THE
STUDENT'S HANDBOOK
TO THE UNIVERSITY
AND COLLEGES OF
OXFORD

WITH THE
PROGRAMME OF SPECIAL STUDIES
FOR THE ACADEMICAL YEAR 1906-7

SEVENTEENTH EDITION
REVISED TO SEPTEMBER, 1906

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

M DCCCC VI

[*All rights reserved*]

~~Edms R 5725.16.21~~



Pres. A Lawrence Lowell

Edms R 5725.16

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
LONDON, EDINBURGH
NEW YORK AND TORONTO

26-138
24

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION

THE information contained in previous editions of the Handbook has been to a large extent recast and rearranged, and much new matter added. Those parts of the book which seemed to require it have been written by contributors having special familiarity with the several subjects, and the whole has been carefully revised by an Editor appointed by the Delegates of the Press. The statements contained in the book are believed to be accurate, but they are not official, and are subject to such alterations as may be made from time to time.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	ix

PART I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF RESIDENCE.

CHAPTER I.

ADMISSION AND MATRICULATION :

Admission	1
The Colleges (alphabetical order)	3
Matriculation	21
Incorporation	22
Re-admission and Migration	22

CHAPTER II.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND CLERKSHIPS	24
Subjects of Examination	26
List of Close Scholarships and Exhibitions	28
College Notices (alphabetical order)	32
Abbott Scholarships	63
Squire Scholarships	64

CHAPTER III.

EXPENSES	65
College Notices (alphabetical order)	68

CHAPTER IV.

RESIDENCE AND DISCIPLINE :

1. Terms, Standing, and Residence	85
2. Discipline :	
The Chancellor's Court	88
University Discipline	89
College Discipline	89
Academical Dress	90

CHAPTER V.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS:		PAGE
1. Colonial Scholarships		91
2. American Scholarships		97
3. German Scholarships		101

CHAPTER VI.

WOMEN STUDENTS	102
Notices of Halls	105

PART II.

EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

CHAPTER VII.

BOARDS OF FACULTIES, LECTURES, AND TUITION:	
Boards of Faculties	109
Lectures	111
Tuition	112

CHAPTER VIII.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE	114
I. Responsions	115
Additional Subjects at Responsions	122
Examination for Students of Medicine	124
Examination in the Greek Language only	124
Examination in Latin Prose Composition only	124
II. First Public Examination	125
Avenues to a Degree	125
(Table of Alternative Examinations)	129
1. Holy Scripture	131
2. Greek and Latin Literature, Pass School	132
" " " Honour School	135
3. Honour School of Mathematics	142
III. Second Public Examination	143
1. Pass School	144

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
2. Honour Schools	150
1. Literae Humaniores	153
2. Mathematics	162
3. Natural Science	164
4. Jurisprudence	173
5. Modern History	178
6. Theology	186
7. Oriental Studies	191
8. English Language and Literature	193
9. Modern European Languages	196

CHAPTER IX.

THE SUPERIOR DEGREES	200
Theology	200
Law	200
Medicine	202

CHAPTER X.

SPECIAL DEGREES:

I. In Letters and Science	213
II. In Music	218

CHAPTER XI.

DEGREES: CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS	224
Conditions of each Degree	225
Degrees in absence	231
Re-admission of Graduates	232
Certificates of Graduation	232

CHAPTER XII.

PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS:

1. Incorporation	233
2. Affiliated Colleges and Colonial and Indian Universities	235
3. Candidates not being European British Subjects	237

PART III.

CHAPTER XIII.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES	PAGE 241
--	-------------

CHAPTER XIV.

COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS	253
-------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XV.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES :	
1. Army Candidates	256
2. Examination for the Civil Service, Home, Indian, and Colonial	261
3. Clerkships in the House of Commons	267
4. Clerkships in the Foreign Office, &c.	267
5. Student Interpreterships	268
6. Egyptian and Sudanese Civil Services	268
7. Oxford University Appointments Committee	269

CHAPTER XVI.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS :	
I. Elementary	270
II. Secondary : Diploma in Education	271

CHAPTER XVII.

EXTRA-ACADEMICAL TEACHING AND EXAMINATIONS :	
I. Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board	275
II. Local Examinations	280
III. University Extension Teaching	283

CHAPTER XVIII.

INSTITUTIONS :	
1. Bodleian Library	291
2. Taylorian Institution	294
3. Radcliffe Library	295
4. College Libraries	297
All Souls (Codrington) Library	298
{ 5. Ashmolean Museum	298
{ 6. University Galleries	301
7. University Museum	303
8. Botanic Garden	315
9. Radcliffe Observatory	317
10. College Scientific Institutions	319
11. Indian Institute	320

INTRODUCTION.

THE University is a body corporate invested with all the usual powers of corporations, and also with various peculiar privileges, such as the right of exercising jurisdiction civil and criminal over its members, the right of returning two representatives to the House of Commons, and the power of conferring degrees.

It is open without respect of birth, age, or creed to all persons who satisfy the appointed officers that they are likely to derive educational advantage from its membership: and, subject only to necessary limitations of academical standing, any person who has been admitted as a member is eligible to compete for all its prizes and distinctions, save only that Degrees in Divinity are confined to members of the Church of England.

The members of the University are at present over thirteen thousand in number. They are either 'graduates,' members who have taken a degree, or 'undergraduates,' members who have not yet taken a degree. There are more than nine thousand graduates and over 3,600 undergraduates. Only a small proportion of the graduates are in residence, and only a small proportion of the undergraduates are not in residence. The graduates who are not in residence are all those who have left Oxford after taking a degree in the ordinary course and have retained their position as members of the University by the payment of certain dues; the graduates who are in residence consist chiefly of those who are engaged in the educational work of the University or in research. The undergraduates who are in residence are, of course, those who are going through the ordinary course of academical study which precedes the taking of a degree; the undergraduates not in residence are those whose academical course has been for some cause interrupted, or who have not formally taken the degree for which they have

qualified themselves by passing examinations and by residence, but who have not severed their connexion with the University by taking their names off the books and ceasing to pay annual dues.

Those members of the University who have not taken the degree of Master of Arts or of Doctor of Civil Law, Medicine, or Divinity have no share in the government of the University. This is in the hands of three bodies:—

1. 'Convocation,' which consists of all the members of the University who have taken the degrees of Master of Arts or of Doctor of Medicine, Civil Law or Divinity, resident or non-resident.

2. 'The Congregation of the University,' which consists of certain *ex officio* members, and of all members of Convocation who reside in Oxford within one mile and a half of Carfax for 140 days in the year.

3. 'The Hebdomadal Council,' which consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the ex-Vice-Chancellor, for a certain period after the expiration of his term of office, the two Proctors, and eighteen members elected by Congregation. Six of these must be chosen from the Heads of Colleges and Halls, six from the Professors, and six from members of Convocation of five years' standing.

Besides the Congregation of the University, which was established by Act of Parliament in 1854, there is another 'House of Congregation,' now generally called 'The Ancient House of Congregation.' The framers of the Act of 1854 intended this Congregation to be superseded by the Congregation of the University, but the Act only established the new body in addition to the old. The Ancient House consists of all Doctors and Masters of Arts for the space of two years after their admission to their respective degrees, all Professors, University Examiners, resident Doctors, and all Heads and Deans of Colleges and Principals of Halls. Its only powers are now the granting of ordinary degrees, which, after the requirements of the University have been satisfied, is a pure formality, and the confirmation of the appointment of Examiners.

The Hebdomadal Council alone has the power of initiating legislation. A new statute framed by it must be promulgated in the Congregation of the University, which may adopt, reject, or amend it. In its approved form it must be submitted to Convocation, which may adopt or reject, but cannot amend it. Besides confirming or rejecting statutes which have passed Congregation,

Convocation transacts much of the ordinary business of the University by means of 'Decrees.' It confers honorary degrees and also degrees granted by Decree or Diploma. It sanctions petitions to Parliament, authorizes the affixing of the University seal when necessary, and its members elect the University representatives in Parliament. But no proposals can be made to Convocation which have not been sanctioned by the Hebdomadal Council.

The Chancellor of the University, elected for life by Convocation, is a non-resident officer, so that the executive power in the University is chiefly in the hands of his deputy, the Vice-Chancellor, who is annually nominated by him from among the Heads of Colleges¹, the two officers called Proctors annually elected by the Colleges and Halls in rotation, and various committees or 'Delegacies' appointed by Council, Congregation, or Convocation.

The Colleges are corporate bodies distinct from the corporate body which forms the University. They are not even, at all events directly, subject to laws and regulations made by the University; they manage their own property and elect their own officers, and the Proctors have no powers within their walls. Certain officers of the Colleges have, indeed, certain privileges in the University, and some University professors are entitled to certain privileges and emoluments in Colleges, and in many matters the Colleges and the University recognize each other's regulations. But the true key to the intimate relation which exists between the University and the Colleges is to be found in the fact that the great majority of the members of the University belong to the Colleges, and that all who belong to the various Colleges are at the same time members of the University.

In strictness only those are members of a College who are members of the corporation or foundation of that College. In all the Colleges except All Souls, Christ Church, and Keble², this consists

¹ It has become the custom for the Chancellor to re-nominate the Vice-Chancellor three times, so that the office is held for four years in all. It is also the custom for the Heads of Colleges to be nominated in the order of their election as Heads. The present Chancellor is George, Viscount Goschen, D.C.L., Hon. Fellow of Oriel. (Since 1903.) The present Vice-Chancellor is Thomas Herbert Warren, M.A., President of Magdalen. (Since 1906.)

² At All Souls there are no Scholars; at Keble there are no Fellows; Christ Church is a Chapter as well as a College, and consequently the

of the Head¹, the Fellows, the Scholars, and sometimes a few other members with various titles. This fact, however, is now only of historical importance. At the present time not only persons who are on the foundation of a College, but all members of the University whose names are on its books are always considered members of that College. Thus the College includes not only the Head, Fellows, and Scholars, but also a much larger number of persons consisting of, firstly, undergraduates called 'Commoners,' who have been admitted to a share in the privileges allowed by the Colleges to their members; and secondly, graduates who have gone through the ordinary academical course, whether as Commoners or Scholars of the College, and have for the most part, of course, left Oxford. By members of the governing body of a College and those who do business with them, 'the College' is naturally often used to signify the governing body of the College, that is to say in the case of nineteen of the Colleges, the Head and Fellows. Undergraduates, on the other hand, sometimes use the term as if it included none but the undergraduate members of the College.

The only Academical Hall at present in existence is St. Edmund Hall, which will be partially united to Queen's College on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the principalship. Its constitution differs from that of the Colleges; it is not a corporate body, and has no Fellows or Scholars.

Private Halls exist under a Statute of the University passed in 1882 (in substitution for one passed in 1855), according to which the Vice-Chancellor and Hebdomadal Council are allowed to license a member of Convocation above the age of twenty-eight to open a house as a Private Hall for the reception of undergraduate members of the University.

Keble College is a New Foundation admitted under a Statute of

members of the foundation include the Dean and Canons as well as the Students (who correspond in most respects to the Fellows of other Colleges) and the Scholars.

¹ The title of the Head is 'Master' at University, Balliol, and Pembroke; 'Warden' at Merton, New College, All Souls, Wadham, and Keble; 'Rector' at Exeter and Lincoln; 'Provost' at Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester; 'President' at Magdalen, Corpus Christi, Trinity, and St. John's; 'Principal' at Brasenose, Jesus, and Hertford; the Head of Christ Church is the Dean of Christ Church.

1871 to the enjoyment of the privileges (except as regards the academical status of its Head) which are possessed by other Colleges in the University.

The existence of Non-Collegiate (originally called 'Unattached') Students—members of the University who do not belong to any College or Hall—dates from 1868. In their case the place of the governing body of a College is practically taken by a Censor and certain Delegates, and the place of a College building is in part supplied by a new building which adjoins the Examination Schools.

In the following list the several societies, to one or other of which every member of the University must belong, are placed in the order of their customary precedence:—

Date.		Under- graduates on the books.	Members of Convo- cation.	Members on the books.
872	University College . .	191	319	750
1263	Balliol College . . .	246	432	920
1264	Merton College . . .	144	279	553
1314	Exeter College . . .	179	512	874
1326	Oriel College . . .	145	250	483
1340	Queen's College . . .	153	270	560
1379	New College . . .	295	429	1051
1427	Lincoln College . . .	102	199	393
1437	All Souls College . .	4	84	116
1458	Magdalen College . .	174	360	782
1509	Brasenose College . .	114	296	535
1516	Corpus Christi College	91	236	400
1546	Christ Church . . .	305	737	1375
1554	Trinity College . . .	190	372	754
1555	St. John's College . .	193	328	684
1571	Jesus College . . .	139	184	427
1612	Wadham College . . .	113	222	426
1624	Pembroke College . .	109	182	337
1714	Worcester College . .	114	235	407
1874	Hertford College . .	119	149	384
1557	St. Edmund Hall . .	43	36	105
1870	Keble College . . .	229	273	804
1868	Non-Collegiate . . .	203	132	453
	Marcon's Hall . . .	34	6	50
	Pope's Hall . . .	11	5	26
	Hunter-Blair's Hall .	8	1	14
		<hr/> 3648	<hr/> 6528	<hr/> 13663

The provision made by the University and the Colleges for the discharge of their several functions will best be learnt from the detailed accounts given below, but one general point should first be emphasized. *No one can become a member of the University unless he has first been admitted a member of some College or Hall or of the Body of Non-Collegiate Students. The University as such, apart from the Colleges, holds no entrance or matriculation examination.* If this were always remembered a great deal of fruitless correspondence with the Officers of the University would often be saved.

The general plan of the book is as follows:—Part I gives the general conditions of Admission and Residence, including College Scholarships and Expenses, and a short account of the Rhodes Foundation and of the position of Women Students. Part II deals with Examinations¹ and Degrees of every kind. Part III contains further information as to the activities of the University beyond the ordinary curriculum. And in the Supplement on Special Studies and Research (which is also published separately) will be found an account of all the Diplomas, except two (those in Secondary Education and in Public Health) which it seemed more proper to include in the earlier part of the Book.

¹ The accounts of Examinations are necessarily not quite complete. For fuller information the Reader is constantly referred to the *Examination Statutes*, published annually in June, and to be obtained at the Clarendon Press Depository, 116 High Street. (Price one Shilling net.)

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

ADMISSION AND MATRICULATION.

ANY one who wishes to be matriculated as a member of the University must first be admitted either as a member of a College or Hall (Introduction, pp. xi-xiv), or as a Non-Collegiate Student. The varying conditions under which admission can be obtained to the several Societies within the University are stated in detail below; the following are practically universal.

Admission to the Foundations of the Colleges is obtained in nearly every case by election after a competitive examination. Those who are elected as Foundation Scholars, Bible-Clerks, or Exhibitioners, are thenceforth regarded as members of the Society which has elected them, and have not to undergo any further College Examination. They cannot, for instance, become candidates for election to any other Society without first resigning the Scholarship, Exhibition, or Clerkship to which they have been elected. A complete list of all College Scholarships and Exhibitions is given in Chapter II. Those who desire to be admitted as Commoners must apply to the Head of a College or Hall, or to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, for leave to become a candidate for admission¹; the application may in most cases be made by the intending candidate himself, by his parent or guardian, by the master of his school, or his tutor. The particulars which are required to be given are usually as follows:—(1) the exact names and age of the candidate, (2) the name and address of his parent or guardian, (3) the place of his education, (4) the date at which he wishes to begin residence (see below, pp. 3-22). A testimonial of good character must be produced, either when the application is first made, or when the candidate appears for examination.

¹ The official address—and no other should be used—is stated below in the notice of each College.

When a name has once been placed on the list of candidates for admission at any Society, the candidate must consider himself in honour bound to carry out his candidature, and if in the interval between his application and the examination for admission any change in his circumstances or plans renders him unable to fulfil his engagement, he should give immediate notice of his desire to remove his name from the list of applicants.

The difficulty of obtaining a place on the list of applicants for admission to a College has been considerably lessened, partly by the repeal of the Statute which required every Undergraduate member of a College or Hall to reside for three years at least within its walls, partly by the very considerable additions which nearly all Colleges have within recent years made to their buildings. In consequence, a candidate who possesses the necessary literary qualifications has now practically little difficulty in obtaining admission at any College, at short notice. Late applicants, however, cannot be sure of obtaining rooms within the College walls, since the vacant rooms, the number of which is almost always fewer than that of successful candidates for admission, are usually offered to such candidates either in the order in which their names have been previously entered on the books, or in the order of merit at the examination. Those, moreover, who are likely to have difficulty in passing the Matriculation Examination, will probably find that those who have had their names on the list for the longest time are *ceteris paribus* preferred.

Applicants for admission are ordinarily required to pass an examination, the date of which is notified to all whose names are on the list.

But since Responsions may now be passed before matriculation (p. 116), and also since certain other examinations which may be passed before matriculation are accepted by the University as substitutes for Responsions (see pp. 120-122), these examinations are now sometimes accepted by Colleges and by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students as substitutes for the whole or for part of their ordinary entrance examinations. The extent, however, to which they are so accepted varies so much at different Colleges that any one who proposes to claim exemption from the College Examination on the ground of having passed an equivalent examination should previously communicate with the College, unless an express

provision covering his case can be found in the notices given below.

The notices which follow under the head of the different Societies give the regulations of each in regard to (1) applications for admission, (2) examinations for admission and exemptions from such examinations, (3) residence in College and in lodgings. A note of the payments on coming into residence, and information as to the purchase or hire of furniture in College rooms, as well as that relating to other expenses, will be found in Chapter III.

October is now the usual time to begin residence, see p. 150.

At Balliol, application must be made to the Senior Tutor.

The examination is held immediately before each Term, beginning at 9.30 A.M. on the Wednesday and ending on Thursday afternoon of the week in which the College meets. Any candidate who applies to the Butler, a week beforehand, can be lodged and boarded in College at a fixed charge of £1, including attendance.

Candidates are required to come up for the examination not later than the beginning of the Term *before* that in which they wish to come into residence, and to have passed Responsions, or some equivalent examination, before they come up for matriculation, unless the Master for special reasons dispenses with these requirements. In the examination for admission there will be required of all candidates an English Essay *or* a paper of general questions, a knowledge of the subject-matter and Greek of one of the Synoptic Gospels and of the Gospel of St. John, and papers in *one* of the following subjects at the option of the candidate:—(1) Classics—(a) Latin Prose composition, (b) Unprepared translations from Greek and Latin, (c) Prepared Greek and Latin books; these should be either those which may be offered for Responsions or Higher Certificates, or equivalent to them in quantity. (2) Mathematics—Algebra, Trigonometry and Geometrical Conics at least. (3) Natural Science—the elements of two of the following Sciences—Chemistry, Physics, Biology. (4) Modern History—a period such as that represented by—Macaulay's History of England, any three vols. (cabinet edition); *or* Lecky's History of England, any two vols.; *or* Robertson's Charles V. (5) Jurisprudence—Girard, Manuel Élémentaire de Droit

Romain, ed. iii, Bks. I and II, pp. 1-235; Gaius, ed. Poste, Bk. I, pp. 1-125, with Greenidge's Historical Introduction; Maine, Ancient Law, ed. Pollock; Dicey, Law of the Constitution.

Candidates who wish to offer the subjects of any of the remaining Schools (Theology, Oriental Languages, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages) should make application for details to the Senior Tutor.

Candidates may also, if they please, offer a Modern Language in addition, and knowledge of this will be allowed to compensate for deficiency in other subjects.

Notice of the subjects and books offered should be sent to the Master at least a week before the Examination.

Candidates will be expected to pass such an examination as shows that they can read profitably for Honours in the given subject.

Candidates who have not passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination, will be further examined in the subjects required at Responsions.

Candidates who have obtained a Certificate of the University Schools' Examiners *with distinction* before the College Matriculation Examination in April of the year in which it is desired to commence residence, or who have done well in the examinations for the Scholarships and Exhibitions (held annually in December), will be admitted to the College without further examination.

Candidates must be under 21 years of age at the date of the examination for matriculation. Those who exceed this age will only be admitted to the College if they distinguish themselves in the examinations for the Scholarships and Exhibitions.

All Undergraduates of the College are required to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools.

Special arrangements are made for those who wish to become candidates for the Home and Indian Civil Services. Information can be obtained from A. L. Smith, Esq., Balliol College.

Subject to the number of vacant rooms in College, Undergraduates may be admitted, with leave of the Master, to reside either in College or in lodgings. Those who reside in lodgings may either dine in College, or be wholly independent of the College in respect of their meals.

At **Brasenose**, application must be made to the Principal by the parent, guardian, or tutor of the candidate. Testimonials of good conduct covering the last three years are required.

All candidates are required, unless specially exempted, to pass (a) the College Matriculation Examination; and (b) Responsions, or an equivalent examination, before beginning residence.

The College Examination includes as necessary subjects:—(1) Latin Prose Composition; (2) easy Latin and Greek unprepared translation; (3) *either* Arithmetic and Algebra, or Geometry as required in Responsions. But candidates who have passed Responsions before entering for the College Examination will not be required in the latter Examination to offer more than *either* Latin Prose Composition and easy unprepared translation from Greek and Latin, or one of certain specified optional subjects.

Scholars are required to reside in College for twelve, and Commoners for at least eight, Terms from admission. Commoners are occasionally allowed to reside out of College for their first Term.

At **Christ Church**, applications for admission should be addressed to the Dean by the father or guardian of the candidate. Some length of notice is desirable in the interests of the candidate himself.

The College Entrance Examination is held twice in the year:—(1) On the Thursday and Friday in October before the beginning of full Term, with a view to residence at once or in the January following. (2) On the Thursday and Friday in the third week before the Commemoration (that is, about the end of May or beginning of June), with a view to residence in the October following. Candidates must call on the Dean at 9.30 A.M. on the first of the two days, bringing testimonials of character for the previous two years from their masters or tutors.

The subjects are:—(1) Latin Prose. (2) Latin and Greek Unseen Translations. (3) General English Paper. (4) Translations from prepared Greek and Latin books. These books may be selected from the List of the Board of Studies for Responsions, or from books read by the candidate recently at school. Instead of these subjects, candidates may offer any subject which will show their fitness to read for the Honour Examinations of the University in History, Natural Science, Mathematics, &c.

Candidates must pass Responsions or some equivalent Examination, as well as the above College examination, before coming into residence.

All Freshmen and Undergraduates of less than twelve University Terms' standing are required to reside in College, except in special cases.

At **Corpus**, candidates are admitted as Commoners:—(1) at the Scholarship Examination; (2) without examination, on obtaining a Higher Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners, including distinction in at least one subject with passes in Greek, Latin, and Elementary Mathematics; (3) by a Matriculation Examination. The principal Matriculation Examination takes place towards the end of April. There may afterwards be an Examination about the middle of June, or at the beginning of October. But, as rooms are allotted in order of precedence, and all the vacancies are usually filled up at the April Examination, it is desirable to enter in April if possible. Notice of the days of Examination is sent out a month beforehand.

The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are as follows:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Translation of easy passages of Unseen Greek and Latin. (3) English Essay. (4) Arithmetic, and *either* Algebra to Simple Equations, *or* Geometry as represented by the subject-matter of Euclid I, II, III, with easy riders.

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or an equivalent Examination, will not be examined in Elementary Mathematics. Candidates, who propose to read for Honours in non-Classical Schools, will be examined in the subjects of those Schools, if they prefer it and give notice of their subject a month beforehand. In this case, unless they have passed Responsions or an equivalent Examination, they will also be examined in so much of the classical subjects as is required for Responsions.

All candidates, before coming into residence, are required to pass Responsions or an equivalent Examination. They can pass Responsions in December, March, June, or September. Having obtained an Application Form from *The Senior Tutor, C. C. G., Oxford*, they should fill it in with a list of their subjects, and return it to him, with the fee of two guineas, not later than November 20th, March 1st,

June 5th, or September 5th. They are, however, advised to enter for the Examination at the earliest possible opportunity.

All communications on the subject of Matriculation should be addressed to *The President, C. C. C., Oxford*, marked 'Matriculation.' Should any cause arise to prevent a candidate, whose name has been entered, from presenting himself for the examination, or from afterwards coming to the College, he is requested to give immediate notice of his withdrawal. The academical year begins in October, which is the usual date for coming into residence. Scholars and Exhibitioners reside in College for three years, and Commoners usually for two years, after which they may be required to live in lodgings. All members of the College are expected to read for Honours in one Public Examination at least, which may be *either* Moderations *or* a Final School.

At ~~Exeter~~, candidates for admission should apply to the Rector. Application may be made at any time, but a year's notice is desirable. Residence may commence in any Term.

The examination is held three times a year on the Thursday before the beginning of full Term.

The subjects are the same as those prescribed for Responsions (Stated Subjects), with the addition of Unprepared Translation from Greek and Latin.

Weight will be given to any additional books or special subjects in which candidates may desire to be examined. The examination is not competitive.

Any one of the Certificates which exempts the holder from Responsions (pp. 120-122) is accepted in place of the College Examination. Candidates are advised, and may be required as a condition of entrance, to pass Responsions before coming into residence.

Undergraduates, at the request of their parents or guardians, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. Exemption from residence in College and from certain payments is also granted to such Undergraduates as satisfy the Educational Council of their ability to obtain Honours, and of their inability to meet the ordinary expenses of residence in College. Failing such exemption, they are required to reside in College in their first Term, or so soon as rooms can be provided for them, and to remain in College until the end of

their twelfth Term, unless leave to reside out be given. After two years' residence in College Commoners may be required to reside in lodgings.

At **Hertford**, application should be made to the Principal or Senior Tutor.

Candidates are expected to pass Responsions, or some equivalent examination, before coming into residence. If this is done, no further entrance examination is required.

A Matriculation Examination for such candidates as have not passed Responsions, or some equivalent examination, is held at such times as the College may arrange. The subjects are the same as for Responsions.

No Undergraduates under three years' standing, for whom there is room in College, are allowed to reside in lodgings, unless at the express request of their parents or guardians, or for special reasons to be approved by the College. No Undergraduates are entitled to reside in College for more than three years except by special permission.

At **Jesus**, application for admission should be made to the Principal, and should be accompanied by a certificate of good conduct, and a copy of register of birth.

Candidates for admission who have not passed or procured exemption from Responsions will be required to pass an entrance examination in (1) Latin Prose Composition; (2) Greek and Latin Grammar; (3) Arithmetic; (4) the elements of Algebra or the elements of Geometry, as far as is required for Responsions; (5) a portion of some Greek and of some Latin author, e.g. Euripides, Hecuba and Medea, and Horace, Odes I-III, with the Ars Poetica, or equivalents as prescribed for Responsions.

Entrance examinations are held at the beginning of each Term.

All Undergraduates usually go out of College after twelve Terms' residence: all Freshmen obtain rooms on coming into residence.

At **Keeble**, application for admission should be made to the Warden by the parent or guardian of the candidate, and one testimonial should be sent with the application.

Candidates are recommended to commence residence in the

October Term; but names can be also entered for the Hilary Term, and, under exceptional circumstances, for the Summer Term. They should be entered, if possible, more than six months beforehand.

The examination is held in October for residence in October and in January for residence in January. The subjects are:—(1) Euripides, Hecuba and Alcestis; *or* Xenophon, Anabasis I-IV. (2) Horace, Odes; *or* Caesar, de Bello Gallico I-IV. (3) The Elements of Geometry; *or* Algebra. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Greek and Latin Grammar. (6) Latin Prose. (7) Easy passages of Greek and Latin, not specially prepared beforehand. The books prescribed under (1) and (2) may be varied with sufficient reason on previous application to the Warden. The examination is not competitive.

Candidates are advised to pass Responsions or some equivalent examination before coming into residence, and if they have done so they are at present excused from the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who distinguish themselves in the Scholarship Examination, but are not elected to Scholarships, are offered admission as Commoners, without further examination.

Candidates to whom rooms have been promised receive them in the order in which their names are entered, upon condition of coming up to the College standard in the Matriculation Examination; but, in exceptional cases, persons who have applied too late to receive a promise of rooms are allowed to offer themselves on the chance of being selected by the Warden to fill such extra vacancies as may fall in.

No Undergraduates reside in lodgings until after three years' residence in College.

At Lincoln, candidates for admission must apply by letter to the Rector. The letter should have 'Admission' inscribed on the envelope. Candidates who wish to secure rooms in College should apply as early as possible. The Rector will forward a form of application to be filled up by the candidate, who should return it accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of good conduct and industry from his school or tutor.

Candidates are strongly recommended to pass, or obtain exemption from, Responsions before coming into residence.

Candidates for Responsions should apply to the Rector, who will send a paper giving the days of examination, with detailed directions to candidates for entering their names for it.

Those who have passed Responsions, or who hold an equivalent Certificate, or have qualified on the Examination for Scholarships, may be admitted to the College without further Entrance Examination. Other candidates for admission will be required to offer themselves for the College Entrance Examination shortly before the beginning of Term. The subjects of this Examination are the same as those recognized by the University for Responsions.

Rooms are assigned according to priority of application; but Scholars and Exhibitioners are understood to have the first choice.

At **Magdalen**, applications for admission must be made to the President, who will send a printed form of requirements. From six months' to two years' notice is desirable.

The College admits to residence in Michaelmas Term, and by special arrangement in Hilary Term.

The Examination is usually held in April, and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

For all candidates the subjects are Latin Prose, Unseen Translation from Latin and Greek, General Questions, an elementary paper in Algebra and Geometry up to the standard of Pass Moderations, and *viva voce* in Greek and Latin Books: *Honour* candidates are further recommended to offer some portion of the subject in which they propose to take Honours, or some analogous special subject agreed upon beforehand.

Candidates must pass both the College Matriculation and Responsions before they come into residence.

No external examination whatever is accepted in lieu of the College Entrance Examination.

The Demyship Examinations count as Matriculation Examinations.

Both Foundationers and Commoners can obtain leave to reside in lodgings at any part of their course. Foundationers are usually allowed rooms in College until they are qualified to take the degree of B.A. Commoners go out of College after eight Terms' residence.

Rooms are assigned to Commoners according to priority of (1)

residence, (2) application; that is to say, among those who come up in any one Term rooms are assigned by priority of application, but persons already in residence and in lodgings have preference before those who have not yet come into residence. Foundationers are admitted to rooms at once.

At **Merton**, the Warden receives the names of candidates, who must present, before their admission, satisfactory testimonials covering the previous three years. In case the number of those who reach the required standard exceeds the number of rooms vacant, priority is given to those who have passed in the previous Term or Vacation, and those who do not obtain rooms can reside in lodgings until the next Term.

Unless for special reasons, residence cannot begin in Easter Term.

The ordinary examination is held about the end of May, and on the Wednesday and Thursday before Michaelmas (full) Term, and on the Thursday and Friday before Hilary Term, at 9.30 A.M.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Easy unseen passages from Greek and Latin. (3) Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Portions of one Greek and one Latin author, to be taken from the Responsions list (p. 118). The books recommended are Xenophon, *Anabasis* I-III, and Virgil, *Aeneid* I-IV; but equivalent amounts of these or other authors are accepted. (5) Arithmetic. (6) The Elements of Geometry, as required for Responsions, or Algebra up to Simple Equations inclusive.

A candidate who has passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination (pp. 120-122), is only examined in subjects (1) and (2). A candidate who has obtained a 'Higher Certificate' exempting from Responsions is excused the Entrance Examination.

Candidates are at liberty to offer a special subject, which must be connected with one of the Honour Schools of the University, or shall be approved by the College. Excellence in a special subject will be allowed to compensate for deficiency in the obligatory portions of the examination.

Candidates for any of the Postmasterships may be received as Commoners without further examination.

Commoners as a rule are provided with rooms on first coming into residence, and reside in College for at least eight Terms.

At **New College**, application should be made to the Warden about a year, if possible, before the time proposed for the beginning of residence. A form will be sent to be filled up by or on behalf of a candidate. Candidates who enter their names very late are placed on a Supplementary List, and expected to reach a higher standard, positively as well as relatively, in order to be admitted.

The examination is held usually (1) in April for candidates who are coming into residence in the following October; (2) in December for candidates who are coming into residence in the following January. Notice is given of the day on which the examination begins. October is usually the best time to commence residence.

The examination consists partly of *necessary*, partly of *optional* subjects.

The *necessary* subjects are:—(1) Divinity, that is to say one of the Gospels, in Greek (except for those whose parents or guardians wish them to be excused from this part of the examination). (2) Easy Passages for translation from the Classical authors usually read in schools: at the discretion of the Examiners. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Greek and Latin books (prepared). (5) A General Paper. (6) The Elements of Geometry, as required in Responsions; *or*, for those who prefer it, Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive. (7) Arithmetic.

The *optional* subjects are:—(1) History. (2) Mathematics. (3) Natural Science. (4) French or German. Candidates offering *History* are requested to select a period of Ancient or Modern History; candidates offering *Mathematics* to state how much they have read in that subject; candidates offering *Natural Science* to select one or more of the following subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Elementary Biology. Candidates offering *French* or *German* are examined in unseen translation or composition or both, but not in prepared books.

Proficiency in any one of the optional subjects is accepted as compensation for defective knowledge of the necessary subjects, provided there be reason to believe that the candidate will be able to pass Responsions before or at least within the first Term of his residence.

Members of the College are required to offer themselves as can-

didates for Honours in one School at the Second Public Examination of the University, and also (unless they are reading for Honours in Natural Science or intend to reside for only three years) for Honours in either Classical or Mathematical Moderations. The College Examination is therefore intended to ascertain that candidates for admission have a reasonable prospect of passing all the necessary Examinations of the University, and of reading with profit to themselves for Honours in one of the Schools.

Candidates who have obtained the Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board are exempted from examination in the subjects in which they have passed; and are admitted without any examination provided that they have satisfied the Examiners for the Certificates, in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, and have passed with distinction in some one subject.

Responsions may be passed before or after the Matriculation Examination, and those who have passed Responsions are exempted from the *pass* portion of the College Examination (i. e. Nos. 4, 6, 7 of the necessary subjects given above). This exemption may be extended to candidates reading for the above-mentioned Certificate.

Commoners, whose parents or guardians desire it, are admitted to reside in lodgings during their whole time of residence. They are expected to dine in Hall four times a week during their first two years of residence, but are not otherwise under obligation to battel in College.

Rooms can be obtained on coming into residence by all but a very few late applicants.

Candidates for the degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc. may be admitted as 'Research Students' without examination, provided that they have been approved by the Board of Faculty or of Studies to which their subject belongs.

At Oriel, application for admission should be made to the Provost. From six to twelve months' notice is desirable, especially for candidates who wish to obtain rooms at once.

The examination is held twice a year, viz. in May for residence in October, and in November for January. The date is fixed so that those who pass can enter for Responsions in the same Term. The subjects are the same as those which are required by the Uni-

versity at Responsions, with the addition of translation papers from Greek and Latin authors which have not been prepared, and an English Essay.

The Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examiners is accepted in lieu of the College Examination if the candidate has passed in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics.

Candidates are expected to have passed Responsions before beginning residence.

Freshmen as a rule obtain rooms in College; priority is given to those whose names were entered earliest. Undergraduates (not being Scholars) go into lodgings after two years in College.

At Pembroke, candidates for admission should apply, either directly or through the Tutors, to the Master, giving their names in full, stating the Term in which they wish to come into residence, and furnishing satisfactory testimonials of good conduct from their schools or tutors.

Rooms in College are allotted in the order in which application for admission has been made. Residence may begin in any Term.

The examination is usually held on the Thursday and Friday before the beginning of each Term. The subjects are:—(1) Greek and Latin Grammar. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) Xenophon, *Anabasis*, Books I-IV. (4) Caesar, *de Bello Gallico*, I-IV, or some equivalent Greek and Latin books. (5) Arithmetic. (6) Euclid, Books I and II (or Algebra, as in Responsions, p. 118).

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination (pp. 120-122), are admitted without further examination.

Candidates who do well in the Scholarship Examination may be admitted as Commoners.

Commoners as a rule obtain rooms on coming into residence, and remain in College for two or three years. Under special circumstances Undergraduates are allowed to reside out of College, on condition of attending the College Lectures, and, unless specially exempted, of batteling in College and attending the College Chapel.

At Queen's, application should be made to the Provost: priority of application gives a preference in the choice of rooms. The candidate should give the particulars stated above (p. 1), and should

signify to the Provost at the time of application whether he wishes to reside in or out of College, and whether he wishes to regulate his expenses on the Ordinary or on the Prepayment System. Residence may commence in any Term.

The examination (for residence in the following Term) is held on the Thursday in the sixth week of each Term. Supplementary examinations are held, when required, on the day before that on which the College meets in each Term.

The subjects are:—(1) Greek and Latin Grammar. (2) Translations from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek books: the *Hecuba* and *Alcestis* of Euripides. Latin books: four books of Caesar. *Or* some equivalent Latin and Greek books. (4) Arithmetic; and the Elements of Geometry, *or* Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive.

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination (pp. 120–122), are admitted without further examination.

Undergraduates may, with the consent, if they are under age, of their parents or guardians, obtain the leave of the College to reside in lodgings during their whole course. In ordinary cases, however, the College discourages residence in lodgings at the outset of the University course. Scholars and Exhibitioners may be required to go out of College after twelve Terms', Commoners after eight Terms', residence. Residents, whether in or out of College, are allowed complete freedom in regulating their own expenses with reference to their meals.

Rooms in College are always assigned to Undergraduates coming into residence, who have passed Responsions or an equivalent not later than June, unless they have obtained leave to live out of College.

Undergraduates who have commenced their residence in College must obtain the leave of the College if they wish to go into lodgings before the end of their twelfth Term of residence.

At **St. John's**, candidates for admission must apply to the President or the Senior Tutor, who will send a printed form of application. A long notice gives priority of choice of rooms. Applicants are requested to give the particulars stated above (p. 1), and to submit testimonials. Residence may begin in any Term.

The ordinary Entrance examination is held in July on the day following Responsions.

There is also an examination on the Wednesday preceding Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

Candidates who have passed Responsions will be set *two* papers:—
(1) Translation from (a) Latin and (b) Greek, or French, or German authors. (2) English Essay or General Questions.

Candidates who have not passed Responsions will, in addition to (1) and (2), be set papers in Geometry, Elementary Mathematics, and Classics, up to the standard of Responsions.

Candidates for admission are as a rule expected to pass Responsions, or an equivalent examination, before coming into residence.

Candidates who offer and show knowledge of some subject for an Honour School are thereby excused from subjects (1) and (2), and (if they have passed Responsions) from any further entrance examination.

Candidates who offer a special subject are requested to give at least a week's notice. Those who offer Modern History will be examined in the outlines of General English History.

All candidates for admission who have gained a Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Board, or from the Oxford Local Examination Delegates, which excuses from Responsions, or have passed in an Additional as well as Stated Subjects at Responsions, are admitted without further examination.

Commoners are also admitted on the Scholarship Examination.

Undergraduates, whose parents or guardians desire it, may occasionally obtain leave to reside in lodgings during their whole course. As a rule, all Commoners are required to go into lodgings after eight Terms' residence in College rooms, and Scholars after twelve. Scholars and Exhibitioners have priority of choice of rooms. Most other Freshmen are given rooms in College in the order according to which their names are on the College books, except that those who have passed Responsions and the College Examination in or before July, or have gained a Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Board, are preferred.

At Trinity, candidates must apply to the President, who will send a form to be filled up by or on behalf of the candidate. All candidates are recommended to arrange to begin their residence in October, if possible. Any one who is obliged to begin residence at

some other period of the year should apply for information as to conditions.

All Undergraduate members of the College are expected to read for Honours in at least one of the Public Examinations of the University.

The ordinary annual Entrance Examination is held in April or May. Due notice of the exact date is sent to all whose names have been previously entered on the President's list of candidates. Those who pass this examination begin residence the following October. All candidates are required to pass Responsions or obtain a certificate of exemption before coming into residence.

The subjects of the College examination are :—(1) Latin Prose. (2) Translation of easy unprepared passages of Greek and Latin authors. (3) English Essay or Essay Questions. Also, for those who have not passed or obtained exemption from Responsions, (4) Arithmetic. (5) Algebra or Geometry as in Responsions. Failure in any of these papers will not necessarily disqualify a candidate if his other work is satisfactory.

Candidates may offer a special subject. The following are suggested :—(a) Greek and Latin (Greek Prose, Latin Verse, and harder Latin Prose and Unseen Translations in place of (1) and (2) above). (b) Higher Mathematics. (c) Some part of Chemistry or Physics. (d) A period of Modern History. Candidates wishing to offer one of these subjects, or any other subject, must obtain the approval of the President as early as possible.

A candidate who has passed or obtained exemption from Responsions will be excused the Mathematical papers.

A candidate possessing a Certificate that he has satisfied the Examiners of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, *if he has obtained distinction in any subject*, may be admitted without any College Examination. A candidate who already holds a Certificate without distinction *may* be so admitted if he applies *before the ordinary examination* held in April.

Candidates who have shown sufficient merit in the annual Scholarship Examination may be admitted, on making application at any time to the President, without further examination, and may be given precedence over other Commoners of the same year.

Rooms can be obtained by all Freshmen, except a few of those at the bottom of the list, for whom lodgings near the College will be found till vacancies occur. Commoners retain their rooms till the expiration of three years from matriculation; Scholars may be allowed four years. Leave can be obtained to reside in lodgings altogether for reasons approved by the College; any one desiring this should inform the President when he enters his name.

At **University**, admission to the College is offered to candidates at the annual Scholarship competition who pass a good examination without being elected to a Scholarship; and candidates for admission in this way may enter their names up to the day of examination. Candidates so admitted take precedence in College standing next after the Scholars and open Exhibitioners of the same year. All other candidates for entrance should apply to the Master not later than January 1st of the year in which they desire to come into residence.

All candidates for admission are required to bring a testimonial of good conduct from the schoolmaster or tutor under whose care they have been for the last two previous years.

The entrance examination is held on the day after Responsions in March and June. The ordinary subjects are: (1) Unseen passages in Latin and *either* Greek *or* Modern Languages. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) English questions or Compositions intended to test general intelligence and information.

All members of the College are required to pass Responsions before residence, and to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools.

The majority of Freshmen obtain rooms within the College at once, precedence being granted to those whose names have been down for admission for a year at least. Leave to reside in lodgings is granted to Freshmen for special reasons only.

At **Wadham**, applications should be made to the Warden, from whom forms may be obtained for stating the particulars required from the candidate.

The examination is ordinarily held early in June, and comprises:— (1) One Greek and one Latin author, chosen from the Responsions list (p. 118). (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Geometry as required for Responsions, *or* Algebra as far as Simple Equations.

Higher attainments in any special subject may, in certain circumstances, be allowed to compensate for some deficiency in the ordinary subjects of examination. Candidates who wish to offer any special subject are requested to inform the Warden before the examination is held.

The days of examination will be notified to candidates.

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or any examination accepted by the University as an equivalent for Responsions, may in ordinary cases be admitted without further examination.

Examinations for entrance are also held at the beginning of the October Term; and in November or January, if necessary, for those who wish to begin residence in January.

But rooms in College cannot be promised with certainty except to those who are admitted by the June examination, or who have *previously* passed Responsions or some equivalent examination.

At **Worcester**, application should be made to the Provost not less than a month before the date on which the candidate wishes to begin residence.

The Entrance Examination is held on the Friday before the beginning, and on the Friday before the end, of each (full) Term: residence may begin in any Term.

The subjects are the same as those required for Responsions (p. 118). If Prepared Books are offered, it is important that these should be so selected as not to prevent the candidate from following subsequently the normal course of the College lectures. Caesar, de Bello Gallico, I-IV, and Xenophon, Anabasis, I-III, are generally found to be the most suitable books.

Candidates, who have passed Responsions or an examination exempting therefrom, or who have satisfied the College in a Scholarship Examination, are excused the Entrance Examination.

Undergraduates, under special circumstances, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Commoners, but not Scholars, go out of College after their twelfth Term, unless they obtain special permission to remain in.

The College endeavours to give rooms so far as possible to all Undergraduates beginning residence.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, application should be made to the Principal. Previous notice, although always desirable, is not necessary.

Residence may begin in any Term.

Those who are already members of the University are not admitted to the Hall by migration.

Candidates are required to satisfy the Principal that they are likely to pass their University Examinations within a reasonable period of time, but beyond that it is not necessary to offer any specified subjects for examination as a condition of admission.

Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing are allowed to reside in lodgings only under special circumstances.

Those who are in lodgings are not required to battel in Hall, but may do so to whatever extent they think proper.

Undergraduates obtain rooms on beginning residence.

Non-Collegiate Students. Persons who desire to be admitted to the University without becoming members of a College or Hall must apply to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, Students' Delegacy, High Street, Oxford.

If a candidate desires to read for Honours he should, if possible, matriculate at the beginning of the October Term, or in the second of the two Summer Terms, i. e. in Trinity Term; but residence may commence in any Term.

The Matriculation Examination is held at the beginning of each Term for those candidates who desire to follow the Arts course. Candidates can offer any of the Greek and Latin books presented for Responsions (see p. 118).

Those who have been unable to prepare the full amount required in Responsions may offer:—(1) One book of Xenophon, *or* one Greek play, *or* other Greek book of like amount. (2) Caesar, de Bell. Gall. I-II, *or* Cicero, de Senectute, *or* other Latin book of like amount. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) The elements of Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) Arithmetic, including Fractions, Decimals, and Proportion. (6) Geometry, *or* Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates who have had only a short time for the study of Greek, but who have reached a good standard in Latin and can produce

evidence of ability to read for Honours in Natural Science or some other Final School, should submit such evidence to the Censor at least a fortnight before the day fixed for the examination.

Persons who have passed Responsions, or any examination which excuses from Responsions, are admitted without examination. Candidates who intend to take a degree are recommended to pass Responsions before entering; information as to the examination, forms for entering names, &c., can be obtained from the Censor. Failure in Responsions does not disqualify a candidate from entering for the next or any subsequent Matriculation Examination.

The Delegates are willing to admit without examination students in any branch of study who do not desire to proceed to the B.A. degree, provided they produce sufficient evidence of their ability to prosecute their studies with advantage. Such persons can enter in any Term and for any period which may seem desirable. In this way opportunity is offered for those who have graduated or been trained elsewhere to carry on work as advanced students.

Undergraduates must reside in the Term in which they matriculate, and must ordinarily continue to reside without break from their matriculation to the time when they pass the First Public Examination.

Non-Collegiate Students must, unless special leave be obtained, reside in lodgings licensed by the University.

MATRICULATION.

Any one whose name has been placed on the books of a College or Hall or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students is eligible to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor for formal enrolment on the Register (*Matricula*) of the University. This enrolment is called Matriculation, and until it has taken place a member of a College or Hall is not a member of the University. Accuracy is desirable in stating the details required, especially the place and date of birth, as the Register may chance to be used as evidence of identity in such matters as the title to property.

The presentation to the Vice-Chancellor is made by an officer of the Society to which those who are to be matriculated belong: they write their names in Latin in the Register, and every one

describes his rank ('utrum scilicet nobilis, equitis, doctoris, armigeri, clerici, generosi, plebei, filius sit'). They receive from the Vice-Chancellor a copy of the Statutes, and are addressed by him in the formula 'Scitote vos in matriculam Universitatis hodie relatos esse et ad observandum omnia statuta hoc libro comprehensa quantum ad vos spectent teneri.' Finally they are given a matriculation paper, which may be used and is for some purposes required as evidence of standing. From this time they enjoy all the privileges of Undergraduate members of the University, and become amenable to its discipline.

The fee payable to the University on Matriculation is given on p. 65. It is sometimes paid beforehand through the College or Hall.

INCORPORATION.

The conditions under which members of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin are admitted to the status which they hold in their own University are stated on pp. 233, 234.

RE-ADMISSION AND MIGRATION.

No person *in statu pupillari* (i.e. who has not taken the degree of M.A., B.C.L., B.M., or one of the superior degrees) whose name has been removed from the books of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, can migrate to another Society except under the following conditions (Statt. Tit. III. Sect. III) :—

1. If his name has been removed in any other way than that of expulsion, he must produce a written permission and written testimonial of good character (a '*bene discessit*') from the College or Hall to which he belongs, or last belonged, or from the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, together with a certificate from the two Proctors that they have seen such permission and testimonial and know of no reason why he should not be allowed to migrate.

If he has been absent from the University for at least one year, he must produce a written permission from the College or Hall to which he last belonged or from the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, together with a certificate from the two Proctors that they have seen such permission and do not oppose his migration.

In case of such permission or testimonial being refused, the Chancellor of the University may, if he think fit, grant his consent in writing for such migration.

No one whose name has been removed while he was still subject to any penalty inflicted by the Proctors can be re-admitted without the permission of the Proctors.

2. If he has been expelled by the authorities of a College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, he cannot be re-admitted unless the Chancellor of the University has heard the case, and given his consent in writing for his re-admission.

These provisions do not apply to any person migrating in virtue of his election to any office or emolument.

(The provisions governing the re-admission of Masters of Arts to their privileges as members of Convocation, the *jus suffragii*, are given on p. 232.)

CHAPTER II.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND CLERKSHIPS.

SCHOLARSHIPS—at Merton Postmasterships, at Magdalen Demyships—are, with the exceptions noted below, open to all candidates who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election. They are tenable in the first instance for two years¹, but are renewed for a further period of two years if the conduct and diligence of the Scholar have been satisfactory, and the tenure may be extended on special grounds for one year longer.

The annual value of an Open Scholarship is, by order of the University Commissioners of 1877, not to exceed £80, inclusive of all privileges and allowances; but those Scholarships which were founded within fifty years of the appointment of the Commissioners are excepted from the order, and the statutes of the Commissioners do not apply to Lincoln and Hertford Colleges, nor to the New Foundation of Keble College. Moreover many Colleges maintain 'Exhibition Funds,' out of which they may, if they think fit, make grants to Scholars already elected and in residence, whom they may judge to be in need and deserving of pecuniary assistance; though no prospect of such assistance is allowed to be announced when notice is given of a forthcoming election to a vacant Scholarship.

Candidates are not required to be in need of pecuniary assistance, but a successful candidate may relinquish the whole or part of the emoluments while retaining the other rights, privileges, and status of a Scholar, and the money so relinquished will be devoted to other Scholarships or Exhibitions.

Exhibitions differ from Scholarships partly in that the limit of

¹ This period begins on the day of election in almost every case if the Scholar be already matriculated; if not, Colleges may within specified limits fix a day from which the two years shall be reckoned.

age is often extended, and partly in that they are frequently confined to persons who produce evidence of their need of assistance. They are usually of less value than Scholarships, but many Exhibitions give the holder the right of wearing a Scholar's gown, as well as some of the other privileges of a Scholar.

Bible-Clerkships are offices to which certain duties, such as those of marking the attendance of Undergraduates in Chapel or of saying grace in Hall, are usually attached. They are in the free gift of the Head of a College, but it is not infrequent for him to open them to a competition among persons who produce evidence of their need of pecuniary assistance. Detailed particulars of their value and conditions of tenure will be found below in the notices of All Souls, Oriel, and Queen's Colleges.

Information as to Academical Clerkships will be found in the notice of Magdalen College, and several Colleges appoint Undergraduates to organistships or librarianships, to which small salaries are attached.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, and, as a rule, Bible-Clerkships, are awarded after a competitive Examination, official notice of which is given at least a month before the Examination in the *Oxford University Gazette*. The notices usually appear under the heading of *University Intelligence* in the principal newspapers. Printed copies are distributed among the Public Schools, and may be obtained on application to the Head of each College by any one who desires to offer himself as a candidate at the College.

The Examination Papers are not officially published, but copies of them can sometimes be procured on application to one of the officers of a College, and candidates who have not been at one of the larger Public Schools, where the standard required is well known, will do well to endeavour to ascertain the nature of what is required of them before entering their names for the Examination.

The Scholarship Examinations of several Colleges are now held together; the same papers are given to all who offer themselves, and candidates may stand at any or at all of the Colleges which have combined. A candidate who offers himself at more than one College will be required to state on entering his name the order of his preference in case more than one College should be willing to elect him. The combinations at present existing are stated below.

Candidates are sometimes directed to send their names by letter to the Head or Tutor of a College some little time before the Examination: more usually they are directed to call personally upon the appointed College officer on the evening of the day before that on which the Examination begins. A candidate is in all cases required to produce at the time of entering his name a certificate of his date of birth (to be obtained from the Registrar of Births of the parish in which he was born), accompanied by a certificate of good character.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

In *Classics*, one or more Scholarships, as well as Exhibitions, are annually offered by every College. The Examinations include translation from Greek and Latin into English, and from English into Greek and Latin; but the Greek and Latin Verse papers are now usually optional, and many Colleges allow some equivalent subject, such as a modern language, to be offered. There is always in addition an English Essay or a paper of general questions (or both), as well as one in grammatical, philological, and literary criticism. At some Colleges a History paper is given, and candidates are sometimes allowed to take mathematical as well as classical papers, so that a Classical Scholarship may be, and often is, won by proficiency in subjects other than the Greek and Latin languages.

Examinations for Classical Scholarships have been recently announced to be held by—

Balliol (Dec. 4, 1906);
Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble (Dec. 4, 1906);
New College, Magdalen, and Corpus (Dec. 11, 1906);
Trinity and Wadham (Dec. 11, 1906);
Merton, Lincoln, and Worcester (Dec. 17, 1906);
University, Oriel, and Christ Church (Jan. 8, 1907);
Jesus (Jan. 15, 1907);
Exeter and Brasenose (March 7, 1907).

In *Mathematics*, Scholarships and Exhibitions are usually offered by Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus, Exeter, Hertford, Jesus, Keble, Magdalen, Merton, New College, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity, University, Wadham, and Worcester.

Examinations for Scholarships have been recently announced to be held by—

1. Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus (Dec. 4, 1906).

The following notice has been issued :—

The subjects of examination will be Algebra, the Theory of Equations, Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, and Elements of Differential Calculus and of Mechanics of Solids and Fluids. An English Essay will also be set to all candidates.

No Scholar elected will be allowed to come into residence until he has passed Responsions or an equivalent examination.

2. Merton, Exeter, New College, and Hertford (Dec. 4, 1906).

The following notice has been issued :—

The subjects of examination will be Algebra, Theory of Equations, Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential Calculus, and Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids. A General Paper will also be set, and candidates will be given an opportunity of translating from French or German to English.

All candidates who have not already passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination, will be required to show a competent knowledge of Classics.

3. Jesus (Jan. 15, 1907).

For the subjects of Examination see p. 44.

In *Natural Science*, Scholarships and Exhibitions are usually offered by Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus, Exeter, Jesus, Keble, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New College, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity, and University.

Examinations have recently been announced to be held by—

1. Balliol, Christ Church, and Trinity (Dec. 4, 1906).

The following notice has been issued :—

Papers will be set in the following subjects: (1) Mechanical Philosophy and Physics; (2) Chemistry; (3) Biology. Candidates may offer any two of these, or Biology together with the more elementary portions of both Physics and Chemistry.

There will be a Practical Examination in each of the above subjects. Candidates will be required to write an English Essay; and will be given an opportunity of showing their knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, and German.

No Scholar or Exhibitioner elected at any of the Colleges will be allowed to come into residence until he has passed Responsions or an equivalent examination.

2. University, Lincoln, and Magdalen (Dec. 11, 1906).

For the subjects of Examination see p. 46.

3. Jesus (Jan. 15, 1907).

For the subjects of examination see p. 44.

In *Modern History*, Scholarships and Exhibitions are or have been offered by Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus, Exeter, Jesus, Keble, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New College, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity & University. Candidates are as a rule expected to show some knowledge of a modern language or languages.

In *Theology*. In Theology, together with Classics, there are at Exeter the two Hasker Scholarships; in Theology, with Classics and Mathematics, there is at Trinity the Henniker Scholarship; and in Hebrew there are at Wadham the two Hody Hebrew Scholarships. In Classics and Holy Scripture there is at Worcester the Barnes Scholarship. These Scholarships are awarded whenever a vacancy occurs. The Holwell Exhibition at Queen's is tenable by a student of Theology.

In *Music* there is at Balliol the Nettleship Scholarship.

* * * The notices issued before the Examinations held by the Colleges in cases in which details are not here given will be found below, under the heading of each College.

CLOSE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

These are limited to certain classes of candidates; generally either to persons born or educated in certain parts of the country, or to persons educated at certain schools. Some are wholly limited—that is, they cannot be awarded unless candidates of sufficient merit from the particular district or school are found; others are limited in the first instance only, and in default of duly qualified candidates from the favoured districts or schools may be thrown open *pro hac vice*. A list of such Scholarships and Exhibitions is given below; it must be understood that it does not include many Scholarships and Exhibitions in the gift of Schools or other bodies, and tenable at any College or Hall in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Persons who are natives of, or in some cases have been resident or educated in, the following districts are preferentially, or in some cases exclusively, eligible to the Scholarships and Exhibitions mentioned in each case: for further particulars see pp. 32–62.

Buckinghamshire: the Tatham Scholarship at Lincoln College.

Carlisle (diocese): the Thomas Exhibitions¹ at Queen's College.

Channel Islands: the King Charles I Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges; and Bishop Morley's Scholarship at Pembroke College.

Cumberland: the Eglesfield Scholarships at Queen's College.

Devon: the How and the Gifford Exhibitions¹ at Exeter College.

Dorset: the Symes Exhibition at Exeter College.

Essex: three Scholarships at Hertford College.

Exeter (old diocese): the Stapeldon Scholarships at Exeter College.

Glamorganshire and Gloucestershire: the Beaufort Exhibitions at Oriel College.

Gloucestershire: a Woodward of Dean Forest Scholarship at Wadham College.

Lincoln (archdeaconry): an Exhibition at Exeter College.

Manchester (diocese): the Berry Exhibitions¹ at Queen's College.

Middlesex: the Fitzgerald Exhibition at Queen's College.

Monmouthshire: Foundation and Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions at Jesus College, and the Beaufort Exhibitions at Oriel College.

Nottingham (archdeaconry): an Exhibition at Exeter College.

Scotland: the Snell (p. 34) and Warner Exhibitions at Balliol College.

Somerset: the How and the Symes Exhibitions¹ at Exeter College.

Wales: Foundation and Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions at Jesus College.

Westmorland: the Eglesfield Scholarships and Thanet Exhibition at Queen's College.

Whitehaven: a Dixon Exhibition at Queen's College.

Candidates from the following Universities and Schools are similarly favoured in the elections to the Scholarships and Exhibitions mentioned in each case: for further particulars see below under the heading of each College.

The University of Glasgow: the Snell Exhibitions at Balliol College.

¹ For sons of clergymen.

Abingdon School : four Scholarships at Pembroke College.

Appleby School : the Thanet Exhibition at Queen's College.

Ashburton School : a Gifford Exhibition at Exeter College.

Brentford Grammar School : a Ford Studentship at Trinity College.

Bristol Grammar School : two Scholarships at St. John's College.

Bromsgrove School : five Sir Thomas Cookes' Scholarships and three Exhibitions at Worcester College.

Canterbury, the King's School : two Ford Studentships at Trinity College.

Carlisle School : the Thomas Exhibitions at Queen's College.

Charterhouse School : three Holford Exhibitions at Christ Church, two Holford Exhibitions at Worcester College, one Holford Scholarship at Pembroke College.

Cheltenham College : the Wyllie Exhibitions at Trinity College, two Dorothea Wightwick Scholarships at Pembroke College.

C Coventry School : two Scholarships at St. John's College.

Elizabeth College, Guernsey : see Channel Islands (above).

Eton College (the School of) : two Chambers Postmasterships at Merton College, one Rous Scholarship at Pembroke College.

Harrow School : three Scholarships at Hertford College.

Hereford Cathedral School : six Somerset Scholarships at Brasenose College.

Ipswich Grammar School : a Ford Studentship at Trinity College.

Kendal School : a Wilson Exhibition at Queen's College.

Kirkby Lonsdale School : a Wilson Exhibition at Queen's College.

Ludlow School : an Exhibition at Balliol College.

Maidstone Grammar School : two Gunsley Exhibitions at University College.

Manchester Grammar School : ten Somerset Scholarships at Brasenose College, and two Wright Exhibitions at Wadham College.

Marlborough Grammar School : six Somerset Scholarships at Brasenose College.

Merchant Taylors' School : fifteen Scholarships and four Senior Scholarships at St. John's College.

Reading School : two Scholarships at St. John's College.

Rochester Grammar School : two Gunsley Exhibitions at University College.

Shrewsbury School: see below.

St. Bees School: the Fox and one Dixon Exhibition at Queen's College.

Tiverton School: five Blundell Scholarships and one Exhibition at Balliol College.

Tonbridge: one Scholarship at St. John's College.

Victoria College, Jersey: see Channel Islands (above).

Westminster School: three Scholarships each year at Christ Church.

Winchester College (the School of): six Scholarships each year at New College.

Wolverhampton Grammar School: one Warner Exhibition at Worcester College.

Worcester Grammar School: four Meeke Scholarships at Hertford College.

In the following cases more than one School is favoured:—

The Hastings Exhibitions at Queen's College—open to seventeen schools in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire.

The Careswell Exhibitions at Christ Church—open to Shrewsbury School and five other schools in Salop.

The Freeston Exhibitions at University College—open to the Grammar Schools of Normanton, Pontefract, Swillington, and Wakefield.

The Townsend Scholarships at Pembroke College—open to Cheltenham, Chipping - Campden, Gloucester, and Northleach Schools.

The Abbott Scholarships, which are in the gift of the University, and the Eaton Scholarships at Worcester College are confined in the first instance to the sons of clergymen, and there are at Hertford College three Scholarships, limited in the first instance to sons of Fellows or former Fellows of Hertford College. There is a preference for Founder's kin in the elections to the How Exhibitions at Exeter College, the Dorothea Wightwick Scholarships at Pembroke College, and to three Scholarships at Hertford College. The Hughes and Neale Scholarships at Oriel College are open only to members or sons of members of certain Co-operative Societies.

All Souls College.*Bible-Clerkships :—*

There are four Bible-Clerkships, to which allowances sufficient to cover all ordinary College expenses are attached. They are in the appointment of the Warden, and are, in practice, filled after competition among such candidates as give him satisfactory evidence of character and need of assistance to come to the University. No candidate is admitted to competition who has reached the age of 20. The examination is similar to the examination for a Classical Scholarship. There is usually an appointment to a Bible-Clerkship in June of every year.

Balliol College.*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

There are awarded annually in December :—

In Classics.

(1) Three foundation Scholarships, worth about £80 a year. Candidates must be under nineteen on December 4 of the current year.

(2) Three Exhibitions, worth £70 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation.

In the examination for the above Scholarships and Exhibitions papers in Latin and Greek verse will be optional; candidates may, if they please, offer in lieu of them certain equivalents specified in the annual notices.

In Mathematics. One Scholarship, worth about £80 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded four Terms from matriculation.

[Another Mathematical Scholarship, called the Henry Skynner Scholarship, of the annual value of £90, and open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from matriculation, is awarded every fourth or fifth year. The examination is the same as for the other Scholarships, with the addition of Elementary Astronomy. Last awarded, November, 1903.]

The examination for the Mathematical Scholarships is held in conjunction with Queen's and Corpus Christi Colleges (see the notice on p. 27).

In Modern History. One Scholarship (Brakenbury), worth £80 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded eight Terms from matriculation. (The notice issued for 1906 will be found at p. 50 under *New College*.)

In Natural Science. One Scholarship (Brakenbury), worth £80 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation.

The examination for this Scholarship is held in conjunction with Christ Church and Trinity College (p. 27).

In Music. One Scholarship (Nettleship), open to all candidates who have not exceeded twenty years on the day of election, is awarded once in every three or four years. The annual value is £40, and it is tenable for three or four years. The examination for the Scholarship is in Music and the subjects of one of the ordinary courses of University study. (Last awarded in 1903.)

Open Minor or Williams Exhibitions :—

In addition to the Scholarships for Mathematics, Modern History, and Natural Science, a Williams Exhibition of the annual value of £40, tenable for four years, is awarded in each of these subjects, if a candidate is found of sufficient merit. These Exhibitions are not tenable with a Scholarship or any other Exhibition of the College. Similar Exhibitions are sometimes awarded to those who have distinguished themselves in the examination for the Classical Scholarships.

All Scholars and Exhibitioners are required to pass Responsions or some equivalent examination before coming into residence.

College Exhibitions :—

A Jenkyns Exhibition is awarded every other year, or, if the funds allow, every year, after a competitive examination in Scholarship, History, and Philosophy, to an Undergraduate of the College of not more than sixteen Terms' standing. The annual value is normally £100; it is tenable for four years, and may be held together with any other Scholarship or Exhibition in the College.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) A Snell Exhibition is awarded annually, after an examination held at Glasgow. These Exhibitions are open to those members of the University of Glasgow whose fathers or grandfathers were Scotchmen: they are tenable for three years, and their annual value is about £133.

(2) The Warner Exhibition is awarded once in every five years, after an examination held at the College. Its annual value is £85, and it is tenable for four years. Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or be the sons of fathers who were born in Scotland. The examination is the same as for the Open Classical Scholarships.

(3) There are five Blundell Scholarships confined to persons educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton: one is awarded every year after an examination held at that School. Their annual value is £60.

(4) There are two small Exhibitions, confined to Blundell's and Ludlow Schools respectively, if candidates of sufficient merit appear for examination.

Brasenose College.*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are usually awarded every year three or four Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all who are under nineteen years of age on the day of election.

Of these one is usually offered for Mathematics, one occasionally for Natural Science, and the rest for Classics.

In *Classics*, the examination is held in conjunction with University, Exeter, Oriel, and Christ Church:

In *Mathematics*, in conjunction with Christ Church, Magdalen, Pembroke, and Worcester.

(2) There is one Scholarship (John Watson) open to all persons under the age of twenty, of the annual value of £100. The examination is in Classical subjects.

(3) (a) Junior Hulme Scholarships, open only to candidates whose pecuniary circumstances render them suitable objects of assistance from Mr. Hulme's endowment. Three of these Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to candidates of not more than

twenty years of age, are generally filled up in each year, two being offered for Classics, and one for History.

In January, 1906, papers were set in the following subjects:—

(a) Obligatory: (1) Essay, (2) General Paper; (b) Optional: (1) English History, (2) Ancient History, (3) European History. A paper was also set containing unprepared passages from Greek, Latin, French, and German authors, every candidate being required to offer *two* of those languages.

(b) Hulme Exhibitions of a value not exceeding £60 a year, the conditions of candidature being the same as those for the Junior Hulme Scholarships.

(4) The Somerset Scholarships mentioned below may (in default of properly qualified candidates from the privileged schools) be thrown open to general competition, and the stipend of a Scholarship so thrown open may, if it is of less value than £80, be augmented to any sum not exceeding £80.

Senior Hulme Scholarships, Colquitt Exhibitions, &c.:—

(1) There are offered for competition each year two or three Senior Hulme Scholarships of the annual value of £130, tenable for four years, open to members of the College who have resided not less than six nor more than thirteen Terms, and whose pecuniary circumstances render them suitable objects of assistance. A Scholar elected to one of these Senior Scholarships vacates his previous Scholarship.

(a) There are three Colquitt Clerical Exhibitions, which are intended to assist in the education for Holy Orders of sons of poor or deceased clergymen, or of such laymen as cannot unaided support the expenses of a College education. They are tenable until the expiration of four years from matriculation, and are of the annual value of £40. They are open to candidates who are not already members of the University, and to members of the College under two years' standing who are not in receipt of any College appointment or appointments producing more than £40 a year.

(3) The College maintains a general Fund, providing ten Exhibitions of the annual value of £25 (awarded to candidates who are in need of pecuniary assistance). The College will as a rule offer at the Matriculation Examination in the Summer Term one of these Exhibitions for competition among candidates who need such assistance, and who offer the necessary subjects together with two

optional subjects. Candidates who desire to compete for these Exhibitions should give notice to the Principal before May 1st in each year. ,

Close Scholarships :—

There are twenty-two Somerset Scholarships, but the value of the estates which supply these Scholarships does not at present admit of their being all filled up. They are confined in the first instance as follows: ten to the Grammar School of Manchester, six to the Grammar School of Marlborough, and six to the Cathedral School of Hereford; but in default of properly qualified candidates from those schools they are thrown open to general competition. The annual value of the Somerset Scholarships is as follows :— of the Iver Scholarships (limited in the first instance to the Grammar School of Manchester), £80; of the Thornhill Manor Scholarships, £60; and of the Thornhill Scholarships, £52. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election. The examination is the same as that for the Open Classical Scholarships.

Christ Church.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

There are awarded annually :—

(1) Six Scholarships of the annual value of £80. Three of these are given for Classics, one for Mathematics, one for Natural Science, one for Modern History. There is no limit of age for Natural Science or Modern History. In other cases candidates must not have exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

In *Classics*, the examination is usually held in conjunction with University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose: in *Mathematics* with Brasenose, Magdalen, Pembroke, and Worcester.

For *Natural Science* see p. 27.

(2) Three College Exhibitions, worth about £85 a year (i.e. £45 in money, together with dinner in Hall and Tuition free of charge). Their tenure is the same as that of the Open Scholarships, but there is no limit of age. Candidates must satisfy the Dean that they cannot come to the University without help. The examination is the same as for the Open Scholarships. One exhibition is usually given for Classics and one for Natural Science: the subject of the third varies.

House Exhibitions, &c. :—There are awarded annually :—

(1) One Dixon Scholarship, tenable for two years, open to all members of the House who have qualified for the degree of B.A. and who propose to undertake some form of research after taking their degree.

(2) One Fell Exhibition, tenable for three years, and one Boulter Exhibition, tenable for one year, each worth £40 a year. Candidates must be Commoners of the House; in the case of the Boulter Exhibition, preference is given to a Candidate who is reading for the Final Examination in Jurisprudence or the B.C.L.

(3) The Slade Exhibition (the interest on Miss Slade's gift of £1000 Consols).

(4) The Dukes Prize, open to all Undergraduates, awarded after an examination in French.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

There are awarded annually :—

(1) Three Scholarships worth £80 a year, and three Exhibitions of £50 a year, confined to boys who have been educated for three years at Westminster School. The Scholarships are tenable for two years, and may be continued for a further term of three years. The Exhibitions are tenable for three years and cannot be continued.

(2) Two Scholarships, of not more than £50 each, tenable for one year, for which successful candidates in the I. C. S. examination who have not been members of any College in Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, are eligible.

(3) Three Holford Exhibitions, worth not less than £60 a year and tenable for five years. Candidates must have been educated at Charterhouse School for the two years previous either to election or to matriculation; they must not have completed the fourth Term from matriculation. In default of a properly qualified candidate a Holford Exhibition may be thrown open.

Corpus Christi College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are from twenty-five to thirty Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the day of election.

Of these there are usually awarded annually:—

In Classics. Four or five Scholarships. The examination is in conjunction with New College and Magdalen. The next Examination will be held in December, 1906.

In Mathematics. One Scholarship. The examination is held in December in conjunction with Balliol and Queen's (see p. 27).

In Natural Science. One Scholarship in every alternate year; the next in 1907. The examination is held in conjunction with Merton and New College, usually in the Summer Term. The notice issued before the last examination, will be found on p. 48.

In Modern History and Modern Languages. One Scholarship or Exhibition in every alternate year; the next examination will be held in December, 1906. The examination is held at the same time as that for the Classical Scholarships, but not in conjunction with any other College.

(2) One or two Exhibitions, open without limitation of age, and usually of the value of £50 a year, are occasionally offered at the examination for the Classical Scholarships.

Inquiries with reference to the Scholarships or Exhibitions should be addressed to the President, and 'Scholarships' should be written on the envelope.

Exeter College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions:—There are—

(1) Twelve or more Scholarships not exceeding the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the day of election, and many of the Scholarships mentioned below may be thrown open.

There are usually awarded annually two or three Open Scholarships for Classics, and one Scholarship for Mathematics. An Exhibition or Scholarship is annually awarded for Modern History. Exhibitions may also be awarded for any other subject recognized in the Final Schools.

Arrangements are made, whenever it is feasible, for holding the Scholarship Examinations in combination with other Colleges.

(2) The Carter Scholarship, of the annual value of £80, open to

all without limitation of age, but persons born in the county of Kent who are already members of the College have a preference *ceteris paribus* over other candidates. It is awarded every four years at the same examination as that for the Classical Scholarships. (Last awarded in January, 1904.)

(3) *In Theology and Classics.* Two Hasker Scholarships, open to all persons who are in need of assistance at the University and intend to study Theology with a view to taking Holy Orders. The age of candidates is not limited, but if they are already members of the University they must not be of more than two years' standing from matriculation.

The Hasker Scholarships are usually awarded on the same examination as the Classical Scholarships; but papers are also set on the New Testament to all candidates. Certain prescribed Theological subjects may also be offered. Candidates who offer one of these may be excused all the Composition papers, except the Latin Prose, in the Classical Examination. But no candidate will be elected who is not a competent Classical Scholar.

(4) Various Exhibitions, open without limitation of age, but candidates must be persons who are in need of assistance at the University. They are given for Classics or other subjects, and usually awarded at the examinations for Scholarships.

The following notice of the Examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions in *Modern History* has been issued in recent years:—

The examination will comprise:—(1) English History; (2) a Special Period of English and Foreign History, which must be *either* (a) from 1066 to 1272, *or* (b) from 1603 to 1714; (3) the Outlines of Political Economy; (4) Unprepared Translation from (a) Latin, (b) French, *or* German, *or* Italian; (5) an Essay.

Those who have not passed Responsions will be expected to show such a knowledge of Classics and Mathematics as will enable them to pass that Examination.

Special notice of the requirements in *Natural Science* will be issued from time to time when Scholarships or Exhibitions in this subject are advertised.

(5) One Michell Exhibition, of the value of about £60 per annum, open to all persons who intend to pursue the study of Divinity and are in need of assistance at the University; awarded

under the same conditions of examination as the Hasker Scholarships. Either a Hasker Scholarship, or a Michell or Symes Exhibition (see below) is filled up annually.

*College Exhibitions :—*There are—

(1) One Richards Exhibition, of the annual value of £30, which is awarded at the discretion of the College to a candidate who needs assistance at the University, and has been a member of the College for at least a year.

(2) The College maintains a general Exhibition Fund, from which small Exhibitions are granted to deserving members who are reading for Honours, and need assistance.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

There are the following Scholarships, candidates for which must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election :—

(1) Eight Stapeldon Scholarships of the value of £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the county of Devon or Cornwall, or educated in some school in one of those counties for at least three years last past.

(2) One or more King Charles the First's Scholarships, of the value of £100 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the Channel Islands, or educated for three years last past at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

In the event however of no candidate offering, who in the judgment of the electors is duly qualified to be a Scholar of the College, both the Scholarships for Devon and Cornwall, and those for the Channel Islands, may be thrown open to all British subjects.

The examination for the Stapeldon Scholarships (which may be awarded either for Classics or for Mathematics) is held at the same time as that for the Open Scholarships in those subjects.

The examination for King Charles the First's Scholarships is held in concert with Jesus and Pembroke Colleges.

There are the following Exhibitions, without limitation of age :—

(1) Two or more with the same conditions as King Charles the First's Scholarships.

(2) Two How Exhibitions, of the value each of about £35 per annum, limited in the first instance to the kin of the Founder ; in

default of such kin, to the sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon; or, on failure of fit candidates from such counties, to sons of clergymen of the Church of England without limitation of locality.

(3) One Gifford Exhibition, of the value of about £70 per annum, limited first to persons educated at Ashburton School; on failure of such, to persons born or educated in the county of Devon, or on failure of such, open to all British subjects.

(4) The Symes Exhibition, worth about £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born or educated either in the county of Somerset or Dorset; or, on failure of such, open to all British subjects. The Exhibitioner, however, must intend to take Holy Orders in the Church of England.

(5) An Exhibition from the Archdeaconries of Nottingham and Lincoln. Any information about this Exhibition must be obtained from the Archdeacon of Nottingham.

For all other matters relating to the Scholarships and Exhibitions information should be obtained from the Rector.

* * Candidates for Exhibitions must satisfy the Rector of their need of assistance at the University.

Hertford College.

There are forty Scholarships and two Foundation Exhibitions. Other Exhibitions are awarded by the College to candidates who show merit in the Scholarship Examination or are considered eligible.

There is no limit of age for any of the Scholarships, but married persons are not eligible for election, and candidates for the Open Scholarships, if already members of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, must not have exceeded two years from their matriculation. Graduates of Dublin are excluded. The Scholarship Examination is held annually. Scholarships lasting for four years are only tenable during residence.

Ten of the Scholarships, and any of the close Scholarships, may be awarded for proficiency either in Classics or in Mathematics, with a preference for the former. There are—

Open Scholarships:—

(1) Three Scholarships, on the Lusby Foundation, of the value of £60 per annum, and tenable for four years.

(2) One founded as a memorial of Dr. Macbride, of the value of at least £50, and tenable for four years.

(3) Two Scholarships on the Lucy Foundation, of the annual value of at least £40, and tenable for four years.

(4) The Meeke Scholarships, mentioned below, thrown open when there are no specially qualified candidates, or none of sufficient merit for election.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions:—

(1) Four Scholarships on the Meeke Foundation, limited in the first instance to persons educated at Worcester Grammar School, of the annual value of £40, and tenable for four years.

(2) Two Exhibitions (White and Brunsell) in the gift of the Principal.

The other thirty Scholarships, on the new foundation, each of the annual value of £100, and tenable for five years, are limited to members of the Church of England or of Ireland, or of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Scotland, the British Colonies, or the United States of America. Of these there are:—

(1) Eighteen Open Scholarships, of which there are annually awarded, in addition to any of the undermentioned close Scholarships which may be thrown open when there are no specially qualified candidates, or none of sufficient merit for election:—

In Classics. Two or three Scholarships.

In Mathematics. One Scholarship. Candidates who have not passed Responsions, nor obtained an equivalent Certificate, are required to exhibit such Classical knowledge as will give reasonable promise of their passing the University Examinations in due course.

(2) Three Scholarships, limited *in the first instance* to persons educated for three years at Harrow School.

(3) Three Scholarships, limited *in the first instance* to persons born in the county of Essex or educated for three years at a school in that county.

(4) Three Scholarships, limited *in the first instance* to Founder's kin.

(5) Three Scholarships, limited in the first instance to sons of Fellows or former Fellows of Hertford College.

Any of the Scholarships (2), (3), (4), (5) may be awarded for pro-

ficiency either in Classics or in Mathematics, but with a preference for the former.

Jesus College.

All Scholarships and Exhibitions are unrestricted as to age. They are awarded for Classics or any other subject recognized in the Final Honour Schools.

Scholarships are of the annual value of £80 to £100, Exhibitions of the annual value of £30 to £60.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are twelve Foundation Scholarships and several Exhibitions.

(2) Other Scholarships (mentioned below) may be thrown open.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) Twelve Foundation Scholarships, four Meyricke Scholarships and several Meyricke Exhibitions, restricted, in the first instance, to candidates who are either (1) natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, (2) sons of parents who have been resident in Wales or Monmouthshire for a period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the day of election, (3) persons who have a knowledge of and are able to speak the Welsh language, or (4) persons who have been educated for the three years preceding the election (or preceding their matriculation if members of the University) at a school or schools in Wales or Monmouthshire. One or at most two additional Meyricke Scholarships are restricted to Graduates of the University of Wales, or of St. David's College, Lampeter.

(2) Two or possibly more King Charles I Scholarships, and several King Charles I Exhibitions, restricted to candidates born in Jersey or Guernsey or one of the islands adjacent to them, or educated for two out of the three years last preceding the election either at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. The examination for these is held (usually in Hilary Term) in conjunction with Exeter and Pembroke Colleges, at Oxford, and in alternate years at Victoria College, Jersey, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

In Classics, the examination includes optional papers both in Latin and Greek Verses, and in translation from French and German. Excellence in any of these subjects will be taken into account; but failure in any or all of them will not of itself be a disqualification for election.

In Mathematics. Papers are usually set in Algebra, Theory of Equations, Plane Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, and Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

In Natural Science. Questions are usually set relating to General Physics, to Chemistry, and to Biology; but candidates are recommended not to offer more than two of these subjects, and are required to state them when they send in their names.

Candidates for Mathematical or Natural Science Scholarships will be required to pass an examination of the standard of Responsions.

College Exhibitions :—

The College maintains an Exhibition Fund from which small Exhibitions are awarded, usually to resident Undergraduates of more than one year's standing.

Keble College.

Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

All Scholarships and Exhibitions are, by the terms of the benefactions, tenable only by members of the Church of England.

There are awarded annually, after a competitive examination at present held in conjunction with Queen's, St. John's, and Hertford Colleges, three or more Scholarships of the annual value of £60 to £80, tenable for four years, and an Exhibition. Candidates for the Scholarships must not have exceeded the age of twenty years on the day of election. There is no limit of age for the Exhibition.

The Scholarships and Exhibition are open to all persons who are not members of the University, and to such members of the University as are not of more than two Terms' standing from matriculation. They are generally given for Classics, History, and Natural Science, with one at intervals for Mathematics.

In Classics, the subjects of examination are—(1) Classics; (2) General Questions; (3) Divinity Questions.

In Natural Science. The notice for March, 1906, was:—

The examination will consist of papers and practical work in Biology and Chemistry. Candidates may offer only one of these subjects. A paper in Elementary Mechanics and Physics will be set to all candidates, and a paper in Elementary Chemistry to those candidates who offer Biology. All candidates who offer Chemistry must offer the first nine essays in 'Essays in Historical Chemistry,' by T. E. Thorpe; those who offer Biology, 'Darwinism,' by A. R. Wallace, omitting chapters vi, vii, xiv, xv.

There will also be set an English Essay and Questions in Divinity.

In Modern History. There is awarded annually a Scholarship of £60, tenable for three years.

The notice for the examination in December, 1906, was:—

The examination will be conducted at the same time as that for the Classical Scholarships. Candidates will be required to take one paper in Foreign and one in English History. Each of these will contain some twenty questions, of which about six may be selected. They will also have the opportunity of taking the papers set for the Classical Scholarships, and of these papers the Essay and General Questions will be compulsory. Questions in Divinity will be set.

College Exhibitions:—

There are several Exhibitions confined to members of the College: one is awarded for proficiency in French; the others after examination in the subjects studied for Honours in the University Examinations.

Lincoln College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions:—

(1) There are twelve or more Scholarships of the annual value of £80 or £60, two Scholarships (the Matthews and the Radford) of the annual value of £60, and two Scholarships of the annual value of £60 to which the Rector nominates.

These Scholarships, which are open without limitation of age, are awarded for proficiency in Classics, in Modern History, or in Natural Science (usually Chemistry and Physics). The tenure of the Classical Scholarships is for four years; of the others, three.

In Modern History the following papers were set last year:—

(1) English History; (2) a Special Period of English and Foreign History, either (a) from 1066-1272, or (b) from 1603-1714; (3) the Outlines of Political Economy; (4) Translation from (a) Latin, (b) French, or German, or Italian; (5) an Essay.

(2) Several College Exhibitions, of the annual value of £30 to £40, may be awarded on the result of the Scholarship examination.

Close Scholarship :—

There is one Scholarship (the Tatham) of the annual value of £50, in the election to which there is a preference to persons born or educated in Buckinghamshire.

Magdalen College.

Open Demyships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are thirty Demyships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

Of these there are usually awarded each year—

In Classics. Three or four Demyships.

The examination is at present held in conjunction with New College and Corpus Christi College.

The examination includes an optional paper in Translation from French and German. Candidates may compensate for deficiency in or omission of Greek and Latin Verse Composition by the excellence of their other work.

In Mathematics. One or more Demyships.

The examination includes a General Paper and translations from French and German.

In Natural Science. One or more Demyships. Questions are set in (1) Mechanics and Physics; (2) Chemistry; (3) Zoology, including Animal Physiology and Animal Morphology; (4) Botany. Candidates are recommended to offer not more than two of these subjects, and by preference either subjects (1) and (2) or subjects (3) and (4).

The examination in Chemistry, Zoology, and Botany will be partly practical.

A paper is also set in Elementary Algebra and Geometry, which *ceteris paribus* will be of weight in determining the election.

A General Paper is also set, including passages for translation from French and German. These last, however, will be optional.

In History. One or more Demyships.

The examination includes translations from and compositions in Latin, Greek, French, and German. All candidates will be required

to offer two of the four languages, one of which must be Latin, and may offer a third.

* * Candidates for Demyships in other than Classical subjects are required to satisfy the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

Successful candidates may resign the whole or any part of the emoluments of a Demyship, while retaining the status.

(2) In addition to these older foundations the annual sum of £500 is applied to the granting of Exhibitions of such amount and for such periods and to such persons, being in need of support at the University and otherwise deserving, whether members of the College or not, as the electors shall think fit. The limit of age for these Exhibitions is 21 years. It is usual now to award them at the same time and upon the same examinations as the Demyships. They are given for Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, and History.

Senior Demyships :—

There are also four Senior Demyships of the value of £100 per annum, tenable for four years, by persons who have passed all the Examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who can satisfy the electors that they intend to enter upon some course of study with a view to taking Holy Orders or following the profession of Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering, or to engage in some definite Scientific or Literary study or occupation, and that they may have difficulty in so doing without assistance.

One such Demyship is as a rule filled up annually, toward the end of the year, so that the tenure may commence with the beginning of the next year. For further particulars application should be made to the President.

Academical Clerkships :—

There are on the foundation of the College four Academical Clerks, whose duties are to take part in the daily Choral Services in the Chapel, which extend over about nine months in the year, and to attend such choir practices as may be appointed. Candidates for Clerkships are required to pass, (1) the ordinary matriculation examination ; (2) an examination in Music, in which they are required to sing a sacred solo of their own selection, and also some passage

selected by the organist. The inclusive annual emolument is £95. The candidate elected is required to pass at the proper time the several Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Vacancies occur on an average every year. The voices required are two basses, one tenor, and one alto.

Merton College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

There are eighteen Postmasterships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election, and not more than twelve Exhibitions, open without limit of age.

Of these there are annually awarded—

In Classics. Two or more Postmasterships and one or two Exhibitions of the annual value of £60.

In Mathematics. One Postmastership. The examination is held in conjunction with Exeter, New College, and Hertford (see the notice on p. 27).

In Natural Science. One Postmastership. The examination is held in conjunction with New College and Corpus.

The notice issued before the last examination was :—

The subjects of examination will be (1) Chemistry, Mechanics and Physics; or (2) Biology. An English Essay, and a paper in Algebra and Elementary Geometry, will also be set to all candidates, and they will have an opportunity of showing a knowledge of Higher Mathematics.

Candidates who offer Biology are requested to send to the Natural Science Tutor at New College, at least one fortnight before the Examination, a general statement as to the portions of the subject which they have studied, and the practical work which they have done. All such candidates will be required to show some acquaintance with Chemistry, Mechanics, and Physics.

Candidates who have not passed Responsions, or obtained certificates exempting them from Responsions, will be tested by a classical paper of the standard of Responsions. No Scholar or Exhibitioner elected will be allowed to come into residence until he has passed Responsions or an equivalent Examination.

In Modern History. There is usually awarded one Exhibition of the annual value of £80. There is no limitation of age, but candidates (if members of the University) must not have exceeded six Terms of University standing on the day of election.

Notice for 1906-7. (The examination is held in conjunction with Brasenose College.)

The examination will begin on Friday, January 11, 1907, at 9.30 a.m., in the Hall of Merton College.

The examination will consist of

(a) Three obligatory papers—(1) an Essay; (2) a General Paper; (3) translations from Latin, Greek, French, German. (Two languages from this list must be offered.)

(b) Three optional papers—(1) English History; (2) Ancient History; (3) European History.

Those elected will be chosen for their ability as shown in any part of the examination. Proficiency in ancient or modern languages, with evidence of wide general reading and some powers of composition, is considered as desirable as a knowledge of definite historical periods. Thus, although full weight will be given to historical knowledge, no candidate would *necessarily* lose by omitting all, or gain by offering more than one of the optional subjects. Nor, again, need the whole period or subject-matter covered by any history paper be attempted.

College Exhibitions:—

The College maintains an Exhibition Fund for the purpose of assisting poor students, or otherwise promoting undergraduate study.

Close Scholarships:—

There are two Postmasterships, being 'Chambers Postmasterships,' which are reserved to candidates from the School of Eton College, if any present themselves 'of sufficient merit for election.'

New College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions:—

There are about sixteen Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election; there are also several Exhibitions given without limit of age.

Of these there are annually awarded—

In Classics. Two or three Scholarships and at least one Exhibition. The examination is held in conjunction with Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.

In Mathematics. One Scholarship. The examination is held in conjunction with Merton, Exeter, and Hertford (see p. 27).

In Natural Science. One Scholarship. The examination has been

recently held in conjunction with Merton and Corpus Christi Colleges. The notice issued will be found on p. 48.

In Modern History. One Scholarship, and generally an Exhibition as well, of the annual value of £50. The examination for these is held in the beginning of December. The following is the notice last issued :—

The examination will consist of (1) an Essay; (2) two language papers, giving candidates an opportunity of showing their knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, or German; (3) a General Paper; (4) two papers *either* in Ancient History *or* in Mediaeval History (including English History), *or* in the History (including English History) of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, at the option of the candidate.

The knowledge required for the General Paper is such as can be obtained from such books as the following :—Guizot, *Civilization in Europe*; Hallam, *Middle Ages*, chapter ix; Bagehot, *English Constitution*; Maine, *Ancient Law*; Macaulay, *Essays*; Walker, *Political Economy*.

College Exhibitions :—

There is one annual Exhibition (the Longstaff Exhibition) of the value of £30 for one year, and several other private Exhibitions tenable for longer periods, in the gift of the College.

Winchester Scholarships :—

There are twenty-four Scholarships, filled by an annual election, held at Winchester College, of six boys receiving education in the School of that College. In default of a sufficient number of duly qualified candidates, these Scholarships are thrown open to general competition.

Oriel College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are twelve Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all candidates who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

Of these there are awarded annually—

In Classics. At least two Scholarships. The examination is at present held in common with University, Exeter, Brasenose, and Christ Church.

(2) There are at least two Scholarships (Adam de Brome's

Scholarships) confined to deserving persons in need of support at the University. Their value and the conditions of their tenure are the same as those of the Open Scholarships; but there is no limitation of age.

(3) There are two St. Mary Hall Exhibitions of the annual value of £50 awarded under the same conditions as (2).

Open Exhibitions are also from time to time awarded on the results of the Scholarship Examination.

Bible-Clerkships:—

There are two Bible-Clerkships of the annual value (including allowances) of about £105, tenable in the first instance for two years, which will, if the conduct and industry of the Bible-Clerk have been satisfactory, be extended to three or (if the Provost and Fellows see fit) to four years, and open to all candidates without restriction of age who shall produce satisfactory evidence of their need of support at the University.

The duties of the Bible-Clerks involve attendance at the Services in the College Chapel. They must reside in College.

College Exhibitions:—

There are three Classical Exhibitions (two Ireland and one Nowell Exhibition) open to Commoners of the College who have not exceeded their tenth Term. They are tenable until the end of the sixteenth Term from matriculation, and their annual value is £30. The Nowell Exhibition is confined to candidates who need pecuniary assistance.

Hughes and Neale Scholarships:—

There are two Scholarships founded in honour of Mr. T. Hughes and Mr. Vansittart Neale respectively. They are of the annual value of about £100. Candidates must be members or sons of members of certain Co-operative Societies.

Fraser Scholarship:—

The Fraser Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum is to enable some member of the College to pursue a special line of study for one year (to which a second may be added) from the time when he shall have taken or become qualified for the degree of B.A.

Close Exhibitions :—

There are four Exhibitions (Beaufort Exhibitions), the holders of which are nominated by the Duke of Beaufort, or, in default of such nomination, are appointed by the College, from natives of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire. They are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of about £25. Candidates must not have been in residence for more than a year.

Pembroke College.*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are ten Open Scholarships. One (Henney Scholarship) of the annual value of £90. One (Cleobury Scholarship) of the annual value of £100. Four Foundation Scholarships, two Boulter and Radcliffe Scholarships, two Oades and Stafford Scholarships; the annual value of each of the last eight Scholarships does not exceed £80 inclusive of all allowances. All the ten Scholarships (with the exception of the Cleobury) are open without restriction of age; but candidates for the Oades and Stafford Scholarships must in addition be in need of assistance at the University.

(2) In addition to these Open Scholarships the Close Scholarships mentioned below may be thrown open, if there be no candidate of sufficient merit from the favoured Schools.

There are as a rule annually offered for open competition—

In Classics. Two, three, or four Scholarships. The examination is held in the third week of the Summer Term.

In Modern History. One Scholarship or more. The examination is held at the same time as that for Classical Scholarships.

In Mathematics. One or more Scholarships. The examination is held in conjunction with Brasenose, Christ Church, Magdalen, and Worcester.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

There are fourteen or more Scholarships and two Exhibitions appropriated in the first instance as follows:

Four Scholarships of the annual value of £75 to Abingdon School.

Three or more Scholarships (King Charles I) of the annual value of

£80, two Exhibitions (King Charles I) of the annual value of £50, and one Scholarship (Bishop Morley's) of the annual value of £80. All these are restricted in the first instance to natives of the Channel Islands or scholars from Victoria College, Jersey, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

The examination for the Channel Islands Scholarships and Exhibitions is held in conjunction with Exeter and Jesus Colleges, and takes place simultaneously in Oxford and in one of the Islands.

Not more than four Scholarships (Townsend) of the annual value of £80 and rooms, to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach, and Chipping-Campden Schools.

One Scholarship (Rous) of the annual value of £60 to Eton College.

One Scholarship (Holford) of the annual value of £60 to the Charterhouse School.

Two Scholarships of the annual value of £75, founded by Mrs. Dorothea Wightwick, and limited in the first instance to Founder's kin, and then to persons educated at Cheltenham College for two out of the three years last preceding the day of election. Candidates must, on the day of election, be under twenty-five years of age.

Candidates for the Abingdon or Holford Scholarships must have been educated at Abingdon School or Charterhouse respectively for the two years last preceding the day of election: candidates for the King Charles I and Morley Scholarships (who are not natives of the Islands), and candidates for the Townsend Scholarships, must have been educated at the favoured Schools for two out of the three years last preceding the day of election.

If there be no qualified candidate of sufficient merit these Scholarships are thrown open *pro hac vice*.

Queen's College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are not more than twenty Foundation Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all candidates who have not exceeded nineteen years on the day of election.

(2) Many of the Scholarships and Exhibitions mentioned below may be thrown open.

Of these there are usually awarded in each year :—

In Classics. Two Scholarships. And in *Classics and History*, one Scholarship. The examination is held in December in conjunction with St. John's, Hertford and Keble Colleges.

In Mathematics. One Scholarship. The examination is held in December in conjunction with Balliol and Corpus. The Scholar elected is required to pass Responsions before coming into residence.

(3) One Jodrell Scholarship (Old Foundation) is awarded every fourth year. Candidates must be natives of Great Britain or Ireland, and must not have exceeded twenty years of age on the day of election. Candidates are examined in Classics, and are also required to qualify upon a paper in Bible History and the New Testament in Greek, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, and Ecclesiastical History combining a knowledge of the Reformation. The value of the Scholarship is £90 a year. *Ceteris paribus*, a candidate who stands in need of pecuniary assistance is to be preferred. This Scholarship is tenable for four years only. The Scholar must reside in College.

Four Jodrell Scholarships (New Foundation) are awarded as they fall vacant; two for Classics, two for Mathematics. Candidates must be natives of Great Britain or Ireland, and members of the Church of England, and must produce certificates of Baptism. They must not have exceeded twenty years of age on the day of election. They are required to qualify upon a paper in the same subjects in Divinity as those specified for the Jodrell Scholarship (Old Foundation). The value of these Scholarships is £90 a year. They are tenable for five years, provided that the College is satisfied with the industry and good conduct of the Scholars. Jodrell Scholars must reside in College.

Bible-Clerkships :—

There are two Bible-Clerkships in the gift of the Provost, and conferred by him on deserving persons in need of support at the University. They are tenable on the same conditions as Open Scholarships, and their annual value is £80, with £10 in addition for rooms, so long as the Clerks reside in College.

College Exhibitions :—

There are several small Exhibitions which are usually held with

some other Scholarship or Exhibition within the College; but no Scholarship, Exhibition, or Bible-Clerkship can be held with any other Exhibition within the College if the aggregate income of the two emoluments would exceed £110 per annum.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

The Scholarships and Exhibitions which are mentioned below as being confined to particular schools or counties (with the exception of the Fox Exhibition) may be thrown open to general competition, if candidates of sufficient merit do not present themselves from the favoured localities; and in the cases in which the Exhibitions are in the gift of persons external to the College, the College is not bound to admit the persons nominated, unless they are, in its judgement, fit to be Exhibitioners of the College.

Holders of close Exhibitions, or other candidates for Scholarships who desire it, may be elected, if of sufficient merit, to Honorary Scholarships, with all the privileges of Scholars except the emoluments. Any member of the College, of not more than nine Terms' standing, is eligible to an Honorary Scholarship if he has obtained a First Class in Moderations or an open University Scholarship or Prize.

Scholars and Exhibitioners not already matriculated are expected to commence residence in the October following their election.

There are:—

(1) Not more than five Eglesfield Scholarships, open to natives of Cumberland and Westmorland under the age of nineteen years. They are tenable under the same conditions as Open Scholarships, and are of the inclusive annual value of £80. One Scholarship is awarded each year at the same time as the Open Scholarships. Candidates may offer Classics or Mathematics.

(2) About fifteen Exhibitions (Hastings Exhibitions), open without limit of age to persons educated at the Schools of Carlisle, Keswick, or St. Bees in Cumberland, Appleby, Heversham, or Kendal in Westmorland, Bradford, Doncaster, Giggleswick, Halifax, Hull (Hymer's College), Leeds, Pocklington, Ripon, Richmond, Sedburgh, Sheffield, Wakefield, or York in Yorkshire: two candidates offering each subject may be sent by each School for each vacancy. They are at present of the annual value of £100, and

their tenure is that of the Open Scholarships. Candidates may offer *either* (1) Latin and Greek, (2) Mathematics, (3) Natural Science, or (4) Modern Languages, History, and Literature. Four or five Exhibitions are awarded each year in December.

(3) One Exhibition (Fitzgerald Exhibition), open, without restriction as to age, to natives of Middlesex. Its annual value is £67, and it is tenable for seven years.

(4) One Exhibition (Thanet Exhibition), open to poor students, natives of Westmorland, educated at Appleby School, or, failing such, at any school in the county. Its annual value is £43, and its tenure that of the Open Scholarships.

(5) One Exhibition (Fox Exhibition), open to natives of Cumberland, or, failing such, of Westmorland, between sixteen and twenty-one, who have been educated at St. Bees School. Its annual value is £37, and it is tenable for four years.

(6) Two Exhibitions (Dixon Exhibitions), one of which is open to all natives of Whitehaven, the other to natives of Whitehaven educated at St. Bees School. Their annual value is £38, and they are tenable for four years. Candidates must not be more than twenty-one on the day of election.

(7) Two Exhibitions (Wilson Exhibitions), one of which is open to persons educated at Kirkby Lonsdale School, the other to persons educated at Kendal School. The annual value of the former is £25, and of the latter £20; they are both tenable on the same conditions as Open Scholarships.

The following Exhibitions are also attached to the College:—

(1) One of the annual value of £42 (Tylney Exhibition), the nomination to which is in the hands of the possessor of Tylney Hall, who is to nominate a poor and deserving person between sixteen and twenty years of age.

(2) Two of the annual value of £70 (Thomas Exhibitions), open to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle educated at the Schools of Carlisle or St. Bees, or in default thereof for sons of clergymen who have been resident for three years in the diocese of Carlisle. Appointment is made by the Bishop and Dean of Carlisle and the Provost of the College.

(3) Two of the annual value of £59 (Berry Exhibitions), open

of sons and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Manchester, and in the gift of Trustees, of whom the Provost of the College is one. Candidates must be members of the Church of England in need of assistance.

(4) An Exhibition (Holwell Exhibition), tenable for one year, or possibly two years, by members of the College of not less than eleven Terms' standing who are studying Theology. Its annual value is about £66.

St. John's College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

There are seven Scholarships, of the annual value of £80, open to all candidates who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election, and one Scholarship (the Lambe, awarded in December, 1906), of the same value, open to all who have not exceeded the age of twenty years on the day of election. Exhibitions (from £40 to £60 per annum) are awarded annually in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, and History. The examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions in Classics is generally held in December, that for Exhibitions in Mathematics, Natural Science, and History, in June.

College Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are four Casberd Scholarships, confined to members of the College who have been one year at least in residence, and who are on no College foundation. They are tenable, in the first instance, till the sixteenth Term after matriculation, and are of the annual value of £80.

(2) There are annually awarded on the same conditions three or four Casberd Exhibitions.

Candidates for these Scholarships and Exhibitions may offer any subject recognized in the Honour Schools.

Close Scholarships :—

(1) There are twenty-two Scholarships thus appropriated—fifteen to Merchant Taylors' School, two to Coventry School, two to Bristol School, two to Reading School, one to Tonbridge School. Candidates must be under the age of nineteen on the day of election, and must produce certificates of having been educated for the two

years preceding the day of election at one or other of the above-mentioned Schools. All of these Scholarships are of the annual value of £100. At the close of the first period of tenure the Merchant Taylors' and Bristol Scholarships may be continued till the end of the fifth year from the day of election; the Tonbridge, Reading, and Coventry Scholarships only till the end of the fourth year from the same date.

(2) There are four Senior Scholarships, open to members of the University educated at Merchant Taylors' School and under twenty-eight Terms' standing. They are of the annual value of £150, and are tenable for four years.

In default of properly qualified candidates from the favoured School all the above Scholarships may be thrown open.

Trinity College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions:—

1. There are awarded annually in December:—

In Classics.

(1) Four Foundation Scholarships of £80 a year, open to all candidates who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the day of election.

(2) Exhibitions usually conferring the same privileges as Scholarships, open without limitation of age. There are usually two Exhibitions offered of at least £60 a year.

The examination for the above Scholarships and Exhibitions is held in conjunction with Wadham College. The papers in Greek and Latin Verse, and a paper of translation from French and German, are optional.

In Modern History. In awarding one of the above Scholarships or Exhibitions, it is usual to attach weight to good work in History, two special papers in Modern History being set for the purpose as alternatives to Greek and Latin Verse.

In Natural Science. One Millard Scholarship, open without limitation of age. The examination is held in conjunction with Balliol and Christ Church (see p. 27).

2. A Henniker Exhibition of £30 to £40 and a Tylney Scholarship of £20 are awarded by the College from time to time, as they fall vacant.

College Exhibitions :—

(1) Several Exhibitions or Prizes are awarded annually to Commoners of the College after an examination in October, in the subjects of the various Honour Schools.

(2) The College maintains a general Exhibition Fund for these and similar purposes.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are two Ford Studentships, now of £55 a year, tenable for four years during residence by students from King's School, Canterbury, and awarded in alternate years, and two Ford Studentships now of £30 a year tenable for the same period, one by a student from the Grammar School, Ipswich, and the other by a student from the Grammar School, Brentford. They may be held together with an open Scholarship or Exhibition, and the examination is at the same time.

(2) Two Wyllie Exhibitions, in the gift of Cheltenham College.

University College.*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—* There are—

(1) Sixteen Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to candidates under the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

Of these there are awarded annually—

In Classics. Usually three, and never less than two, Scholarships. The examination is at present held in conjunction with Exeter, Oriel, Brasenose, and Christ Church.

In Natural Science. One Scholarship. The examination is held in conjunction with Lincoln and Magdalen Colleges (see p. 27).

(2) Exhibitions. Two Linton Exhibitions of the value of at least £40 are given to encourage the study of Modern History, and are open to candidates under the age of twenty-one.

The Heron (value £70), and two Lodge Exhibitions (value £82 12s.) are open to all persons in need of support at the University who are not over twenty-one years of age or six Terms of standing.

The election to these and to all other open Exhibitions is made at the College Scholarship Examination after due notice.

College Exhibitions :—

From time to time an Exhibition of £80 is offered for open competition ; smaller Exhibitions are offered to deserving undergraduates in need of support.

*Close Exhibitions :—*There are—

(1) Three Freeston Exhibitions (value £50), confined in the first instance to the Grammar Schools of Normanton, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Swillington.

(2) Four Gunsley Exhibitions (value £45), confined in the first instance to the Grammar Schools of Rochester and Maidstone.

Exhibitions as a rule are held on the same tenure as Scholarships.

Wadham College.*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are nineteen Scholarships, including five on the foundation of Dr. Hody ; their annual value is £80. In the election to three of Dr. Hody's Scholarships special regard is to be had to proficiency in Greek, and the other two are awarded after an examination in Hebrew. Of these there are usually awarded annually in December four Scholarships (exclusive of those given for Hebrew) : one Scholarship in each year is usually offered for proficiency in Mathematics and in Classics combined, or for marked excellence in Mathematics combined with sufficient knowledge of Classics to pass Responsions. The rest of the Scholarships are awarded for Classics, much weight being given to History, Ancient and Modern, and to general questions. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election. The Hebrew Scholarships are open to all candidates whose age on the day of election shall not exceed twenty years.

(2) Exhibitions of £30 or £40 a year are also given to candidates who do well in the examinations for Scholarships. The Exhibitions are given without limit of age, and in the election to one of the Exhibitions preference will be given to any Candidate who shall undertake to read for Honours in Natural Science from the time of his admission into College, and to proceed to a degree in Medicine in the University of Oxford. No papers are set in Natural Science.

(3) A Heep Exhibition of about £40 a year for the study of some Oriental language is given once in four years or oftener after special advertisement.

Close Scholarship and Exhibitions :—

(1) There is one Woodward of Dean Forest Scholarship, given usually for the same subjects as the ordinary Open Scholarships. Candidates must be natives of the county of Gloucester, or have been educated for two years at a school in that county. They must also be communicant members of the Church of England.

(2) There are two Philip Wright Exhibitions, now of the annual value of £50, for scholars of Manchester Grammar School.

College Exhibitions :—

(1) There is one Symons Exhibition of the annual value of £30, to be given by the Warden to a Commoner.

(2) There is a general Exhibition Fund, from which assistance may be given to undergraduate members who need and deserve it.

(3) A Prize (Dr. Hody's) is given yearly within the College for proficiency in the Greek language and literature.

Worcester College.

Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) There are one Scholarship on the foundation of Dr. Finney, five on that of Dr. Clarke, and three College Scholarships. These Scholarships are of the annual value of £80, and are open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

(2) There is one Scholarship (Barnes' Scholarship) of the annual value of £80 or £90, tenable for four years. There is no limitation of age, or restriction of any kind. The subjects of examination are Classics and the languages and subject-matter of Holy Scripture. (Last awarded in 1906.)

(3) There are one Kay and several College Exhibitions; the annual value is usually £35 or £21.

There are usually awarded each year :—

In Classics. Two or three Scholarships, and not more than four Exhibitions.

In Mathematics. One Scholarship, and one or two Exhibitions.

Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—

(1) Five Scholarships (Sir Thomas Cookes' Scholarships), confined to persons who have been for two out of the three years next preceding the day of election educated at Bromsgrove School. Failing such candidates of sufficient merit, these Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(2) Three Exhibitions (Sir Thomas Cookes'), subject to the same conditions as the foregoing Scholarships.

(3) Four Scholarships (Mrs. Eaton's Scholarships) for sons of clergymen who require assistance to support them at the University. Failing such candidates of sufficient merit, these Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(4) Two Exhibitions (Lady Holford's), with preference for persons educated at the Charterhouse.

(5) Two Exhibitions (Prebendary C. Warner's), with preference in one for persons educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School.

St. Edmund Hall.

(1) There is an Exhibition of the annual value of £24, to which the duties of Librarian of the Hall Library are attached.

(2) There is an Organistship of the annual value of £24.

Both the Librarianship and the Organistship are usually tenable for three years. There is no limit of age.

Non-Collegiate Students.

The following are offered to the Students :—

(1) One Shute Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, and renewable for a like period by resolution of the Delegates. Also one or more Exhibitions, to be awarded from time to time as the balance of the Shute Scholarship and Exhibition Fund shall permit.

(2) Six Clothworkers' Exhibitions of £30 a year, tenable for three years, two of which are given in the Michaelmas Term in each year to Students who are reading for Honours and intending to take Holy Orders. The selection is left to the Censor, who submits the names of the Students selected to the Delegacy.

(3) Four Leathersellers' Exhibitions of £25 a year, tenable for four years from matriculation. Candidates must have resided two Terms at least, and must have passed Responsions. Examinations are held as vacancies occur.

(4) The Librarianship to the Delegacy, £30 a year, is also given by the Delegates on the nomination of the Censor to some one of the Students who is reading for Honours in one of the Final Schools.

The Delegates grant from time to time, so far as their funds may allow, small Exhibitions to deserving Students who are reading for Honours.

Students holding any of the above-mentioned Exhibitions cannot compete for Scholarships or Exhibitions elsewhere unless they resign the Exhibition held under the Delegacy.

ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1871 the University accepted, under the will of the late John Abbott, Esq., of Halifax, the sum of £6,000 sterling for the foundation of three Scholarships, one of which is to be competed for annually in Easter Term under certain regulations, of which the following are the most important :—

Candidates must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefits of a University education, and, if members of the University, Undergraduates who have not exceeded their third Term of residence.

For every election the Trustees appoint two or more Members of Convocation, not necessarily of their own body, to examine the claims of all persons wishing to become candidates. Every claim on which the judges so appointed cannot agree is referred to the Vice-Chancellor, and his decision is final. No person is received as a candidate without the consent of the Head or Vice-gerent of his College or Hall or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, or, if not already a member of the University, without sufficient testimonials. The names of those who have been found to be duly qualified are sent to the Examiners; and the election is then made upon the ground of merit only, except that candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York are *ceteris paribus* preferred.

Each Scholarship is tenable for three years from the date of election, and each Scholar receives a third of the dividends, after the necessary expenses of the Trust have been paid. If, however, a person not a member of the University is elected and his residence is deferred for more than one Term beyond the Term in which he was elected, he only has the profits of his Scholarship from the date of his coming into residence.

The Scholarships are not tenable with any Scholarship or Exhibition in any College or Hall the annual value of which exceeds the sum of fifty pounds.

SQUIRE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two or more Scholarships on this foundation are awarded in Trinity Term. They are in the gift of the University.

The Scholarships are of the annual value of £50, and tenable for three years. The Board of Faculty of Theology has the power to extend this tenure for a longer period.

The holder of such a Scholarship is required to offer himself for the Final School of Theology, and must have the intention of seeking ordination in the Church of England.

The Scholarships can be held together with College Scholarships and similar endowments, but no one is eligible whose income from such endowments amounts to £130: and if on election he holds, or after election obtains, an income approaching that sum, he shall receive only so much of the Scholarship as will make the whole amount of income so received not more than £130.

The Founder's kin and persons born in the parish of St. Mary Newington have, under certain conditions, the preference in the election to one Scholarship on this foundation. But not more than one Scholarship at a time can be held by Founder's kin, and not more than two at a time in virtue of birth in that parish. Persons wishing to become candidates should communicate by letter with the Rev. R. W. M. Pope, D.D., 4 Keble Road, at least three weeks before the election.

Two Scholarships were awarded in 1906 after examination in the following subjects:—Latin Prose, Latin and Greek Translation, History, English Essay, and Divinity. The examination began on Thursday, June 21.

CHAPTER III.

EXPENSES.

THE cost of living at Oxford varies greatly, and it is not possible to make any general estimate of it. Undergraduates of different means and tastes spend different amounts, and the figures which are unofficially published from time to time are usually based on limited experience, and are wholly untrustworthy for purposes of comparison. It is always well in examining such estimates to ascertain whether the 'expenses of residence at Oxford' are meant to include the cost of (1) tuition, examination, and degree fees, (2) board and lodging, (3) books, clothing, and other personal expenses, or only one or more of these items. The charges under the first head can be definitely stated, and some estimate may be made of those under the second, but those under the third depend wholly on individual taste. Such charges as are to some extent fixed and can be foreseen are given below, and any one who wishes to calculate his probable expenditure is recommended to take each item separately, and decide whether he will be able to reduce or avoid the corresponding expenditure.

PAYMENTS ON COMMENCING RESIDENCE.

The Matriculation Fee, payable to the University either through the College or at the time of presentation to the Vice-Chancellor, is (except for Bible-Clerks) £3 10s.

The payments to Colleges and Halls consist, or may consist, for they are not universally charged, of—

(1) An Admission-fee, which does not usually exceed £5.

(2) Caution-money, which is returned in full when the name is removed from the books, and often in part when the B.A. or M.A. degree is taken. It is not required in some cases from Scholars, and in some Colleges and Halls Commoners are allowed the alternative of paying the fixed charges in advance and their College bills weekly. Where it is required the amount is in most cases less than the sum owing to the College for Battsels at the end of each Term.

(3) To the foregoing must be added, in the case of those who obtain rooms in College, the purchase of furniture at a valuation: this payment is now usually optional, as an Undergraduate can at most Colleges apply for rooms in which the furniture belongs to the College, and is let by it, the tenant being charged with the interest on the outlay, and the depreciation caused by wear and tear.

(4) Residents in the College must provide a small supply of linen, china, plate, &c., but at some Colleges many of the articles which formerly had to be purchased are now included in 'Furniture.'

PAYMENTS DURING RESIDENCE.

(1) *University Fees* :—

The University Fees for Examinations (about £8 in all during residence) and for Degrees will be found in Chapters VIII and XI.

University Dues are paid through the Colleges, and mentioned below, p. 68.

(2) *College Expenses* :—

It is usually said in such estimates of University expenses as have been published that College charges form a small item in the total expenditure. Whatever it may have been once, the statement is now far from being universally true. At the present time a poor man's expenditure is, at least in most Colleges, represented, to a largely preponderating extent, by the Battels or weekly and terminal bills which are sent in to him by his College. The totals of Battels have been constantly increased during the last few years by the facilities now afforded to Undergraduates for obtaining through the College necessities formerly supplied by tradesmen. Battels now often include a bill from the Common Room Store for the supply of groceries and wine, a laundress's bill, charges for the hire and depreciation of furniture, the provision of crockery and other articles in rooms, as well as a reduced composition for many small payments and gratuities which in former times were optional in the sense that they might be increased by liberality though they never could be diminished by economy. Even subscriptions to College Clubs or charities, though not charged by the College, are now often paid through Battels, and (except expenditure for books, clothes, travelling, and such amusements as are not provided by the College Clubs) the only absolutely necessary expenses of the economical man

outside his Battels would seem to be his fees for Examination and Degrees and the terminal payment to his servant, which, with a view to the greater efficiency of the service, is generally left to be made by individual members of the College.

Below will be found (1) a fairly complete list of the heads under which charges are usually made; (2) the sums charged under some of the heads by the several Colleges and St. Edmund Hall. In the latter list the details are not complete, and in examining the items which are given, it is important to observe that the same charges are not made uniformly under the same head. In some Colleges the contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Establishment is charged as a separate item, and provisions are supplied as nearly as possible at cost price; while in others the same expenses, or part of them, are covered by charging a percentage either upon all articles supplied or upon the amount of kitchen or buttery bills.

CUSTOMARY (ANNUAL) CHARGES IN BATTELS.

(1) *Heads of Charges* :—

I. *Tuition*. The fee ranges as a rule between £20 and £27; it is payable in some Colleges for three years only, but more usually is charged so long as tuition is given.

II. *Other College Charges*.

1. *Room-rent*. This varies according to the advantages or defects of the rooms occupied, but nearly all College rooms, furnished or unfurnished, are let at a price which is less than that at which lodgings of at all equal desirability can be obtained. When furniture is hired an additional charge is made for its use, and this charge sometimes covers payment for depreciation by wear and tear; when it does not, depreciation is paid for at the end of the tenancy.

2. *Rates and Taxes* on the rooms occupied: these are sometimes included in room-rent or under other heads.

3. *College Dues, Establishment, and Servants*. In some Colleges charges are made under only one or two of these heads: in some, part of the cost is covered by the prices set on provisions, or by a percentage on the amount of kitchen and buttery bills.

4. *Kitchen, Buttery, and (often) Common Room Store bills*. These vary according to orders given: usually some check is kept on expenditure under these heads.

5. Coals and faggots : the charge varies according to the amount consumed.

6. Washing.

7. Miscellaneous charges of trifling amount (sometimes included under more general heads)—of Breakages (Carpenter and Glazier), Chimney-sweeping, Shoe-cleaning, Beating Carpets, Letter-carrier and Messenger (usually paid by the message).

8. Electric light supplied to rooms.

9. Gate-bill and Fines.

To these must be added—

III. *Charges paid in Battels, though not made by the College.*

1. University Dues. These are, for all members of the University who have not exceeded four years from matriculation, 12s. 6d. quarterly or £2 10s. annually.

2. Subscriptions to College Clubs. In all Colleges the clubs have been consolidated, a permanent treasurer appointed, and a common fund established, subscription to which carries membership of all the existing clubs. The subscription is less—often greatly less—than the sums formerly payable, and is in many cases paid through Battels, or at the same time as Battels, by those who are willing to subscribe. It is of course perfectly optional.

(2) *Charges by the several Societies :—*

Balliol College.

The fees to be paid on coming into residence are :—

(1) Admission-fee for Scholars, £3; for Commoners, £5. (2) Caution-money to the College (returned when the name is taken off the College books), £21. Those who pay their College Bills weekly pay only £10 as Caution-money.

The furniture of rooms belongs to the College.

The annual charges are :—

Tuition.—£25 annually, which continues to be paid during each Term of residence up to and including that in which the last Examination in any School is passed.

Room-rent.—The average room-rent is about £15 annually, and ranges from £8 upwards. A charge of 5 per cent. per annum is made for the use of furniture, and a charge of 10 per cent. per annum for depreciation; on leaving his rooms each tenant will

receive or pay, as the case may be, the difference between the total sum thus paid for depreciation, and the actual depreciation in value of his furniture. The total average cost of furnished rooms, including interest and depreciation, is about £25 annually.

Rates, Taxes, Glazier, &c.—The average is £4 10s. *Establishment* (Library, Chapel, Bedmakers, Porters, and other service, gas, water), £18 15s. *Building Fund*, £1 10s. These charges are all annual.

An out-college resident pays a share (about 14s. annually) of the rates and taxes on the 'parts Common' of the College, and a part of the charge for establishment (£5 5s. per annum for Library, service, College dues, &c.).

The weekly Battels include all expenses in the Buttery, Kitchen, and Store (groceries and wine), charges for coals, messenger, gate-bill, milk, fines, laundress, &c.

The total cost of living in College, including the usual subscriptions to College Clubs, &c., payable through the College, may be placed at £35-55 per Term, according to the tastes and economy of the individual.

Accounts are paid three times a year. The Battels are sent in to Undergraduates every week, and are submitted to the Master.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £6 6s.

Brasenose College.

The payments on coming into residence are:—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money, £25 for Commoners, £15 for Scholars; but, when the M.A. degree is taken, Caution is reduced to £10 and the balance returned.

Furniture is purchased at a valuation, but the cost of papering and painting is defrayed by the College. In twenty-four sets the College will advance the purchase money, charging 4 per cent. interest per annum, the tenant paying also for depreciation.

The annual charges are:—

Tuition.—£25 4s. annually for three years, and £8 8s. for every subsequent Term during which tuition is given.

Room-rent varies from £9 to £23 a year.

University and College dues, Servants, and Establishment charges.—

(1) Residents in College pay an annual sum amounting to about £20. The only payment to servants recognized by the College is a terminal

gratuity of £1 10s. from each Undergraduate to the servant in charge. This payment covers the services of any assistants.

(2) Residents out of College, whether before or after the completion of twelve Terms' residence, pay about £5 10s. less.

Every Bachelor and Undergraduate in residence pays 5s. 6d. per Term to the Junior Common Room and £1 13s. 4d., together with an Entrance-fee of £1 5s., to the Athletic Fund.

£40 a Term, £120 a year, may be regarded as a reasonable amount to allow for the College bills of Undergraduates living in College who are careful in their expenditure.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £5 ; M.A., £8.

Christ Church.

The payments on commencing residence are :—(1) Entrance-fee for Commoners and Scholars, £5 ; College Exhibitioners pay no Entrance-fee. (2) Caution-money for Scholars and Exhibitioners, £12 10s., which may be claimed when the name is taken off the books. Caution-money for Commoners, £25, of which £12 10s. is returned on taking the B.A. degree, and the rest may be claimed when the name is taken off the books. Caution-money is available for composition for dues after taking the M.A. degree.

Furniture cannot usually be hired from the House.

The annual charges are :—

Tuition.—£24 annually, to be paid in three terminal instalments by every resident member of the House reading for a University Examination until the completion of the sixteenth University Term, that is, the fourth year, of residence.

Room-rent varies from £6 to £28 annually.

Rates.—According to rent.

Establishment.—£15 annually for residents in College ; £6 15s. for residents out of College. In addition, a percentage, at present 4d. in the £, is charged on the whole amount of the terminal bill after deducting payment for tuition and some minor charges.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £3 3s. ; M.A., £3 3s.

Corpus Christi College.

The payments on coming into residence are—for Commoners or

Exhibitioners, Caution-money, £30; of this £20 is returned when the B.A. degree is taken, and the whole when the name is removed from the College books. Scholars pay no Caution-money. There is no Entrance-fee for any of the students.

Furniture is usually taken at a valuation from the outgoing occupant, but in a small number of rooms it can be rented.

The annual charges are:—

Tuition.—£27 annually for three years. During the fourth year, no charge is made for tuition, providing the payment has already been made for three years.

Room-rent varies from £10 to £16 annually.

Establishment.—(1) for residents in College, £13 10s. per annum; (2) for residents out of College, who battel either wholly or partially in College, £7 10s. per annum.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £2 10s.; M.A., £5: paid for presentation.

Exeter College.

The payments on coming into residence are:—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money, £25: the latter sum is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

The furniture of all the rooms belongs to the College, and is hired by the tenant.

The annual charges are:—

Tuition.—£7 7s. terminally paid by every resident Undergraduate reading for any School until twelve payments have been made; special arrangements are made in the case of those who are reading for Honours in Natural Science.

Room-rent varies from £10 10s. to £16 16s. annually. A small charge is made in addition for hire and repairs of furniture.

College dues.—(1) until the Term, inclusive, of taking the degree of B.A., £9 9s.; (2) from that time until the twenty-seventh Term, £3 3s.; (3) after taking the degree of M.A., 12s.

Establishment charges (i. e. College servants, except those in the kitchen and buttery, delivery of coals and letters, shoe-cleaning, chimney-sweeping, warming and lighting the chapel, hall, and staircase, choir-fund, &c.)—(a) for residents in College, £13 10s.; (b) for residents out of College, £7 10s.

A payment to the bedmaker of £1 for Hilary Term, £1 for Easter Term, and £1 10s. for Michaelmas Term, is recognized.

Accounts are paid three times a year, in the seventh week of each Term. Any member of the College who resides in Oxford for seven or more nights in any Term will be liable to *half* the charges of that Term, and any member who resides for twenty-one nights will be liable to the whole. Groceries and dessert may be obtained in College from the Common-room Stores.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £4 12s. 6d.; M.A., £4.

The College bills are intended to cover the whole expenses of living, except personal expenses, so that an Undergraduate need have no bills in the town for any articles of food. The weekly bills are not allowed to exceed a certain amount without special leave. Full particulars can be obtained from the Rector.

Hertford College.

The payments on commencing residence are :—

Admission-fee, £5 5s.; Caution-money, Commoners £30, Exhibitioners £20, of which £20 or £10 respectively in the case of Commoners or Exhibitioners is returned on taking the degree of M.A., the remainder on removing the name from the books.

Furniture is usually purchased at a valuation, but a few rooms are let furnished.

The annual charges are :—

Tuition.—£22 10s. per annum during residence until all the Examinations necessary for the B.A. degree have been passed. In the case of those candidates for Honours who offer special subjects in which there are no lectures in College, arrangements are made on the recommendation of the Educational Committee of the College to procure such assistance as may in their opinion be necessary.

Room-rent varies from £12 to £18 per annum.

Establishment, &c.—The total of other fixed charges is £21 3s. per annum for Undergraduates resident in College, and £14 3s. per annum for those in lodgings. A gratuity of £1 per Term of residence is given by each Undergraduate to the servant who waits upon him, and 5s. per Term to the bedmaker.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

Degree Fees.—£5 5s. for each degree, except that of Doctor in any Faculty, for which the fee is £10 10s.

Jesus College.

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £2; Caution-money, £20.

All rooms are rented furnished.

The annual charges are:—

Tuition.—£7 terminally; paid only by those who are actually under instruction. The fees for Students who pay tuition fees and are reading for the Schools at the University Laboratories are paid by the College.

Room-rent varies from £8 8s. to £15 annually.

Establishment charges.—£13 10s. a year.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £3 1s.; M.A., £3 1s.

Keeble College.

The payments on commencing residence are one-third of the fixed annual charge of £85 (see below) and an Entrance-fee of £5. No payment is required for Caution-money.

The rent of furnished rooms is included in the gross annual charge, but undue dilapidations are paid for by the tenant.

There is a fixed annual charge of £85, which is payable in advance in three equal instalments, one at the beginning of every Term, and which includes all ordinary battels, i.e. the rent of furnished rooms, board, University and College dues, servants, and tuition, but not washing, lights, or beer at luncheon and dinner. Extras are provided from the College Stores at a fixed tariff, and permission is given within certain limits to incur additional expenditure.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £1; M.A., £1.

Lincoln College.

There is no Admission-fee. The only payment on coming into residence is—Caution-money, £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the B.A. and M.A. degrees respectively, and any balance in case of death or removal of the name from the College books. Furniture is taken at a valuation from the outgoing occupant, and disposed of to the next tenant at a fresh valuation. The College does not sanction extravagant valuations. The average amount is about £20 to £25.

The annual charges are:—

Tuition.—£24 annually until taking the B.A. degree.

Room-rent varies from £10 10s. to £16 10s. a year.

Groceries, &c., may be obtained in College from the Common-room, at a fixed tariff, and are in that case charged in the weekly bills, which are sent in to all resident Undergraduates.

Accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit of expenditure; and for everything beyond this limit special leave is required.

Degree Fees.—£1 1s. for every degree.

Magdalen College.

There is no Admission-fee. As Caution-money Commoners deposit £40, which is returned when they either take the degree of B.A. or, of their own wish, either cease permanently to reside, or remove their names from the College books, unless this is done within less than two years from entrance upon residence, in which case half the sum may be retained by the College. Persons who keep their names on the books after taking the degree of B.A. pay a fresh caution of £5, which is accounted for to them on the removal of their name. Demies pay no Caution-money; Exhibitioners, if their Exhibition is £40 per annum or upward, also pay none. If it be less they pay a sum equal to the difference between the annual value of their Exhibition and £40.

The annual charges are:—

Tuition.—£24 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

Room-rent varies from £10 to £28 per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

The annual charges for Establishment, Servants (including all payments which are recognized by the College, except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), College dues, and Rates, are £21 15s. for residents in College, and £9 15s. for residents out of College.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

Degree Fees.—B.A., 17s. 6d.; M.A., £1 5s.

Merton College.

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £1 for a Postmaster or Exhibitioner, £1 10s. for a Commoner, paid

to the College Library; Caution-money, £10 for a Postmaster or Exhibitioner, £30 for a Commoner. No Caution-money is required from those who pay the fixed charges in advance and their battel-bills weekly. Furniture in all rooms belongs to the College, and a rent is charged for the use of it.

The charges are:—

Tuition.—£7 7s. per Term during residence until the degree of B.A. is taken, and by B.A.'s requiring tuition.

Room-rent varies from £7 to £18 18s. annually. Furniture-rent is from £1 10s. annually and upwards in proportion to the value of the furniture.

Rates and Taxes are from £1 10s. to £3 16s. annually.

Establishment charges (College Dues, Servants, Decrements, &c.):—

(1) Residents in College pay an annual sum of £15 15s., besides which a payment of £1 per Term to the upper servant of their rooms and 10s. to the under servant is recognized.

(2) Residents in lodgings are charged terminally £3 10s.

Groceries may be obtained in College.

Accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit of expenditure (2s. per diem for dinner, exclusive of the buttery charge for bread, cheese, and beer; £6 per Term for everything which is supplied from the kitchen, exclusive of dinners).

Degree Fees.—£1 is paid to the Dean, £1 to the Library, on taking any degree.

New College.

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £5. £10 Caution-money is required from Commoners who pay the Tuition-fee in advance terminally and their College bills weekly; for other Commoners the Caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned to those who have taken the degree of B.A. and have ceased to reside, and the whole when the name is removed from the College books. Research Students, if they do not wish to have the right of batteling in College, are only required to pay £5 Caution-money.

In a large proportion of the rooms furniture can be hired from the College.

The annual charges are :—

Tuition.—£24 until the last Examination has been passed.

Room-rent.—The average is under £15.

Establishment charges, &c.—(1) Residents in College pay £3 3s. for College dues, and 3s. 4d. in the £ on their kitchen and buttery accounts and room-rents for establishment charges, £7 10s. for bedmaker, and about £2 15s. for rates and taxes. (2) Residents out of College pay a charge of £2 5s. for College dues, and also 3s. 4d. in the £ on their kitchen and buttery accounts, if they battle in College.

Groceries, wines, &c., can be obtained from the College Store-room or the Junior Common-room,

Degree Fees.—£2 2s. for each degree.

Oriel College.

The payments on commencing residence are—Admission-fee, £5, except for Clerks, for whom it is 2s. 6d.; Caution-money for Scholars, St. Mary Hall Exhibitioners, and Clerks, £10; for Commoners, £30.

Furniture must be taken at a valuation, but the amount of the valuation may, at the option of the tenant, be borrowed from the College, interest being charged at five per cent. per annum.

The annual charges are :—

Tuition.—£22 10s. annually for three years and during residence subsequently until the last Examination is passed.

Room-rent.—The average is £12 annually.

The furniture charge is given above.

Establishment.—Undergraduates resident in College pay annually £15 15s. for Establishment Charges and £7 for bedmaking.

Residents in lodgings pay £7 17s. 6d.

Accounts are paid four times a year; but the account for the Michaelmas quarter, which covers the Long Vacation, is of trifling amount.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £4 10s.; M.A., £5 10s.

Pembroke College.

The payments on commencing residence are—(1) Admission-fee, £5; (2) Caution-money, a deposit, which is returned on taking the M.A. degree, or on removing the name from the College books, £30.

The furniture of the rooms is taken at a valuation from the outgoing occupant.

The annual charges are:—

Tuition.—£23 annually for three years and subsequently during residence until the last Examination for the degree of B.A. has been passed. Provision is made by the College to enable Undergraduates to attend lectures and obtain tuition in any recognized branches of University study in which it may not itself supply instruction.

Room-rent from £9 to £15 15s. annually.

Establishment, &c.—(1) Residents in College pay annually £8 7s. for College dues, £8 for College expenses and Establishment charges, and £4 12s. for bedmakers: in addition to which a terminal payment to the bedmaker is recognized by the College; (2) Commoners resident out of College, after twelve Terms, pay annually 16s. for College dues, and 1s. per day for College expenses for every day upon which they battel in College.

Undergraduate members of the College can keep their whole College expenses under £100 a year.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £7; M.A., £5.

Queen's College.

The payments on commencing residence are:—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money for Scholars, Clerks, and Exhibitioners, the value of whose Exhibition exceeds £60 per annum, £15; for others £30, of which £10 is returned at the B.A. degree, £10 at M.A., and the remainder when the name is removed from the College books. The Caution-money for members who have compounded for their University and College dues is £5.

Furniture is hired from the College.

The terminal charges (there being three Terms a year) are:—

Tuition.—£7 10s. terminally for three years or as long as a member is attending College lectures.

Rent of furnished rooms varies from £2 10s. to £7 terminally.

Establishment, &c.—(1) Residents in College pay the following terminal charges:—Establishment (including salaries of cooks, hall waiters, porters, shoe and knife cleaning, delivery of letters, hall fire,

gas, &c.), £3 10s.; servants, including all payments sanctioned by the College (except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), £2 3s. 6d. (College dues payable quarterly: for all members of the College below the degree of Master of Arts, 5s.; for Masters of Arts, 3s. 6d.) (2) Residents out of College compound for all University and College charges by payment in advance of £11 6s. 0d. terminally, and of 17s. 6d. for the Long Vacation.

Undergraduates who prefer to live in College on a system of fixed charges deposit £10 Caution-money, and make a prepayment of £28 per Term. This payment covers furnished rooms, University Dues, and all College expenses except fuel, laundress, groceries, and beer. Breakfast and lunch are taken in rooms, dinner in Hall.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £5 5s.; M.A. or any other degree, £3 6s.

St. John's College.

The payments for Commoners on commencing residence are—Admission-fee, £4; Caution-money, £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of B.A. (less any battels, &c., which may have accrued at the time), the remainder on removal of the name from the College books. Scholars and Exhibitioners pay an Admission-fee of 17s.; Exhibitioners pay reduced Caution-money, Scholars are not required to pay any.

In all the smaller rooms and in most of the other rooms furniture is rented from the College; in the remainder the furniture is taken over on a valuation, which amounts on an average to about £30.

The other charges are:—

Tuition.—£7 7s. per Term for three years; and £3 3s. per Term afterwards during residence, as long as tuition is given.

Room-rent from £8 8s. to £16 16s.

Establishment, &c. (1) Residents in College pay annually a sum of about £17 17s. for 'establishment charges' (including electric light in Hall and in rooms, stationery, cleaning boots, windows, University and College dues, bedmaker, &c.); a percentage is charged upon the quarter's account, and covers the cost of service, linen in Hall, use of cutlery and plate. Besides the amount charged as above, a further terminal payment of £1 to the bedmaker, and 10s. to the under servant, is recognized by the College, provided

that the attendance and conduct of the servants have been satisfactory. Washing is charged, (a) by the piece; (b) by contract at £2 per Term with certain extras. (2) For residents out of College the College dues and miscellaneous charges are about one-third of the sum mentioned above.

Accounts are paid three times a year, but battels are presented weekly during Term. There is no fixed limit to expenditure, but a check is imposed as far as possible upon extravagance: battels above a certain amount in any week are brought under the notice of the President: the battels of an economical man may be kept under £30 a Term.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £6 7s.; M.A., £6 15s.

Trinity College.

The College payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money for Scholars, £15; Caution-money for others, £30, of which £11 6s. is returned on taking the B.A.; the balance of the Caution-money is accounted for on taking the M.A. degree, compounding for dues, or removing the name at any time.

The furniture in rooms is the property of the College.

The charges are:—

Tuition.—£24 annually during residence (charged terminally). In some cases, where more than this is paid out in special fees, e.g. for medical lectures and laboratory accounts, or for military instruction to Army candidates, an extra charge is made.

Room-rent (including taxes and rates, except poor-rate), from £12 to £16 10s. annually. For the use of the furniture a charge is made which covers fair depreciation and reserve. Electric light is charged separately.

College dues.—£5 8s. annually to resident Undergraduates.

Establishment and Servants.—£7 10s. annually, reduced for those who do not reside in College to £3 in the first or second year, and to £1 10s. in the third or fourth year of residence. An additional charge for the general maintenance of the establishment, &c., is made by way of percentage on the amount of buttry and kitchen accounts, and a payment of £1 10s. terminally to the bedmaker is recognized by the College.

The weekly battels include all expenses in the buttry, kitchen,

and Common-room stores (groceries and wine), and charges incurred for coal, messenger, and gate-bill. The terminal battels include in addition the usual optional subscriptions to the College Clubs, washing-bills, and similar accounts, sums which for convenience are paid through the College but not charged directly by it.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £3 16s.; M.A., £6 1s.

University College.

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee (for use of College Library, &c.), £5; Caution-money (a portion returned on taking B.A. Degree, and the balance when the name is removed from the College books), £30.

The furniture of the rooms is usually taken by the incoming Undergraduate at a valuation. The furniture of a few low-rented rooms belongs to the College, and (instead of a valuation) a moderate furniture-rent, about £4 a year, is paid with the room-rent.

The charges are :—

Tuition.—£25 4s. annually, which continues to be paid during each Term of residence up to that of passing the last Examination.

Room-rent.—From £6 6s. to £18 18s. a year. When furniture is hired, an additional charge is made for its use.

Fixed payments to Servants.—£1 11s. terminally.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £5; M.A., £6.

Wadham College.

Payments to be made on admission are—(1) Entrance-fee, £5; (2) Caution-money, returned when the name is removed from the College books, £30.

The furniture of the rooms is rented from the College.

The charges are :—

Tuition.—£22 10s. annually till the degree of B.A. is taken, or as long as tuition is given.

Room-rent.—From £9 to £16 10s. a year. For the use of furniture a charge is made at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on its value, and of 7½ per cent. to cover the ordinary wear and tear of the furniture. Any special damage is charged besides.

Establishment, &c.—Residents in College pay terminally £4 10s. and £1 10s. for bedmakers; residents out of College, £3. A sum

of about 15s. each Term for residents in College, 7s. 6d. for residents out of College, is charged under the head of Rates and Taxes. These payments cover all charges for servants and establishment expenses, except a customary gratuity of £1 at the end of each Term to the bedmaker, provided his attendance and conduct have been satisfactory.

Accounts are paid four times a year; but the account for the Michaelmas quarter, which covers the Long Vacation, is of trifling amount. The expenses in the buttery and kitchen ought not to exceed £1 5s. a week, and it is quite possible for an Undergraduate to live comfortably for less.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £8 4s.

Worcester College.

The payments on coming into residence are—(1) An Admission-fee of £8 5s.; (2) Caution-money: (a) for Scholars, £10; (b) for Exhibitioners and for Commoners resident in the United Kingdom, £20 (of which £10 is returned when the degree of M.A., or D.Litt., or D.Sc., is taken); (c) for Fellow Commoners and for Commoners not resident in the United Kingdom, £40 (of which £20 is returned when the degree of B.A., B.Litt., or B.Sc., is taken, and £10 when the degree of M.A., or D.Litt., or D.Sc., is taken). Fellow Commoners pay in addition a Common-room Entrance-fee of £4 4s.

The charges are:—

Tuition.—£21 annually. The fees for instruction in Natural Science are paid by the Tutors up to £7 in any Term.

Room-rent, £9 9s. to £15 annually. *Hire of Furniture,* £1 5s. to £2 10s. per Term.

College dues.—About £13 for Undergraduates residing in College, and £10 for those residing out of College. The annual charge for rates, taxes, and lighting varies from £6 6s. to £9. These dues do not include the charge for bedmakers, but they include all other Establishment charges.

Accounts are paid six times a year. Kitchen charges are regulated by a printed tariff, and there is a limit of expenditure.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £3 1s.; M.A., £6 3s. (inclusive of Common-room Entrance-fee, £2 2s.).

St. Edmund Hall.

Students may enter *either* on the Prepayment System, *or* on the ordinary system of Caution-Deposits and payments at the end of each Term (three times a year).

The payments on beginning residence for those who enter upon the Caution-Deposit System are—Admission-fee, £3; Caution-money, £14, or if furniture be hired from the Hall, £21. The Caution-money is returned in full whenever the name is removed from the books, and some portions of it upon taking the degrees of B.A. and M.A. For those who enter upon the Prepayment System, there is no Admission-fee or Caution-money.

Furniture can either be hired from the Hall or purchased by those who enter on the Caution-Deposit System. On the Prepayment System the rent of furnished rooms is included in the sum paid terminally, and there is no charge for furniture except in the case of undue damage, which is estimated by a professional valuer.

(1) On the Prepayment System, an annual sum of £73 (which includes the University dues), paid in three equal instalments at the beginning of each Term of residence, comprises board, the rent of furnished rooms, tuition, all payments to servants, and all charges to the Hall, except fees on taking a degree. Laundress and fire and lights (so far as required in private rooms) are the only necessary extras; these charges are regulated by a printed tariff and paid for at the beginning of the subsequent Term.

(2) On the Caution-Deposit System the charges are :—

Tuition.—£5 5s. per Term for three years; £2 2s. per Term afterwards, if full tuition is required; or £1 1s. per Term in case only one lecture is required.

Room-rent.—From £8 to £12 annually.

Establishment, &c.—(1) For Undergraduates residing in Hall, (a) for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £6 6s.; servants' fund (exclusive of a terminal gratuity of £1 to the bedmaker), £4 10s.; (b) after twelve Terms' residence (supposing rooms to be retained in the Hall)—establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £4 10s. (2) For Undergraduates residing out of Hall, for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £1 16s. All the charges here named are *annual*; one-third will represent the terminal payment.

On the Caution-Deposit System, accounts are paid three times a year, at the beginning of Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter Terms. The battels pass through the Principal's hands weekly, and any case of apparently excessive expenditure is at once inquired into. The dinner-charge is 1s. 10d. All extras are regulated by a printed tariff.

Degree Fees.—B.A., £4 9s.; M.A., £4 9s.

Musical Students (not intending to reside) are received on the following terms:—Hall Entrance Fee, £1 1s.; Hall Degree Fees, Mus. Bac., £1 11s. 6d.; Mus. Doc., £2 2s.

Application should be made to the Principal. Such applications should be sent, if possible, not less than twenty-one days before the date of the examination. With the application there should be sent:—(1) The Candidate's name in full. (2) Testimonials of character. (3) A list of the subjects offered. (4) The University fee for the examination, £1 1s. (5) The Hall Entrance fee, £1 1s.

Non-Collegiate Students.

The payments on admission are £10 3s. 6d., viz.:—(1) Matriculation fee to the University, £3 10s.; (2) Entrance fee to the Delegacy, £2 10s.; (3) Caution-money (returned on removal of name), £2; (4) Entrance fee to Library, 10s.; (5) Dues for the first Quarter, £1 10s.; (6) Lodging House Delegacy Fee, 3s. 6d.

The charges are:—

Tuition.—Each student is required to pay a fee of £2 2s. per Term to the Delegacy for tuition so long as he is in residence and reading for any examination. This covers all necessary payments both for individual direction and for Lectures (Honour and Pass), except in the case of Natural Science students, who have the further expense of Laboratory work¹. The Tuition Fee is remitted only to special students and students who are excused by the Delegacy from attending Lectures or receiving instruction from any Tutor on the ground of engagement in school work or other business. Students in special subjects, who are not reading for a degree, and who do not avail themselves of tuition, pay fees and dues as above for attendance at lectures, but no tuition fee.

¹ In Chemistry this may be estimated at about £10 per annum.

Dues (Delegacy and University), £6 10s. 6d. annually.

No other payments are required except University Examination and Degree Fees. The cost of lodgings need not exceed from 12s. to 14s., and board and lodging may be obtained for £1 10s. weekly. At £1 10s. this will be, for twenty-four weeks of residence, £36; making with Dues, Examination Fees (on the average £2 14s. a year), and Tuition a total of £51 10s. 6d. as the whole yearly expenses of residence. There are no Degree Fees payable to the Delegacy.

A reference to the figures which have been given will show that the course of three years for the B.A. degree need not exceed the charges specified in the following list:—

	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fees	8	10	0
Three years at £51 10s. 6d. per annum . . .	154	11	6
University Fee for Degree of B.A.	7	10	0
	<hr/>		
	170	11	6
Less Caution-money returned	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	168	11	6
	<hr/>		

CHAPTER IV.

RESIDENCE AND DISCIPLINE.

1. Terms, Standing, and Residence.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

THERE are four Terms in the year, and though two of these, Easter and Trinity Terms, are continuous, they are never, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, reckoned as one Term in any of the Statutes or Regulations of the University.

Michaelmas Term, the first of the academical year, begins on the 10th of October and ends on the 17th of December.

Hilary or Lent Term begins on the 14th of January and ends on the day before Palm Sunday.

Easter Term begins on the Wednesday after Easter Day and ends on the Friday before Whit Sunday.

Trinity (or Act) Term begins on the Saturday before Whit Sunday and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July, but a degree day is now usually held out of Term, about the beginning of August, under the authority of a decree of Convocation.

If the day fixed for the beginning or end of any Term happen to be a festival, the beginning or end of such Term is deferred till the day after, except only that Easter Term in such case ends the day before.

TERMS OF STANDING AND RESIDENCE.

Terms of Standing are those during which a member of the University, whether resident or not, has kept his name on the books of

a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, and has paid the quarterly fees due to the University.

Terms of Residence are those which a member of the University has kept by residence as defined below: the several Terms may be kept and counted towards the attainment of a degree by a residence *victum sumendo et pernoctando*—

In Michaelmas Term of forty-two days.

In Hilary Term of forty-two days.

In Easter and Trinity Terms either of twenty-one days in each or of forty-eight days in the two Terms conjointly.

Residence for twelve Terms is, except for Affiliated Students and members of certain Universities (Chapter XII), the indispensable condition of the attainment of the B.A. degree; for the higher degrees the qualification of the candidate is determined by his Terms of standing, and these accumulate whether he resides or not, so long as his name is on the books and his fees are paid. But for all University Examinations, as well as for the competitions for Scholarships and Prizes, the qualification is determined simply by the number of Terms which have elapsed since the candidate's matriculation, whether his name has or has not been kept on the books in the interval.

Terms of residence need not be consecutive; they may, as far as the University is concerned, be distributed over any number of years. Sometimes a break in the regular sequence of Terms of residence is caused by illness; and sometimes also students of limited means can afford to reside for one or two Terms only in the course of a year. As the same total number of Terms of residence is required from all alike, this latter course postpones the obtaining of a degree: but it may be borne in mind as a possible alternative by those who find continuous residence impossible.

FULL TERM.

The effect of the Statutes of the University given above is much modified by custom, and by the regulations of the different Societies within the University. It is now the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to fix the days for beginning Full Term, and all Colleges and Halls, as well as the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, require Under-

graduates who have not previously obtained leave of absence to commence residence on a particular day, and to reside continuously for a period of from eight to nine weeks in each Term, Easter and Trinity Terms being treated as one Term. Practically, therefore, the academical year consists of three Terms or periods of residence: the days for beginning Full Term are usually fixed as follows:—

In Michaelmas Term—the first Sunday after October 10.

In Hilary Term—the first Sunday after January 14.

In Easter and Trinity Terms—the second or third Sunday after Easter Sunday, according as Easter falls late or early.

Undergraduates commence residence two or three days earlier, as may be determined by the Societies of which they are members; those who are reading for Honours can often obtain leave to begin residence sooner or continue it later than usual. All Colleges are required by the Statutes made by the University Commissioners of 1877 to provide courses of instruction for their Undergraduate members during at least twenty-four weeks in the academical year, exclusive of the time devoted to any College Examinations.

RESIDENCE.

Residence, or as it is defined by the University Statutes, pernottation, must be either (1) within the walls of a College or Hall; or (2) in lodgings which have been licensed by, and are as to sanitary and other arrangements under the supervision of the Delegates of Lodging Houses; or (3) under special circumstances, and with leave of the Delegates, in a house not licensed as a lodging-house.

In any case, the place of residence must be 'within the University,' that is, within a mile and a half of Carfax.

A list of licensed lodgings, with the prices of the several sets of rooms annexed, is published from time to time, and may be seen at the office of the Delegates of Lodging Houses (Clarendon Building, Broad Street), and at the Porters' Lodges of the Colleges, or at the office of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students (the New Schools).

The requirements of the several Colleges and Halls are in

some cases stated in Chapter I. Most Colleges and Halls prefer that their Undergraduates should reside during their first two or three years within their walls, but rooms cannot always be provided for all applicants, and in most cases leave to reside in lodgings can easily be obtained. After three years, or sometimes two years of residence, Commoners are usually required to move into lodgings; Scholars are sometimes allowed to keep their rooms for a fourth year.

2. Discipline.

§ 1. THE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

By virtue of an ancient privilege, the existence of which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest Courts of Law¹, the University can claim exclusive jurisdiction in all matters, whether civil or criminal, to which its resident members are parties.

Offences of the gravest class fall under the cognisance of the High Steward or his deputy, but in practice the privilege of the High Steward has been seldom claimed, and all criminal charges, in which a resident member of the University is concerned, are in the first instance brought before the Vice-Chancellor, who is by Royal Charter a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Oxford and Berks, and are either dealt with summarily or remitted by him to the ordinary Courts of Law for trial, as circumstances may require. All cases of debt and other civil actions fall under the cognisance of the Chancellor's Court, which is held in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House on Fridays as required, and in which the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, is usually represented by a legal assessor, who must be a Bachelor or Doctor of Civil Law. The procedure of this Court is assimilated to that of the County Courts, and the parties to a suit are usually represented by their 'Proctors,' that is, by certain Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Civil Law or Attorneys or Barristers-at-law, who have been admitted to practise in the Court. The Court has the power not only of imposing academical penalties, such as rustication and expulsion, but also of distraint and imprisonment.

¹ e.g. *Ginnett v. Whittingham*, July 5, 1885.

§ 2. UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE.

The nature of the discipline which is exercised by the University over its junior members has varied with the changes both in the average age of graduation and in the general habits of society. When the University took the place which is filled at present by the Public Schools, the Statute-book contained an elaborate series of minute prohibitory enactments, which had become practically obsolete long before they were formally repealed, and of which but few traces now remain. The chief rules which are in force are :—

1. Junior members of the University are required to abstain from frequenting hotels or taverns, except for reasons to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors.

2. They are not allowed to play billiards in any public room after 10 P.M.; nor to frequent horse-races; nor to keep a motor-car without the leave of the Proctors.

The punishments inflicted for breaches of these rules, or for other offences which fall under the cognizance of the Proctors, consist of (1) pecuniary fines; (2) gating, i.e. confinement within the walls of the offender's College or Hall, or to his lodgings, after a certain hour; (3) rustication, i.e. banishment from the University for a definite period; (4) expulsion from the University.

§ 3. COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of a College or Hall is supplementary to that of the University. Every College and Hall has its own special code, and its own special mode of administering it; but there are certain general regulations which, with slight varieties of detail, are universal.

The Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students are empowered by Statute to 'exercise over the Students such discipline as is usually exercised over undergraduate members of Colleges or Halls by the Heads or Governing Bodies thereof.' Non-Collegiate Undergraduates are subject to rules similar to all the College rules given below except the second. They must also obtain the sanction of the Delegates before engaging lodgings.

(1) All Undergraduates are required to begin their residence in each Term on a certain day, to reside during the prescribed length of time (usually eight weeks), and not to leave Oxford either for the

day or for the night without having obtained permission. Permission must be obtained for residence in vacation.

(2) Undergraduates are usually expected, but not compelled, to attend the chapel of their College or Hall; but in some Colleges presence at Roll-call is accepted as an alternative. At St. Edmund Hall the rules as to attendance at chapel are prescribed by the *Statuta Aularia* of the University; they are to the effect that prayers out of the Book of Common Prayer must be read every day, and that all members of the Hall must attend. But in both Colleges and Halls those who are not members of the Church of England can obtain exemption.

(3) The gates of Colleges and Halls are usually closed at 9.10 P.M.: after that hour no one is allowed, without special permission, to leave his College or Hall, and at some Colleges a small fine is imposed upon those who come in. Lodging-house keepers are required to close their doors at 10 P.M., and to keep a list of all Undergraduate lodgers who go out or come into their houses after that hour. No Undergraduate is allowed to remain out of either College or lodgings after midnight without special permission; and any Undergraduate who without leave passes a night away from his College or his lodgings renders himself liable to a severe penalty.

(4) The University makes the passing of certain Examinations one of the conditions of the attainment of the B.A. degree; but it does not impose any limit of time within which these Examinations must be passed. But all Colleges, as well as the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, require their members to pass University Examinations within what may be in each case considered reasonable time, and some Colleges will not accept as a candidate for admission any one who does not intend to read for Honours.

§ 4. ACADEMICAL DRESS.

Cap and gown must be worn by all Undergraduate members of the University (1) when calling officially upon a Tutor or other College or University officer, (2) in Chapel, in Hall, and at Lectures, as well as at University Sermons or other University assemblies. In addition, junior members of the University are required by the Statutes to wear cap and gown 'quoties in publicum prodeunt,'

and though this rule has been narrowed in practice, an Undergraduate is liable to be fined by the Proctors if he is found without cap and gown in the Schools at any time, or in the streets either before 1 P.M. or after Hall dinner.

At University Examinations white ties and black coats as well as cap and gown must be worn by all candidates who are members of the University, and white ties and black coats by those candidates who have not been matriculated.

CHAPTER V.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

THESE Scholarships were founded under the Will of the late Cecil John Rhodes. They may be conveniently dealt with under three headings: (1) The Colonial Scholarships; (2) The American Scholarships; (3) The German Scholarships.

1. THE COLONIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are of the yearly value of £300, and are tenable at any College in the University of Oxford for three consecutive years.

Mr. Rhodes states in his Will that he establishes these Scholarships because he believes that the education of young Colonists at one of our residential Universities will 'broaden their views,' 'instruct them in life and manners,' and 'instil into their minds the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the Unity of the Empire.'

He directs that the Colonial Scholarships be filled up in accordance with the following table:—

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

	Total No. Appropriated.	To be tenable by Students of or from	No. of Scholar- ships to be filled up in each Year.
South Africa 24	9	Rhodesia	3 and no more
	3	The South African College School in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.	1 and no more
	3	The Stellenbosch College School in the same Colony.	1 and no more
	3	The Diocesan College School of Rondebosch in the same Colony.	1 and no more
	3	St. Andrew's College School, Grahamstown in the same Colony.	1 and no more
	3	The Colony of Natal . . .	1 and no more
Australasia . 21	3	The Colony of New South Wales.	1 and no more
	3	The Colony of Victoria . .	1 and no more
	3	The Colony of South Australia	1 and no more
	3	The Colony of Queensland .	1 and no more
	3	The Colony of Western Aus- tralia.	1 and no more
	3	The Colony of Tasmania . .	1 and no more
Canada . . 6	3	The Colony of New Zealand .	1 and no more
	3	The Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada.	1 and no more
	3	The Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada.	1 and no more
Atlantic Is- lands . . 6	3	The Colony or Island of New- foundland and its Depen- dencies.	1 and no more
	3	The Colony or Islands of the Bermudas.	1 and no more
West Indies 3	3	The Colony or Island of Jamaica.	1 and no more
Total 60			20

The Trustees have extended that table by assigning Scholarships in Canada to the following additional Provinces:—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, North-West Territories. To each of these Provinces three Scholarships will be appropriated, one being filled up each year. The conditions of selection vary in the different Colonies.

Information as to these conditions may be obtained on application

to The Secretary, The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

The following is the Memorandum issued by the Trustees for Canada :—

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issue the following Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending candidates for Scholarships in Canada.

The election of Scholars in Canada under the Rhodes bequest will take place each year during the month of January. The scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October of the year for which they are elected.

Each Scholarship is tenable for three years, and is of the value of £300 per annum.

In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, it has been determined that nominations to the Scholarships shall be made by the Chartered Universities and Colleges of these Provinces in the following order :—

ONTARIO.

- 1906. Toronto University.
- 1907. Queen's University.
- 1908. Toronto University.
- 1909. McMaster University.
- 1910. Toronto University.
- 1911. Ottawa University.
- 1912. Queen's University.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- 1906. University of New Brunswick.
- 1907. Mount Alison University.
- 1908. University of St. Joseph's College.
- 1909. University of New Brunswick.
- 1910. Mount Alison University.
- 1911. University of New Brunswick.
- 1912. Mount Alison University.

QUEBEC.

- 1906. McGill University.
- 1907. Laval University.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

QUEBEC.

- 1908. McGill University.
- 1909. Laval University.
- 1910. Lennoxville University.
- 1911. McGill University.
- 1912. Laval University.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- 1906. Dalhousie University.
- 1907. Acadia University.
- 1908. Dalhousie University.
- 1909. King's College University.
- 1910. Dalhousie University.
- 1911. St. Francis College.
- 1912. Acadia University.

Where Universities make appointments the final decision shall be made through a Committee of Selection consisting of the President or Principal and four members elected by the Faculty of the University.

To provide for the representation of affiliated Colleges the Committee of Selection in Toronto University shall consist of the President and six members elected by the Faculty of the University.

In the other Provinces the selection of scholars will be made by the following Committees:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

- His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Chairman).
- The Honourable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- The Chief Superintendent of Education.
- A member selected by the Staff of the Prince of Wales' College.
- A member selected by the Staff of St. Dunstan's College.

MANITOBA.

A Committee of five members to be appointed annually by the University of Manitoba.

The Committee for 1906 has been named as follows:—

The Honourable Chief Justice Dubuc, Vice-Chancellor
(Chairman).

The Honourable Mr. Justice Richards.

H. H. Chown, B.A., M.D.

Mr. Justice Myers.

G. J. Laird, Ph.D. (Secretary).

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN (one Scholarship).

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan
(Chairman).

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Education of Saskatchewan.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Education of Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
(Chairman).

The Chief Superintendent of Education.

Three other members to be named annually under the authority
of the Trustees.

For 1906 the three following gentlemen have been named:—

The Honourable Justice Duff.

David Wilson, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools.

H. M. Stramberg, Esq., M.A., Principal of the High School,
New Westminster.

ELIGIBILITY OF CANDIDATES.

1. Candidates shall be British subjects, and unmarried. They must have passed their nineteenth, but not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

2. An elected Scholar must have reached at least the end of his sophomore or second year's work at some recognized degree-granting University or College of Canada.

3. Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the Scholarship of the Province in which they have acquired any considerable part of their educational qualification, or for that of the Province in

which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence. They must be prepared to present themselves for examination or election in the Province they select. No candidate may compete in more than one Province, either in the same or in successive years.

4. Only candidates who have passed an equivalent to the Oxford Responsions Examination, or those who are exempted from Responsions by the Colonial Universities' Statute, are eligible for election.

The following Canadian Universities have applied for and been admitted to the privileges of this Statute, so that candidates coming from these Universities who have fulfilled the conditions are accepted as Candidates for Rhodes Scholarships without further examination:—

McGill University . . .	Montreal.
Laval University . . .	Quebec.
Toronto University . . .	Toronto.
Queen's University . . .	Kingston.
Dalhousie University . . .	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
King's College University . . .	Windsor, Nova Scotia.
Acadia University . . .	Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
University of New Brunswick . . .	Fredericton, New Brunswick.
Mount Alison University . . .	Sackville, New Brunswick.
Manitoba University . . .	Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In any doubtful cases of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

Candidates from colleges which do not enjoy the privileges of the Colonial Universities' Statute are required to pass the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent. Arrangements are made for the conduct of this examination when necessary in each Province. The subjects and books assigned for Responsions vary slightly from year to year.

Full information as to these can be obtained by writing to the Oxford University Press, Oxford; or to the Copp Clark Company, Toronto.

The texts used in setting the Examination papers will be those of the Series of Oxford Classical Texts, so far as these have been published by the Oxford University Press.

2. *THE AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIPS.*

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issue the following Memorandum for the information of College authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships in the United States :—

The next Qualifying Examination for Scholars in the United States under the Rhodes Bequest will be held about the middle of January, 1907; the selection of Scholars will be completed before the end of March, and the elected Scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October of that year.

Scholarships will also be open in 1908; in 1910 and 1911; in 1913 and 1914; and so on, omitting every third year.

The Scholarships are of the value of £300 a year, and are tenable for three years.

The examination will be held in each State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned, at centres to be fixed by the local Committee of Selection. This Committee will appoint suitable persons to supervise the examination, and will arrange for its impartial conduct. It should be clearly understood that this examination is not competitive, but simply qualifying, and is merely intended to give assurance that every elected Scholar is up to the standard of the first examination (Responsions) which the University demands of all Candidates for the B.A. degree.

The Rhodes Scholars will be selected from Candidates who have successfully passed this qualifying examination. One Scholar will be chosen from each State and Territory to which Scholarships are assigned.

Candidates must be unmarried, and must be citizens of the United States. Candidates are eligible who have passed their nineteenth birthday, but have not passed their twenty-fifth birthday on October 1st of the year in which they are elected.

It has been decided that all Scholars shall have reached, before going into residence, at least the end of their Sophomore or second year work at some recognized degree-granting University or College of the United States.

An exception to this rule is made in the case of the State of Massachusetts, where, at the request of the Committee of Selection, authority is given to appoint from the Secondary Schools.

Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the Scholarship of the State or Territory in which they have acquired any large part of their educational qualification, or for that of the State or Territory in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence. They may pass the Qualifying Examination at any centre, but they must be prepared to present themselves before election to the Committee in the State or Territory they select.

No Candidate may compete in more than one State or Territory either in the same year or in successive years.

Slight changes are made by Oxford University from year to year in the Books required for Responsions, but the basis of the Examination remains the same.

Sets of the Responsions Examination Papers for past years can be ordered from the Oxford University Press, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Texts used in setting the Examination Papers are those of the series of Oxford Classical Texts, so far as these have been published by the Oxford University Press.

At the request of the Trustees, the University of Oxford named in the years 1904 and 1905 a board of examiners to prepare examination papers covering the same range of study as Responsions, and to report upon the replies given. It is proposed, with the approval of the University, to adopt the same methods of procedure in 1907. The papers will be forwarded in sealed parcels to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection. Within these parcels will be enclosed sealed envelopes containing the examination papers. These envelopes shall only be opened by the supervising examiner at the time and place of the examination. Printed time-tables will be supplied. As the papers contain the full text of all classical passages used in examination, no text books will be required by Candidates. Arrangements will be made to supply stationery to Candidates at the place of examination.

The replies made by Candidates will be collected at the close of each examination and forwarded to Oxford.

The University of Oxford has hitherto accepted in lieu of Responsions the Certificates of its examiners that Students have passed this examination, so that all Scholars elected are excused from that test when they come into residence at Oxford. As a certificate of

exemption from Responsions holds good permanently, persons who have passed in previous years, if otherwise eligible, need not take the examination a second time in order to become qualified as Candidates.

As soon as the report of the examiners has been received, the Chairman of the Committee of Selection in each State will be furnished with a list of the Candidates who have passed and are therefore eligible for election.

The Committee of Selection will then proceed to choose the Scholar for the year.

The following are at present the Chairmen of the Committees of Selection in the different States and Territories to which Scholarships are assigned :—

Alabama.—President J. W. Abercrombie, LL.D., State University, Tuscaloosa.

Arizona.—President K. C. Babcock, Ph.D., University of Arizona, Tucson.

Arkansas.—President J. N. Tillman, B.L.L., University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

California.—President B. I. Wheeler, LL.D., University of California, Berkeley.

Colorado.—President James H. Baker, LL.D., University of Colorado, Boulder.

Connecticut.—President Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D., Yale University, New Haven.

Delaware.—President George A. Harter, M.A., Ph.D., Delaware College, Newark.

Florida.—President A. A. Murphree, Ph.D., Florida State College, Tallahassee.

Georgia.—Chancellor David C. Barrow, University of Georgia, Athens.

Idaho.—President James A. Maclean, LL.D., University of Idaho, Moscow.

Illinois.—President Edmund J. James, LL.D., University of Illinois, Urbana.

Indiana.—President William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D., Indiana University, Bloomington.

Iowa.—President George E. Maclean, LL.D., State University, Iowa City.

Kansas.—President Frank Strong, A.M., Ph.D., University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Kentucky.—Professor Arthur Yager, Ph.D., LL.D., Georgetown College, Georgetown.

Louisiana.—President Thomas D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D., State University Baton Rouge.

- Maine*.—President G. E. Fellows, Ph.D., LL.D., University of Maine, Orono.
- Maryland*.—President Ira Remsen, LL.D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts*.—President Charles W. Eliot, LL.D., Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Michigan*.—President James B. Angell, LL.D., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- Minnesota*.—President Cyrus Northrup, LL.D., State University, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi*.—Chancellor R. B. Fulton, LL.D., University of Mississippi, Oxford.
- Missouri*.—President R. H. Jesse, LL.D., University of Missouri, Columbia.
- Montana*.—President Oscar J. Craig, A.M., Ph.D., State University, Missoula.
- Nebraska*.—Chancellor E. B. Andrews, LL.D., State University, Lincoln.
- Nevada*.—President J. E. Stubbs, D.D., LL.D., State University, Reno.
- New Hampshire*.—President William J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., Dartmouth College, Hanover.
- New Jersey*.—President Woodrow Wilson, LL.D., Princeton University, Princeton.
- New Mexico*.—President William G. Tight, Ph.D., University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- New York*.—Permanent Secretary, Howard J. Rogers, Esq., First Assistant Commissioner of Education, Albany.
- North Carolina*.—President F. P. Venable, Ph.D., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- North Dakota*.—President Webster Merrifield, M.A., State University, Grand Forks.
- Ohio*.—President W. O. Thompson, LL.D., State University, Columbus.
- Oklahoma*.—President David R. Boyd, Ph.D., University of Oklahoma, Norman.
- Oregon*.—President P. L. Campbell, B.A., University of Oregon, Eugene.
- Pennsylvania*.—President Charles C. Harrison, LL.D., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- Rhode Island*.—President W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., Brown University, Providence.
- South Carolina*.—President B. Sloan, LL.D., South Carolina College, Columbia.
- South Dakota*.—President Garret Droppers, Ph.D., State University, Vermillion.
- Tennessee*.—President Brown Ayres, Ph.D., LL.D., State University, Knoxville.

Texas.—President David R. Houston, LL.D., University of Texas, Austin.

Utah.—President J. W. Kingsbury, Ph.D., D.Sc., University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Vermont.—President M. H. Buckham, D.D., University of Vermont, Burlington.

Virginia.—President Edwin A. Alderman, LL.D., University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Washington.—President Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., University of Washington, Seattle.

West Virginia.—President D. B. Purinton, Ph.D., LL.D., West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Wisconsin.—President Charles R. Van Hise, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Wyoming.—President F. M. Tisdell, Ph.D., State University, Laramie.

3. GERMAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

By a codicil to his Will, Mr. Rhodes, in view of the order issued by the German Emperor making instruction in English compulsory in German schools, and because he believes that 'an understanding between the three great powers will render war impossible, and educational relations make the strongest tie,' establishes fifteen Scholarships at Oxford, of the yearly value of £250 each, for Students of German birth, to be nominated by the German Emperor for the time being.

These Scholarships are tenable for three consecutive years. In most cases, however, German Rhodes Scholars do not retain their Scholarships for more than two years.

Information as to conditions, &c., may be obtained by writing to Dr. F. Schmidt, Kultus-Ministerium, Berlin.

The Trustees under Mr. Rhodes' Will are the following:—The Earl of Rosebery, Earl Grey, Viscount Milner, Alfred Beit, Esq., Sir Lewis Lloyd Michell, Bouchier Francis Hawksley, Esq., Dr. Jameson. Of these, Mr. Alfred Beit has since died. The remaining six are the existing Trustees.

The London Offices of the Trust are at Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.; and letters should be addressed to The Secretary, The Rhodes Trust, at that address. The Oxford Secretary of the Trustees is F. J. Wylie, Esq., 9 South Parks Road, Oxford.

CHAPTER VI.

WOMEN STUDENTS

I. EXAMINATIONS.

Women are not admitted to matriculation or graduation, but by Statutes passed in 1884 and subsequent years, the Delegates of Local Examinations are authorized to arrange for their admission to all the examinations for the B.A. and the D.Mus., the place of examination being, in all cases, Oxford. The names of those who pass are published in the *University Gazette*; of those who take Honours, also in the *University Calendar*.

Women are admitted to any part of the First Public Examination and to any Final Honour Examination (except that in Natural Science) after passing one examination only, viz. either (1) Responsions, or (2) any Examination accepted by the University as exempting from Responsions, or (3) the Oxford Higher Local Examination (see p. 282) (Arithmetic, two languages, and Algebra or Geometry), or (4) the Oxford Senior Local Examination (see p. 281), with special certificate, which includes Arithmetic, Algebra (or Geometry), and two languages, or (5) certain examinations conducted by external examining bodies.

They are admitted to any Final Pass School under the same conditions as members of the University or under special conditions prescribed by the Delegates.

The names of Women candidates must *in all cases* be entered at the office of the Delegates, Merton Street, Oxford. No previous residence is required.

Candidates who have passed *either* one of the five Examinations specified above, *or* the Preliminary Examination for Students of Music, may offer themselves for the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, and may subsequently enter for the Second Examination for that Degree after complying with the prescribed conditions¹.

¹ The pamphlet, *Examination and Degrees in Music* (Clarendon Press: Price 3d.), gives in full the special regulations for the admission of Women.

Further particulars as to all Examinations (whether conducted by the University or by the Delegates of Local Examinations) to which women are admitted can be obtained from the Secretary to the Delegacy of Local Examinations, Merton Street, Oxford.

II. TEACHING.

The teaching is mainly organized by the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, a body which includes, besides elected members, representatives of the Hebdomadal Council and of the Councils of Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College, St. Hugh's Hall, and St. Hilda's Hall. The present officers are:—*President*, the Master of Balliol; *Hon. Secretaries*, A. Sidgwick, Esq., Miss Rogers. *Office, Library, and Lecture-rooms*, Clarendon Building, Broad Street. Office open from 11 to 1 from the Monday before to the Saturday after full Term.

Women who desire to attend lectures or to obtain private tuition should apply to Miss Rogers for information as to the courses open, fees, &c. Most University and College lectures are open to women whose names are sent in through her.

Women who wish to pursue a regular course of study are, as a rule, required to register themselves as students of the Association. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, but formal application must be made through the Principal of the Society to which the Student belongs (see p. 105). Students who have paid the requisite registration fees and passed a final examination of the University become life members of the Association, with power to vote at its meetings.

III. FEES.

Fees for registration, lectures, and tuition are paid to the Treasurer of the Association. Fees for lectures vary from 10s. to £2 2s. the course; fees for private tuition from £2 to £4 a Term, for one hour a week.

IV. THE B.A. COURSE.

The Association, besides its general Register, has opened a special register for entry of the names of those students of the Association who intend to take the full B.A. course. Such students must make

application through their Principal, and must comply strictly with the University regulations as to period of residence and examinations.

Upon completion of the Honours course they are entitled to receive the B.A. diploma of the Association. Another diploma and a certificate are granted, upon application, to students who have taken Honours but not the full B.A. course, and a Pass B.A. Certificate to those who have taken the University course without Honours.

V. RESIDENCE.

Particulars as to Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College, St. Hilda's Hall, and St. Hugh's Hall will be found below.

Association Students who are not members of a Hall or College belong to the Society of Oxford Home-Students, and are under the care of a Principal and a Committee of the Council of the Association. Those who are not living with parents or guardians can be received into a private family at a charge of from £1 5s. to £2 12s. 6d. a week. The cost of lodgings in Oxford is from 10s. a week upwards; board may be reckoned at from 12s. a week.

Further information on all these points can be obtained from the Principal of the Home-Students, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Road, Oxford.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nettleship Library, founded in memory of Henry Nettleship, late Professor of Latin, is open to members and students of the Association without charge.

Students can obtain loans for educational expenses from the Bertha Johnson Loan Fund, founded to commemorate the services of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, formerly Secretary to the Association; and also occasionally grants in aid of fees.

The Calendar, containing the names of members and students of the Association, and other information, is published at the close of each year, and can be obtained at the Office (price 6d.).

Information as to the conditions of residence at the Halls and at Somerville College may be obtained from the Lady Principals; some of the most important are the following:—

Lady Margaret Hall.

The Hall was founded in 1879 : it provides for Women Students availing themselves of the teaching supplied by the 'Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in Oxford,' and desirous of obtaining a University education, the protection and training of an academical house conducted according to the principles of the Church of England, but with full provision for the liberty of those who are not members of that Church.

Each student has a room to herself, but meals are in common. There are a Chapel and a Library, and Tennis Courts and Hockey Field. Students who can swim are allowed the use of boats on the Cherwell.

Names for entrance must be sent to the Lady Principal, Miss Wordsworth (Gunfield, Oxford). Students are required to give a reference satisfactory to the Lady Principal. In the case of those who have been in any other place of education a letter of recommendation from its authorities will be required.

Responsions, or one of its equivalents, is accepted in lieu of an Entrance Examination. The subjects: two languages, Geometry *or* Algebra, and Arithmetic, must be all passed at one and the same time, except in case of Oxford or Cambridge Higher Local. Students must be over 18 years of age.

Three or more Scholarships tenable at the Hall, from £25 to £50 a year for three years, are awarded after an examination in March. Candidates for Scholarships who have not passed Responsions, or obtained an equivalent certificate, will be required to show that their attainments correspond to the standard of such examinations. The Scholarship of £50 is only given to a candidate who can prove need of pecuniary aid. (Candidates may have board and lodging at the Hall during the examination week; application should be made to Miss Wordsworth.)

The usual subjects of examination are Classics, Modern Languages and History, Mathematics, English Literature, Chemistry and Physics, Logic and Political Economy.

Candidates are requested to send their names, references, and subject for examination, not later than Feb. 1, to Miss Wordsworth, or to Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Road, Oxford.

The charges of the Hall are £25 a Term, or £75 a year, exclusive

of expenses strictly personal. Sisters or others willing to share the same room will be allowed a reduction of charge. Fees for instruction are not included in the charges of the Hall; they usually amount to about £26 per annum.

Students are expected to give three months' notice before leaving; failing this they will be liable to be charged for the ensuing Term.

Terms of residence correspond with those of the University.

Students are not allowed to reside for less than an academical year without special leave, and are expected to take Honours in some part of their University Course.

Somerville College.

Founded as Somerville Hall, 1879. Incorporated, 1881. Style changed to Somerville College, 1894.

Applications for admission must be addressed to the Principal. Applicants must give references and satisfy the Principal that they are qualified to profit by the course of study in Oxford.

The following Scholarships will be offered for competition in April, 1907:—

I. The Clothworkers' Scholarship of £50 a year, tenable at the College for three years.

II. A College Scholarship of £50 a year for Classics, tenable at the College for three or four years.

III. One or more Exhibitions of not less than £25 a year.

Candidates will be examined in *one only* of the following subjects:—

1. Languages.
2. History.
3. English Language and Literature.
4. Mathematics.
5. Natural Science.

For particulars application should be made to the Principal.

All candidates will be required to write an English Essay and answer a General Paper.

The charges of the College for board and lodging, tuition, lectures, library, and registration, amount to £93 per annum, or £31 per Term. There are some rooms at £87 yearly (£29 per Term), and a few

cottage rooms at £81 (£27 per Term). These fees cover all educational expenses except Examination fees payable to the University. Terms of residence correspond with those of the University.

Students are required to pass either Responsions (p. 115), the Examination for Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board in two languages and Mathematics (p. 278), or one of the Examinations accepted by the University or by the Delegates as equivalent to either of these, before coming into residence. Exceptional arrangements are made for students from America or the Colonies.

Students are expected to take Honours, and are required to give three months' notice before leaving.

St. Hilda's Hall.

St. Hilda's Hall was founded in 1893 by Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

It was incorporated under the Companies' Acts (1862-1895) in 1896, and was admitted to recognition and representation on the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in the same year.

The Hall is conducted according to the principles of the Church of England, without restrictions upon the liberty of members of other denominations.

Separate rooms are provided for each student.

Application for admission should be made to the Principal, Mrs. Burrows.

References are required, and applicants must satisfy the Principal that they are prepared to enter upon a definite course of study.

Responsions or the First Examination for Women are accepted as an equivalent for an Entrance Examination. Otherwise an Entrance Examination is required.

There are Scholarships and Exhibitions, of which a certain number are reserved for old pupils of the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

Two open Scholarships of the value of £40 and £30 respectively, tenable for three years, are offered annually.

The Hall Fees are £25 per Term.

Fees for lectures and tuition are separately charged, and vary from about £15 to £25 per annum.

Students are required to give a Term's notice before leaving the Hall.

St. Hugh's Hall.

St. Hugh's Hall was founded in 1886. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Principal, Miss C. A. E. Moberly.

The Hall is intended for Members of the Church of England. No student is admitted under seventeen years of age, and satisfactory references are required before admission. Students are expected to give three months' notice before leaving.

Candidates for admission are required to pass, before coming up, either Responsions (p. 115), or the Examination for Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board in two languages and Mathematics (p. 278), or one of the Examinations accepted by the University or by the Delegates as equivalent to either of these Examinations.

All students are expected to read for some University examination.

The three Terms of residence correspond with those of the University.

The charges for board, lodging, tuition, lectures, library, and registration are £70, £80, and £90 a year, according to the size and convenience of the rooms occupied.

A Scholarship of £25 for three years is offered annually for competition in March. The 'Clara Evelyn Mordan' Scholarship of £40 is awarded every third year. The 'Ottley' Scholarship of £40, open to candidates who have been educated for not less than three years at the Worcester High School, and are members of the Church of England, is awarded every third or fourth year. The examination for Scholarships is held, in conjunction with that of Lady Margaret Hall, in March.

PART II.

CHAPTER VII.

BOARDS OF FACULTIES, LECTURES AND TUITION.

TEACHING is given partly by University Professors and Readers, partly by the more numerous body of College Tutors and Lecturers: it consists partly of Lectures more or less formal, delivered to small or large audiences, whether belonging to one or to several Colleges, and partly of Tuition—private and informal teaching adapted to the needs of each pupil. Changes in the courses of study and examination prescribed by the University have greatly diminished the importance of the first distinction, and under present arrangements many College Tutors and Lecturers give lectures which differ from professorial lectures only in name, while many University Professors and Readers are to some extent occupied with tuition undertaken either as a necessary part of their professorial teaching, or as an additional duty confided to them by a College or Colleges in which they hold the position of Tutor or Lecturer. The division therefore which may be most conveniently followed is the second; that of Lectures and Tuition.

BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

Any account of the teaching which the University provides or sanctions, or of the courses of study which it requires for its examinations, would be incomplete without a description of the Boards of Faculties and the Boards of Studies. These bodies administer the Statutes under which examinations are held, and exercise a supervision, more stringent in some Faculties than in others, over all lectures delivered publicly by Professors, University Readers, College Tutors, and Lecturers.

110 BOARDS OF FACULTIES, LECTURES AND TUITION.

The word 'Faculty' is used in two senses. In its primary and original meaning it denotes one of the branches of study in which the University grants degrees. From the account given below in Chapter XI it will be seen that there are at present only four Faculties in which the full privileges of a degree can be obtained. These are the 'superior' Faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine, so called because their degrees are open only to candidates who have already graduated in the fourth and 'inferior' Faculty of Arts. Owing, however, to the institution of the numerous Final Honour Schools, which are still technically 'Examinations in Arts,' it became possible to take a degree in Arts after courses of study which either belonged properly to the province of the superior Faculties, or, as in the case of Modern History and Natural Science, were not recognized by any of the existing Faculties. It was felt to be inconvenient, if not impossible, to allow such a complexity of studies to be under the supervision of the single Faculty of Arts. Accordingly the Act of 1877 (which came into effect in 1882) has met this difficulty partly by dividing the Faculty of Arts into three distinct Faculties, partly by the creation of a Faculty of Natural Science, and partly by surrendering to the superior Faculties of Theology and Law those portions of the Arts curriculum which properly belong to them. But while retaining the word 'Faculty,' this Act has given it a secondary meaning by defining it as 'any branch or aggregate of branches of the studies pursued in the University which for the time being shall be represented by a separate Board.' In this sense the Faculties at present are Theology, Law, Medicine, Natural Science (which includes Mathematics), and Arts (which is represented by the three Faculty Boards of Literae Humaniores, Oriental Languages, and Modern History). But though the difficulty of supervision has been surmounted, the Act leaves the University in the somewhat anomalous position of granting fully privileged degrees in only four Faculties, while seven distinct Faculty Boards control the examinations which enable a candidate to qualify himself for such degrees.

Each of the seven Boards of Faculties consists of the Professors and Readers of the Faculty, and an equal number of other members elected by College Tutors and Lecturers, together with a small number of co-opted members. Each Board elects its own Chairman, but all have a permanent Secretary in common. These bodies,

together with six Boards of Studies (which in the main are mixed committees drawn from two or more Boards of Faculties), are invested with the control of all examinations in which a candidate must show proficiency before he can supplicate for a degree in Arts or in any of the superior Faculties. They are required to exercise a general supervision over the subjects of examination in the several 'Schools' placed under their charge, to issue lists of books and subjects from time to time, and to fix, if they think fit, the minimum amount of work to be offered by candidates for Honours. All 'public' lectures are placed under their superintendence, that is to say, all lectures to which all members of the University are admitted either by right, as in the case of those delivered by Professors and Readers, or by arrangement, as in the case of those delivered by Tutors and Lecturers. The power of the Boards in this department is limited to the recommendation of any alteration that they may think necessary in the day, the hour, or the subject of a lecture. If their recommendations are disregarded by any Lecturer other than a Professor or Reader, the lecture in question may be excluded from the official list. In the case of a Professor or Reader the Boards cannot exclude such a lecture, but may report the matter to the Vice-Chancellor. This places a very considerable authority in the hands of the Boards, since the 'Honour' lectures advertised in the official list are open to those Colleges only which themselves contribute a lecture to the list. Consequently a lecturer whose name was excluded from the list of his Faculty might find his pupils debarred from attending any lectures but his own.

Recently these Boards have been entrusted with the supervision of candidates for the newly instituted degrees in Letters and Science, of which an account is given in Chapter X.

LECTURES.

The subjects on which lectures are provided either by the University or the Colleges are very numerous and various, and those given by Professors and Readers are restricted only by the conditions of the different Chairs or Readerships. But many professorial lectures, and nearly all lectures given by College Tutors and Lecturers, have some reference to the requirements of the

112 BOARDS OF FACULTIES, LECTURES AND TUITION.

Examination Statutes, and are therefore sharply divided into 'Pass' Lectures and 'Honour' Lectures. The lectures which are intended to qualify candidates for the Pass Examinations are as a rule given only to the members of the particular College to which the Lecturer belongs, or for which he is lecturing, although it is in some cases possible for members of Colleges other than that for which the lecture is given to obtain admission to the lectures by the payment of a small fee.

A course of lectures usually consists of one, two, or (most commonly) three lectures a week for the eight weeks of full Term; the delivery of each lecture occupying a little less than an hour. Most lectures are given at 10 or 11 A.M. or at noon, but professorial lectures which are not intended for the candidates in a particular School are given either at 1 or at 2 P.M., or, more usually, between 4 and 7 in the afternoon. The number of lectures attended by an Undergraduate varies with circumstances, but any Undergraduate whose name has been entered on a Lecturer's list is expected either to attend or to excuse his absence.

TUITION.

As has been explained above (Chapter IV), the University as such does not, in providing its courses of teaching and examinations, make any disciplinary regulations, except that it refuses the B.A. degree to any one who cannot produce certificates of proficiency in certain prescribed subjects of study; the duty of securing the industry and providing for the requirements of the individual student is left wholly to the different Societies within the University. Both the Colleges and Halls and the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students make provision for the due regulation and supervision of the studies of their junior members, and every Undergraduate is, on coming into residence, referred by the officers of the Society in which he has matriculated to some one who will be able to advise him both at first in his selection of his course of study and subsequently in his preparation for an Examination or 'School.' Changes in the University curriculum, and the multiplication of the alternatives open to candidates in the different Schools, as well as the increased number of Undergraduates requiring instruction, have made it impossible for

the two or three Tutors (properly so called) in each College to undertake the whole of the tutorial work required by the College, and the difficulty has been met by the appointment of College 'Lecturers,' who, though they are sometimes not resident within the walls of the College, and are sometimes, primarily at all events, members of another College, are nevertheless in fact, if not in name, Tutors of the College or Colleges whose members they teach, so that in this way a University Professor or Reader may, as a College Lecturer, become responsible for some part of the ordinary College tuition. The tuition supplied by the Colleges in this way is now very complete, and unless an Undergraduate happens to require teaching in some subject not very commonly studied, he will not, if he is of average ability, need the assistance of a private Tutor. Occasionally indeed a candidate for Honours may for one reason or another find it advantageous to read for a Term or two Terms with some one who has given special attention to some part of the subjects which the candidate is offering for an Examination, but as a rule only those who from defective training or other causes fall below the average standard of attainment require more full and individual help than the College organizations can afford. And before he selects a private Tutor an Undergraduate should consult his College Tutor, whose opinion will probably be a safer guide than mere report.

College tuition is a charge in College battels, and is stated under the head of each College in Chapter III: the fee of a private Tutor is fixed by long-established custom at £10 for an hour's teaching on each of three days in the week for eight weeks; if more or less teaching is given the fee varies accordingly. Some private Tutors form small classes, the fee for which varies with the Tutor and with the subject of study.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.

THE teaching and many of the other advantages of the University are open to all its members, whether they do or do not enter for and pass its Examinations; but the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and consequently all degrees of which the B.A. degree is a condition precedent—all degrees, that is, except those in Music and the newly established degrees in Letters and Science—are open only to those who are willing to pursue the courses of study recognized by the University. Any one, therefore, who wishes to reside without entering for the Examinations in Arts, should obtain beforehand exemption from the often strict regulations of the different Societies within the University, to one of which he must necessarily belong. Such exemption is often allowed by Colleges upon proof of the intention of serious study, and the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students have made a special regulation providing for the admission of persons not proposing to proceed to the B.A. degree (p. 21).

The admission of candidates for the new 'Research' degrees who have not qualified for a degree in Arts is regulated by University Statute (pp. 215-218); and compliance with the Statute will no doubt be regarded as sufficient qualification for admission to any Society within the University.

Examinations in Arts, more usually called 'Schools,' are sharply divided into Pass and Honour Examinations; in the former there is but one standard, in the latter the names of candidates who satisfy the examiners are distributed into three or four classes, each of which represents a different level of merit. No one is admitted to a place in the Class Lists who has exceeded a certain number of Terms reckoned from the date of his matriculation, but no limits of time or standing are prescribed for the Pass Examinations; and no conditions of residence are attached by the University to either Pass or Honour Examinations: it is simply for the attainment of the

degree of Bachelor of Arts, and not for any other purpose, that residence is obligatory. Every College and Hall however, as well as the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students, has its own rules, both with regard to residence and the entry for examinations; in some Colleges every member is expected to read for Honours in one or more Schools, and every Society possesses and exercises the right of removing from its books the name of any Undergraduate who does not qualify himself for a degree within reasonable time.

The number of examinations is now very large, and it is extremely difficult to give a brief account of all the 'avenues to a degree.' For the B.A. degree the candidate must pass or obtain exemption from three examinations, which are described in turn in the following pages. The examinations for the higher degrees of Bachelor of Civil Law and of Bachelor of Medicine will be found in Chapter IX.

The somewhat complicated provisions by which a wide choice of alternatives is allowed to any one who has passed Responsions, and wishes to enter for one of the Final Honour Schools, are set forth below (p. 125). But any one whose preference for some one of these Final Schools is already determined cannot do better than look first under the Second Public Examination for the account of the School he has chosen, or intends to choose. He will find there, together with a description of the Schools themselves, an account of the various courses of study and examination by which each is usually preceded, and he will then by working backwards to the earlier part of the Chapter acquire a clearer view of the conditions which he must satisfy than he can hope to do if he begins by unravelling the prospective provisions of the Statutes, which are necessarily, though in some ways inconveniently, placed under the head of the First Public Examination. The table printed on p. 129 may possibly be of assistance, by affording on a single page a view of the whole 'examination system,' and consequently of the contents of the following chapters.

I. RESPONSIONS.

['Responsions' includes (1) 'Stated Subjects,' (2) 'Additional Subjects.' It is only the Examination in Stated Subjects which must be passed or from which exemption must be obtained by *all* candidates for the B.A. degree; and candidates are deemed to have 'passed Responsions' who

have passed in the 'Stated Subjects.' The Examination in Additional Subjects is taken only by those who wish to obtain exemption from the Classical part of the First Public Examination (see p. 127), and to apply themselves as early as possible to the study of the subjects of the Final Honour Schools other than Classical. For Additional Subjects see below, p. 122; in the following paragraphs (pp. 116-122) 'Responsions' stands for the Examination in Stated Subjects.]

The University holds no entrance examination, and any one who can satisfy the requirements of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, is matriculated without question. It is now possible to pass Responsions before coming into residence, and many Colleges and Halls, as well as the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, recommend their Undergraduates to enter for Responsions either before or immediately after their matriculation examination; while some accept the certificate of the examiners in Responsions—'the Masters of the Schools'—in place of part or whole of the matriculation examination. And since Responsions, or some examination of like nature and of equivalent difficulty, must be passed before any other University examination for the B.A. degree, the knowledge of Greek and Latin indicated below may be taken to be (except for persons born of non-European parents, see p. 237) the irreducible minimum without which no 'class' or 'pass,' except in Music, can be obtained. Those, therefore, who wish to obtain Honours in any of the non-classical subjects of the B.A. curriculum should be prepared to pass Responsions not later than their first Term: candidates for Scholarships other than Classical, in particular, will find either that they are expected to show at the time of their examination enough Classical knowledge to enable them to pass Responsions, or that they are required in case of election to pass Responsions before they commence residence. It has to be remembered also that (with the exception again of persons born of non-European parents) every one who enters for any Final School must have previously satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture, which includes the Greek text of two of the Gospels, or, if he objects on religious grounds to that examination, in a substituted Greek book (p. 131). But when these two examinations have been passed the candidate for the B.A. degree may, if he will, select subjects which do not involve acquaintance with Greek and Latin.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE EXAMINATION.

Responsions are held four times a year, beginning—

- (a) On the third Tuesday before (full) Michaelmas Term. (In 1906, Sept. 25. In 1907, Sept. 24.)
- (b) In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms on the Tuesday in the first week after the eighth week of Full Term. (Michaelmas 1906, December 11, Hilary 1907, March 19.)
- (c) In Easter and Trinity Term on the Tuesday in the second week after the eighth week of Full Term. (In 1907, July 2.)

All these four examinations are open (1) to members of the University, (2) to any one who intends to enter the University.

The former may enter their names in person (at an hour and place specified in the *University Gazette*¹), or through their College Tutors; the latter—and no one is a member of the University until he has been formally matriculated before the Vice-Chancellor (p. 221)—can *only* give in their names through the Head (or Tutor) of a College or Hall, or the Censor (or Tutor) of the Non-Collegiate Students, who must at the same time send a declaration that the candidate *bona fide* desires admission at his College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student as the case may be. Non-matriculated candidates must therefore apply in the first place to a College or Hall or to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, and must remember that if they secure admission to Responsions through the good offices of a particular Society, they thereby pledge themselves to offer themselves for matriculation, if possible, as members of that Society.

The names of candidates are received by the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building; they must be sent in on proper entry-forms provided for the purpose. Application for these forms must be made, not to the Secretary, but to the College or Hall to which the Candidate belongs or desires to belong, or to the

¹ The times specified for the entering of names for the Examinations given above are W. Sept. 12, W. Nov. 28, 1906, W. March 6, W. June 19, W. Sept. 11, 1907. Candidates who have omitted to enter their names at the proper time may, on payment of Two Guineas in addition to the ordinary fee, have them entered on a Supplementary List up to twelve noon on the Friday preceding the Examination. After this hour on this day no names can be received at all.

Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. Every one is required—

- (a) To pay a fee of £2 ss.;
- (b) To state on a form, obtainable from the Colleges, the subjects in which he desires to be examined.

(STATED) SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

(1) Arithmetic: the whole.

(2) *Either* Algebra: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities and problems producing such equations. *Or* Geometry: Elementary questions, including propositions enunciated by Euclid and easy deductions therefrom, will be set on the subject-matter contained in the following portions of Euclid's Elements, viz.: Book I, the whole, excluding propositions 7, 16, 17, 21; Book II, the whole, excluding proposition 8; Book III, the whole, excluding propositions 2, 4-10, 13, 23, 24, 26-29. And method of proof will be accepted which shows clearness and accuracy in geometrical reasoning. So far as possible candidates should aim at making the proof of any proposition complete in itself. In the case of propositions 1-7, 9, 10, of Book II, algebraical proofs will be allowed.

(3) Greek and Latin Grammar.

(4) Translation from English into Latin Prose.

(5) *Either* Unprepared translation from Greek and Latin; *or* Unprepared translation from one of these languages, and a book in the other; *or* one Greek and one Latin book chosen from the following list¹:

DEMOSTHENES: De Corona.

EURIPIDES: Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Bacchae (any two).

HOMER, (1) Iliad 1-4, or 2-5; or (2) Odyssey 1-5, or 2-6.

PLATO, Apology and Crito. SOPHOCLES, Antigone and Ajax. XENOPHON, Anabasis 1-3 or 2-4. CAESAR, De Bello Gallico, 1-4.

CICERO: (1) the first two Philippic Orations; or (2) the four Catinian Orations, and In Verrem, Act. I; or (3) the Orations Pro Murena and Pro Lege Manilia; or (4) the treatises De Senectute and De Amicitia.

¹ Candidates are reminded that they are not allowed to offer, in any of the Pass Examinations of the University, the same books, or portions of the same books, which they have offered at Responsions.

HORACE : (1) Odes 1-4 ; or (2) Satires ; or (3) Epistles.

LIVY, Books 21 and 22.

VIRGIL : (1) the Bucolics, with books 1 and 2 of the Aeneid ; or (2) the Georgics ; or (3) the Aeneid, books 1-4, or 3-6.

If any candidate desires to offer books or authors not contained in the above list, he is required by the Statutes of the University to give notice of his desire to do so *at least a fortnight before* the day fixed for the commencement of the Examination. Such notice should be given through the College or Hall to which the candidate belongs or desires to belong, or through the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. It should be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Studies for Responsions, Office of the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, Broad Street.

The papers set in Responsions are published, and may be obtained at the Clarendon Press Depository, High Street, Oxford.

Sanskrit, Arabic, and Pāli.

For the alternatives allowed to 'non-European' candidates see Chapter XII.

ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.

The exact date of the commencement of each examination is published some time beforehand in the *University Gazette*, and may be ascertained by non-matriculated candidates on application to the Head or Tutor of the Society through which the candidate proposes to enter his name : the dates for 1906-7 are given on p. 117. The Examination is held in the New Schools (in High Street) : the papers on the five stated subjects usually occupy three days. The order in which they are given is at the discretion of the Masters of the Schools, who have the power of inviting 'the attendance of any candidate in stated subjects for such further examination as they may think desirable.' But except for the Additional Subjects (p. 122) there is now practically no *viva voce* examination in Responsions.

At the close of the examination the names of those candidates who have satisfied the Masters of the Schools in all the subjects of examination are posted in the Entrance Hall of the Schools, and are afterwards published in the *University Gazette*.

Those who fail to satisfy the Examiners are at liberty to enter their names as above prescribed for a subsequent examination.

The Masters of the Schools cannot give any information as to the work of a candidate except on the application of a College or Non-Collegiate officer, nor can they receive any communication from a candidate except through such an officer.

EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.

Every one who desires to be admitted to any other University examination for the B.A. degree except Responsions (or the examination in additional subjects at Responsions) must either pass Responsions (i. e. in the five stated subjects) or (as soon as may be after matriculation) pay £1 and register with the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties one of the following certificates or combinations of certificates :—

- (1) a certificate of having passed Parts I and II of the Previous Examination at Cambridge;
- (2) a certificate of having gained a class in the Final Senior Freshman Examination of the University of Dublin, provided the holder has satisfied the Examiners in Greek in that examination;
- (3) one or more of the Higher Certificates granted by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board showing that he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, and Elementary Mathematics in the same or in separate examinations;
- (4) a School Certificate granted by the aforesaid Board showing that the holder has satisfied the Examiners in English, Latin, Greek, Elementary Mathematics, and a branch of Natural Science, in the same or in separate examinations;
- (5) a statement that he has satisfied the Examiners appointed by that Board in Greek, Latin, Arithmetic, and Geometry (or Algebra) in the same examination;
- (6) *either* a Graduation (Master of Arts) diploma of one of the Scotch Universities endorsed with the subjects offered (these must include Latin, Greek, and Mathematics); *or* the Preliminary Examination Certificate of the Joint Board of Examiners for the Scotch Universities, endorsed with the subjects offered; these must include Latin and Greek in the higher standard, and Mathematics in the lower

standard at least; and the candidate, unless he also holds a Graduation Diploma, must have passed in all these subjects in the same examination; or a Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department, of at least the higher grade in Latin and Greek and at least the lower grade in Mathematics; and the candidate, unless he also holds a Graduation Diploma, must have passed in all these subjects in the same examination;

- (7) a certificate stating that the holder has shown sufficient merit in the Oxford Senior Local Examinations to be excused from Responsions (p. 282);
- (8) a certificate of the Delegates of Local Examinations stating that the holder has shown sufficient merit in an examination conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board of the United States of America to be excused from Responsions;
- (9) a certificate of having passed the Senior Local Examination of the University of Cambridge, provided (i) that the holder has shown in that Examination sufficient merit in Latin and in Greek to be qualified in these subjects for exemption from Part I of the Previous Examination at that University, (ii) that the certificate includes Arithmetic and either Geometry or Algebra, (iii) that the holder is certified by the Delegates of Local Examinations to have shown sufficient merit in Latin Prose;
- (10) a certificate from the Principal or from one of the Registrars of the University of London that the holder has passed at that University either the Matriculation Examination or the School Examination (Matriculation Standard) for the School-leaving Certificate, provided that he has at one and the same examination satisfied the Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, and provided also either that at the same or a subsequent examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners in an additional Paper in Latin Prose Composition, or that he has satisfied the Masters of the Schools in Latin Prose Composition;
- (11) a certificate from the Registrar of the Joint Matriculation Board of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds,

and Sheffield, that the holder has passed the Matriculation Examination of that Board, provided that he has at one and the same examination satisfied the Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, provided also that he has at that same examination satisfied the Examiners in Latin Prose Composition, or that he has satisfied the Masters of the Schools in Latin Prose Composition ;

- (12) a certificate of having passed the Maturitäts-Prüfung at a Gymnasium in the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or Switzerland, provided that he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek ;

Provided that Certificates (5), (6), (7) shall specify the books (if any) in which the Candidate has satisfied the Examiners ;

- (13) a certificate from the Head of a College or Hall, or the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, that he is on the list of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, or that, having been on such list, he has become a member of that Service.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS AT RESPONSIONS.

Those who wish under the conditions explained on p. 127 to be excused from the classical part of the First Public Examination may offer an additional subject (with or without the 'stated subjects') at any Responsions Examination. They need not have been matriculated, but, if not, they must be *bona fide* candidates for admission to some Society within the University (p. 117). The examination begins on the Friday next following the examination in Stated Subjects.

The subject chosen must be specified and the fee of ten shillings and sixpence paid at the time of entering the candidate's name. Names are received on the same day as for Stated Subjects ; with £2 2s. *extra* fee they may be entered up to the Monday before the day on which the examination in Additional Subjects begins.

Any one of the following books or subjects may be offered.

I. Greek or Latin historical or philosophical authors :—

Herodotus, Books 5, 6. Plato, *Apology* and *Meno*. Livy, Books 5 and 6. Tacitus, *Agricola* and *Germania*.

II. French, German, or Italian historical or philosophical authors :—

De Tocqueville, *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*.

Voltaire, *Siècle de Louis XIV*, ch. 1-24.

Thiers, *The Moscow Expedition* (Clarendon Press, 1904).

Ranke, *Savonarola und die florentinische Republik gegen Ende des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts* (in *Historisch-biographische Studien*).

Lessing, *Laokoon*, Sections 1-18.

Machiavelli, *Il Principe*.

Dino Compagni, *Cronaca Fiorentina* (3rd edition, Turin, 1884).

III. Bacon, *Novum Organum*, Book I.

IV. The Elements of Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

These may be studied in Fowler's *Elements of Deductive Logic* and the first five chapters of Fowler's *Elements of Inductive Logic* (omitting the sections on Classification, Nomenclature and Terminology, and the notes appended at the end of each chapter), or in Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, or in any other works which cover the same ground.

The following rules should be observed :

All candidates will be examined in the contents of the specified book as well as in the text ; part of the examination will be *viva voce* .

Candidates who offer any of the subjects specified under sections I and II will be required to translate passages not only from the books which they offer, but also from one or more prose authors not offered by them in the same language. They may be examined *viva voce* in passages not offered by them.

Candidates are not allowed to offer as an additional subject a portion of the authors which they offer or offered as stated subjects, or which are specified on any certificate (see p. 120) exempting them from Responsions.

EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.

Any one may claim exemption from the Examination in an Additional Subject who registers with the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, with a fee of £1, any one of the following :—

(1) a certificate that he has in the Oxford (Senior) Local Examinations (p. 282) shown sufficient merit in French or in German or in Italian to secure the said exemption ;

(2) a certificate of having passed the Senior Local Examination of the University of Cambridge, provided that in that Examination the holder has shown sufficient merit in French or in German to be entitled to exemption from the Additional Subjects of the Previous

Examination at that University, or has shown sufficient merit in Logic to be qualified in that subject for exemption from Part II of the Previous Examination ;

(3) a Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examiners (p. 277), stating that he has passed in French or in German, or passed with distinction in Greek or in Latin ;

(4) a certificate from the Scotch Education Department of the Honours Grade in Greek, Latin, French, or German ;

(5) a certificate of having passed the Maturitäts-Prüfung at a Gymnasium in the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or Switzerland.

For the Preliminary Examination for Students of Music see p. 218.

EXAMINATION FOR STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.

Candidates in Responsions who desire to register themselves with the General Medical Council as Medical Students may offer themselves for examination both in Geometry and in Algebra. They may offer both these subjects at the same examination ; or they may, if they have already passed Responsions (or some examination entitling to exemption therefrom), offering one of these subjects, offer the other separately at any subsequent examination in Responsions.

EXAMINATION IN THE GREEK LANGUAGE ONLY.

Candidates from Affiliated Colleges, and Affiliated Students, also candidates from certain Colonial and Indian Universities, and Colonial and Indian Students, are allowed to offer themselves for examination at Responsions in the Greek language only. Such candidates will be examined in that language in the same way and under the same conditions as the candidates who offer themselves for examination in Stated Subjects.

EXAMINATION IN LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION ONLY.

Candidates who have obtained a certificate from one of the Registrars of the University of London showing that they have passed at that University either the Matriculation Examination or the School Examination (Matriculation Standard), and that at such Examination they have satisfied the Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, are allowed to offer themselves for examination at Responsions in Latin Prose Composition only. Such

candidates will be examined in this subject in the same way and under the same conditions as the candidates who offer themselves for examination in Stated Subjects.

II. FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

AVENUES TO A DEGREE.

A candidate for the B.A. degree who has passed Responsions or an equivalent examination has many different courses of study open to him. He has now to decide, if he has not already done so, whether he will aim at obtaining Honours in some School, or content himself with a Pass degree. In either case he will have to pass (except in certain cases of exemption given in Chapter XII) two examinations—the First Public Examination conducted by Moderators, and improperly called ‘Moderations,’ and the Second Public Examination, vulgarly called ‘Greats.’

The First Public Examination (Moderations) is divided into three parts:—

I. An Examination in Holy Scripture.

II. An Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*, which is—(a) a Pass Examination for those who do not seek Honours: ‘Pass Moderations’; (b) an Honour Examination: ‘Classical Honour Moderations.’ These are of course alternative examinations.

III. An Examination for those who seek Honours in Mathematics: ‘Mathematical Honour Moderations.’

The Second Public Examination is divided into—(1) a Pass School containing many subdivisions or ‘Groups’; (2) nine (‘Final’) Honour Schools (see p. 143), of which two, Jurisprudence and Natural Science, include certain Preliminary Examinations.

Of these Examinations that in Holy Scripture is compulsory on all candidates for the degree of B.A.: it cannot be taken before the end of the second¹ Term from matriculation (see p. 131), nor before Responsions, but it may precede or follow the examination in the Additional Subject at Responsions, any other part of the First Public Examination, or the Preliminary Examinations. The other Examinations are to a large extent alternative; the chief distinction is between Pass and Honour Schools.

¹ Or before the end of the *third* Term for those matriculating in Easter Term.

Pass in both First and Second Public Examinations.

The complicated rules which condition the other examinations scarcely affect the candidate for a Pass degree. He must take the Pass School in *Literis Graecis et Latinis* at the First, and three groups of the Pass School at the Second, Public Examination. He may offer himself for the First at the end of his second Term (or third if he matriculate at Easter), and may pass the groups of the Second, either separately or together, at any time after passing the First, so that he should be qualified by examination for the degree before he is qualified by the three years' residence which is required.

The Honour man's choice of his course must be determined by a consideration not only of his own ability and preference, but also of the length of time which he is prepared to spend, whether three, four, or five years.

Honours in both First and Second Public Examinations.

The full Classical course is Honour Moderations (p. 135) in the second, and *Literae Humaniores* (p. 153) at the end of the fourth (rarely the third) year from matriculation.

The full Mathematical course is Honour Moderations (p. 142) in the first or second, and the Final Honour School of Mathematics (p. 162) in the third or fourth year. An Additional Subject in Responsions (or Classical Moderations, Pass or Class) must be taken some time before the Final School.

These courses have sometimes been conjoined with success in the five years which are allowed any one who takes honours in two Final Schools; and each admits of the addition in a fifth year of another Final Honour School. Thus Modern History, Law, or Theology are sometimes taken after *Literae Humaniores*, and Physics after Mathematics.

Honours in Classical Moderations are a qualification for entrance to any Final Honour School¹; and many of those who obtain them do not go on to *Literae Humaniores* but to the Schools of Modern History, Law, or Theology.

Honours in Mathematical Moderations, preceded or followed by an Additional Subject at Responsions, are a qualification for entrance to any Final Honour School¹ except that of English, and some who

¹ Either Classical or Mathematical Honours in Moderations also carry exemption from the special regulations (p. 165) of the Final Honour School

have obtained them have taken non-mathematical Final Schools, such as Literae Humaniores and Chemistry, with success.

Honours in the First, Pass in the Second Public Examination.

Any one who has obtained Classical Honours from the Moderators may, if he pleases, take three groups in the Final Pass School, and so qualify for the degree in three years or less from matriculation. This course is not very commonly adopted, as the work for the Final Honour Schools is to most men more novel, and therefore more attractive than that for Moderations; so that if they seek honours at one examination only, they prefer to do so at the Second. Any one who has obtained Honours in Mathematical Moderations may similarly proceed to the Final Pass School, but may not offer the two Mathematical Groups C (1) and C (2). He must however pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

A candidate in Honour Classical Moderations who fails to obtain Honours may nevertheless pass; this 'gulf' has the same effect as a pass in the Pass School.

A candidate in Honour Mathematical Moderations may be similarly passed by the Moderators; this 'gulf' (with a pass in an Additional Subject) admits (subject to the special regulations, p. 165) to the Honour School of Natural Science, and to all the other Final Honour Schools except that of English, including that of Modern Languages, under special provision with regard to the Additional Subject in Responsions; but not to the Final Pass School. Such candidates (see p. 142) must revert to Pass Moderations.

Pass in the First, Honours in the Second Public Examination.

Now that certain alternatives to Pass Moderations are allowed the course to be adopted depends almost entirely upon the choice of a Final School. To the Final School of Natural Science special conditions of entrance are attached (see p. 165), and for the School of English Literature (p. 193), Classical Moderations, Pass or Class, are necessary. The special conditions of entrance to the School of Modern Languages are given below (p. 196). For the Final Schools of Literae Humaniores, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Oriental Studies, a candidate of Natural Science. The 'gulf' in either School does not carry this exemption.

who does not seek Honours in Moderations as described above may qualify himself by passing—

1. Classical Moderations : Pass School.
2. Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence (see p. 173), preceded by an Additional Subject at Responsions.
3. Preliminary Examination in the School of Natural Science (see p. 165), preceded or followed by an Additional Subject at Responsions.

Of these the last is seldom taken except as a preliminary to the Final School of Natural Science, and the majority of those who take the second proceed to the Final School of Jurisprudence or of Modern History.

Any one who has passed Responsions before matriculation should have no difficulty in passing any of these, except perhaps Natural Science, by the end of his first year, and thus obtaining two or three years for his Final School. Some Colleges do not allow their Undergraduates a fourth year of residence unless they take Honours in Moderations. It is, however, necessary to explain that the alternatives to Classical Moderations are intended primarily for those who obtain Honours in the Final Schools. If, therefore, any one who has passed the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, or has satisfied the Examiners in the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, in Medicine and Physics, and in Chemistry should for any reason abandon his intention of taking a Final Honour School, or if entering for a Final Honour School, he should fail to obtain Honours (either at a first or subsequent attempt, see p. 151), he must, to qualify himself for the degree, go back to Pass Moderations; and so obtain admission to the Final Pass School. But though he will not be excused from any part of Pass Moderations, his work for the Final Pass School will be lightened, as he will only be required to pass in one group—an ancient or modern language—taken from Groups A (1), A (3), A (4), B (2), B (5)¹.

* * The alternative 'avenues to a degree' are re-stated on the next page; the table must be read from left to right, as it is assumed that the candidate's course of study is determined by his choice of a Final School.

¹ *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1. C. § 2. cl. 5 (Jurisprudence Preliminary), cl. 3 (Science Preliminary); Examination Statutes (1906), pp. 39, 40.*

ALTERNATIVES.

In the Second Public Examination the

Pass School (p. 144)

preceded by

1. Pass School (p. 132) { *in Litt.*
- or
2. Honour School (p. 135) { *Gr. et Lat.*
- or
3. Honour Mathematics (p. 142), *preceded or followed by an 'Additional Subject' (p. 122)*

Honour Schools.

1. Litt. Hum. (p. 153)
2. Mathematics (p. 162)
3. Jurisprudence (p. 173)
4. Modern History (p. 178)
5. Theology (p. 186)
6. Oriental Studies (p. 191)

preceded by

1 or 2 or 3 as above—or

4. Law Preliminary (p. 173), *preceded by an 'Additional Subject' (p. 122)—or*
5. Science or Preliminary (p. 166), *preceded or followed by an 'Additional Subject' (p. 122)*

together with { *preceded by*
Holy Scripture } *Responsions*
(p. 131) (p. 115).

7. Natural Science (p. 164)
(except Astronomy, which must be preceded by (a))

preceded by

- (a) either 2 or 3 above or any Final Honour School; or (b) subject to special regulations (p. 165), either 1 or 4 or 5 above

8. English Language and Literature (p. 193)

preceded by

- either 1 or 2 above or any Final Honour School

9. Modern Languages (p. 196)

preceded by

- (a) either 2 or 3 above or any Final Honour School; or (b) subject to special regulations (p. 196), either 1 or 4 or 5 above

THE FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION (MODERATIONS).

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE EXAMINATION.

The parts of the examination (p. 125) may (if more than one is taken) be passed at the same time or at different times.

The following regulations apply to all parts of the examination alike.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES:—

For the privileges of those who are members of Affiliated Colleges or have been matriculated as 'Affiliated Students' see p. 235.

(1) Candidates for a Pass must have entered on the second Term from their matriculation (Easter and Trinity being counted as one Term). Candidates for Honours are not admitted before their fourth nor after their eighth Term.

(2) Candidates must have passed Responsions or have registered with the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties (with the fee of £1) one of the certificates carrying exemption from Responsions (see p. 120).

ENTRY OF NAMES, &c.:—

(1) Candidates must either in person or through their Tutors give in their names and a list (on a form provided for the purpose) of books and subjects offered by them at an appointed place and time (the time is always in the fifth week of Full Term) to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties.

A candidate who has omitted to enter his name at the time fixed may do so up to noon of the fourth day before that on which the part or parts of the Examination for which he offers himself begins (or if the fourth day be a Sunday, up to noon of the Saturday preceding), on payment of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee or fees, on the occasion of each application.

(2) They must also pay £1 for the Examination in Scripture, and £2 for each of the other parts.

EQUIVALENT EXAMINATION:—

No one is required to pass this examination who has passed the General Examination at Cambridge, and has been incorporated at Oxford.

1. The Examination in Holy Scripture.

To have satisfied the Moderators *in Sacra Scriptura* (or alternative subjects) is a condition of admission to any Final School.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION :—

These are—(1) One of the Synoptic Gospels (at present the Gospel of St. Matthew) and the Gospel of St. John. Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text (Revisers' readings), and to answer questions on the subject-matter.

(2) *Either* the subject-matter of the Acts of the Apostles, *or* that of some portion of the Old Testament (at present the two Books of Kings), to be studied in each case in the Revised Version of 1885.

In the following cases alternative subjects are allowed :—

(1) A candidate who, being of full age, objects on religious grounds, or for whom, not being of full age, his parent or guardian objects on religious grounds, to an examination in Holy Scripture, is permitted to offer instead thereof a Greek book—at present the *Phædo* of Plato. A statement of the objection, signed by the candidate or his guardian as the case may be, must be given or sent through the Tutor when the name is entered.

(2) A candidate who is not a European British subject (p. 238) may offer the Sanskrit, Arabic, Pāli, Classical Chinese, or English books specified on p. 238; or may substitute for that part of the examination which involves a knowledge of Greek certain additional matter; i.e. knowledge of the Greek texts of the Gospels will not be required, but he may offer, until further notice, the subject-matter of the two Books of Kings, *together with* the subject-matter of the Acts of the Apostles, in addition to the subject-matter of the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Gospel of St. John.

TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION :—

The examination is partly in writing and partly *viva voce* (see p. 134); it is held in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms on the Saturday in the seventh week of Full Term: it is also held on the second Saturday before the commencement of Full Term in October. A candidate who has matriculated in October is eligible in Hilary Term (March) of the following year: one who has matriculated in January is eligible in the following June.

The dates of the next four examinations are as follows :—

Sat. Dec. 1, 1906.

Sat. March 9, Sat. June 15, Sat. Oct. 5, 1907.

Names are received before 3 P.M. on the Wednesday week preceding the examination.

2. The Examination in Literis Graecis et Latinis.

This is, as has been explained (p. 125), either a Pass or an Honour Examination. The examinations which in the case of candidates for Honours in a Final School are alternative to this examination are stated above (p. 126).

PASS SCHOOL.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION :—

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

a. Three books, one Latin and two Greek, or two Latin and one Greek, from the following list, one of such books at least being some portion of an historical or a philosophical work selected from those books which are marked with an asterisk.

GREEK.

*Herodotus, V, VI.
 *Thucydides, VI, VII.
 *Plato, Apologia, Meno.
 *Aristotle, Politics, I, III.
 Homer, Il. VI-X.
 Aristophanes, Acharnenses, Ranae.
 Demosthenes, Philippics I-III and
 Olynthiacs I-III.

LATIN.

*Livy, V, VI.
 *Tacitus, Agricola and Germania.
 *Sallust, Bellum Catilinarium and
 Jugurthinum.
 Cicero, *either* Pro Sulla, Pro
 Milone, *or* Pro Roscio Amerino,
 Pro Milone.
 Terence, Andria, Phormio, Adelphi.
 Virgil, Georgics.
 Horace, Sat. I, II and Ars Poetica.
 Juvenal (except Sat. II, VI, IX,
 XV, XVI).

Candidates are required 'to show a competent knowledge both of the text and of the contents of the books which they offer.'

The following are the rules relating to the choice of books :—

No candidate is allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he passed in Responsions or which are specified on any¹ certificate by which he obtains exemption from Responsions, except in the following cases :—

¹ The Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Board (p. 277) does not now specify books: the 'statement' that the candidate is excused from Responsions does.

(i) Candidates who have offered any portion of Cicero other than his Orations at Responsions, or in the Local Examinations, may offer Orations of Cicero.

(ii) Candidates who have offered any portions of Horace which do not include any part of the Satires and Epistles at Responsions, or in the Local Examinations, may offer the Satires and *Ars Poetica* of Horace.

No candidate may offer the portion of a Greek or Latin author (if any) offered by him either as an additional subject at Responsions or in the Preliminary School of Jurisprudence.

Sanskrit, Arabic, and Pāli :—

The books which may be offered by candidates (not being European British subjects) in place of one of the above languages are stated on p. 238.

b. Either the Elements of Logic, Deductive and Inductive:—

These may be studied in Fowler's *Elements of Deductive Logic* and the first five chapters of Fowler's *Elements of Inductive Logic* (omitting the sections on Classification, Nomenclature, and Terminology, and the notes appended at the end of each chapter), or in Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, or in any other works which cover the same ground.

Or, the Elements of Algebra and Geometry.

(i) *In Algebra*, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities (including simple irrational quantities expressed by radical signs or fractional indices), Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations, and the solution of Quadratic Equations with numerical coefficients involving not more than two unknown quantities. [Questions on the theory of Quadratic Equations will not be set.]

(ii) *In Geometry*, the Geometry of the Straight Line, Triangle, Quadrilateral, and Circle, as treated in Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV 1-9. The paper will include easy problems and riders, as well as propositions enunciated by Euclid. The following propositions will not be set, viz. :—

Euclid, Book I, 7, 16, 17, 21.

„ Book II, 8.

„ Book III, 2, 4-10, 13, 23, 24, 26-29.

Any method of proof will be accepted which shows clearness and accuracy in geometrical reasoning. In the case of propositions 1-7, 9, 10 of Book II, algebraical proofs may be used.

c. Translation of English into Latin. [Candidates are expected to translate without grammatical mistakes a passage of an English author slightly more idiomatic than is required at Responsions.]

d. Translation from Greek and Latin books not specially prepared.

TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION:—

The examination is held three times a year; on the Monday in the eighth week of Michaelmas, Hilary, and (Easter or) Trinity (full) Terms. The dates of examination in 1906-7 are:—Monday, December 3, 1906; Monday, March 11, 1907; and Monday, June 17, 1907. A candidate who has matriculated in October is eligible for examination in Hilary Term (March) of the year following: one who has matriculated in January in the following June.

The examination is partly in writing and partly *viva voce*: the order of the papers is at the discretion of the Examiners. The paper work occupies two days and a half, and the *viva voce* examination begins as soon as the examination of candidates who offer Holy Scripture only is finished; the candidates are for this purpose arranged (alphabetically for the most part) in two divisions or schools, to each of which three Examiners are assigned; a list of each school is exhibited in the Hall of the Schools, and as eighteen candidates (in the order of the list) are examined in each school simultaneously each day until the list is exhausted, the day on which a candidate will be required to appear can be calculated from the list. But as from the withdrawal of names or other causes there may be changes in the list, candidates will do well either to consult the list from day to day, or, if they leave Oxford, to arrange to be informed if an alteration is made. Candidates who desire to withdraw their names should inform the Clerk of the Schools by (at latest) noon on the day before the day of their *viva voce*. Any candidate who (for urgent reasons) desires the alteration of the day appointed for his examination can make application to the Moderators through some officer of his College or Hall, or the Censor or Tutor of Non-Collegiate Students. Any candidate who fails to answer to his name at the appointed time is liable to have his name erased from the list, unless he is able to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of his having had a valid reason for his absence, in which case another place in the order of the examination is assigned to him by the Moderators. Occasionally a candidate whose work has been not altogether satisfactory is given another paper at the time of his *viva voce* examination. At the close of each day's

examination the names of those who have satisfied the Moderators are posted in the Entrance Hall of the Schools, and are afterwards published in the *University Gazette*.

The Examination in Literis Graecis et Latinis.

HONOUR SCHOOL.

This School was established in 1852, when it was thought desirable to break up the School of Literae Humaniores into two parts, an earlier examination in Poets and Orators, and a final one in Historians and Philosophers. To the poets and orators were added a few other books to be taken as alternatives, such as Thucydides, Livy, Tacitus; and certain special subjects, such as Philology, Ancient Literature, and Logic. These, with Composition and Unseen Translation Papers, constituted the examination in 'Honour Classical Moderations.'

Some years ago it was felt that the study of Classics for this School had become rather too mechanical; and a further modification was made in the examination, of which the aim was to encourage rather wider reading and lay more stress on the literary side of the training. The new system came into operation in Hilary Term, 1886, and its details are fully given in the following regulations. Certain alterations, which will be found below on p. 137, have been made for 1908.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:—

I. 'Books.' (a) The four 'necessary books': viz. Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes¹, and Cicero's Orations². Candidates are simply required to translate passages from these authors: three hours are allowed for each of the two papers which are given.

(b) Three books taken from the following list; not more than one book may be taken from each group.

¹ Orations 1-57 in Dindorf's fourth edition; except 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 25, 26, 40, 42, 46, 49, 53, 56.

² Except the five orations under D (7), and the following: Post Reditum in Senatu, Post Reditum ad Quirites, Pro Domo Sua, De Haruspicio Responsis, Philippics III, IV, VI-XII, XIV.

A.

Three plays, one of each author, selected from

- (1) Aeschylus: Agamemnon, Choephoroe, Eumenides, Prometheus Vinctus.
- (2) Sophocles: any play.
- (3) Euripides: Bacchae, Hercules Furens, Hippolytus, Ion, Iphigenia in Tauris, Medea, Phoenissae: or the Trilogy of Aeschylus.

(Altered for 1908, see p. 137).

B.

- (1) Aristophanes, any three of the following plays—Acharnenses, Aves, Equites, Nubes, Ranae, Vespaе.
- (2) Thucydides, any three consecutive books.
- (3) Pindar, Olympian and Pythian Odes.
- (4) Theocritus.
- (5) Plato, Republic, Books I-IV, or the Gorgias and Protagoras.

C.

- (1) Horace, Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Saeculare, with one book of the Satires and the first book of the Epistles.
- (2) Juvenal (omitting Satires 2, 6, 9), with either Persius or one book of the Satires of Horace.
- (3) Catullus (ed. Ellis, Oxford Classical Texts), the following Poems: 1-5, 7, 9, 11-14, 17, 22, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34-36, 38-40, 43-46, 49-53, 60-66, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 79, 82-87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 101-104, 107-109, 116, with Propertius, Books I, II or III, IV.

D.

- (1) Tacitus, Annals, I-IV, or the Histories.
- (2) Livy, Books II-V.
- (3) Plautus, any three of the following plays—Amphitruo, Aulularia, Captivi, Menaechmi, Miles Gloriosus, Mostellaria, Rudens, Trinummus. [VII.]
- (4) Lucan: Pharsalia, Books IV-V.
- (5) Lucretius, Books I, II, III, V.
- (6) Cicero: Letters, parts I and II of Watson's Selections, or De Oratore, Books I, II.
- (7) Cicero: Pro Caecina, Pro Quintio, Pro Rosc. Comoedo, Pro Balbo, Pro Tullio.

The examination in these books will include questions bearing upon their contents, style, and literary history: three hours are allowed for the paper in each book.

II. 'Subjects.' One at least of the following:—

- (1) The History of the Greek Drama, with Aristotle's Poetics (omitting cc. 20 and 25).
- (2) The History of Attic Oratory, with Aristotle, Rhetoric, Book III.
- (3) The History of Roman Poetry to the end of the Augustan Age, with Horace, Epistles II. 1, 2, and Ars Poetica, to be studied with special reference to the literary criticism contained therein.

- (4) The elements of Deductive Logic, with
Either, Selecta ex Organo Aristoteleo Capitula (Clarendon Press 1897). (For sections to be studied, see *Examination Statutes*, 1906, p. 35.)
Or, such portions of Inductive Logic as are contained in Mill's Logic, Bk. III, ch. i-iv, vi-viii, x-xii, and xx.
- (5) The elements of Comparative Philology as applied to Greek and Latin, with a special knowledge of either Greek or Latin Philology.
- (6) The outlines of the history of Greek sculpture, B.C. 600-320, with the passages on the subject in H. S. Jones' *Select Passages from Ancient Writers, illustrative of the History of Greek Sculpture*.

Candidates are recommended not to offer more than two of these subjects.

Three hours are usually allowed to the paper in each subject.

III. 'Composition' and other papers.

The following are necessary:—

- i. Latin Prose Composition. (Three hours.)
- ii. 'Unseen' translation from Greek and Latin authors other than the four named in Sect. I (a). (Three hours.)
- iii. A 'general' paper in Greek and Latin Grammar, Literary Criticism, and Antiquities. (Three hours, including questions on the 'necessary books'.)

The following are optional:—

- iv. Greek Prose Composition. (Three hours.)
- v, vi. Greek and Latin Verse Composition. (Three hours each.)

Candidates who do not take these papers are strongly recommended, if they omit either Greek Prose Composition or the two Verse Compositions, to offer either a fourth book taken from the list in I (b), or a second subject taken from the list in II, and if they omit both Greek Prose Composition and the two Verse Compositions, to offer both a fourth book and a second subject taken from the aforesaid lists.

* * CHANGES TO COME INTO EFFECT IN 1908.

In and after Hilary Term, 1908, the whole of the group marked A, on p. 136, will be struck out and replaced by the following, viz.

A.

Five plays, of which one must be prepared with special care.

In the examinations of 1908, 1909, 1910 a candidate must offer as specially prepared *either* Aeschylus : Agamemnon ; *or* Sophocles : Antigone ; *or* Euripides : Hippolytus ; and must choose four others from among the following nine, but so that his list shall include one by each of the three authors :—

Aeschylus : Choephoroe, Eumenides, Persae.

Sophocles : Ajax, Oedipus Tyrannus, Philoctetes.

Euripides : Iphigenia in Tauris, Medea, Troades.

The following are the texts used in the Examination :—

Aeschylus, Sidgwick. *Aristophanes*, Hall and Geldart. *Aristotle* (*Poetics*), Bywater ; (*Rhetoric*) Römer, 2nd edition. *Catullus*, Ellis. *Cicero* (*De Oratore*), Wilkins. *Cicero* (*Letters*), Watson. *Cicero* (*Orations*), Pro Milone, Caesarianae, Philippicae, Pro Sex. Roscio, De Imperio Cn. Pompeii, Pro Cluentio, In Catilinam, Pro Murena, Pro Caelio, Clark. *Remaining Speeches*, C. W. F. Müller (Teubner). *Demosthenes*, Dindorf, 4th edition, cur. Blass (Teubner). *Euripides*, *Hercules Furens*, *Hippolytus*, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, *Ion*, *Medea*, Murray ; *Bacchae*, *Phoenissae*, Paley (Cambridge Texts). *Homer* (*Iliad*), Monro. *Homer* (*Odyssey*), Dindorf (Teubner). *Horace*, Wickham. *Juvenal*, S. G. Owen. *Livy*, Madvig. *Lucan*, Hosius (Teubner). *Lucretius*, Bailey. *Persius*, S. G. Owen. *Pindar*, Christ, (Teubner). *Plato*, Burnet. *Plautus*, Lindsay. *Propertius*, Phillimore. *Sophocles*, Campbell and Abbott, 1886. *Tacitus*, Halm (Teubner). *Terence*, Tyrrell. *Theocritus*, Wilamowitz-Moellendorf. *Thucydides*, Stuart Jones. *Virgil*, Hirtzel.

TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION :—

The examination is held once a year ; it begins on the Thursday in the seventh week of (Full) Hilary Term (in 1907, Thursday, March 7). Since by the regulation candidates must have entered on their fourth Term, and since Honours cannot be obtained by any one who has exceeded his eighth Term, candidates who matriculate in October or January cannot choose their time of entry : they must offer themselves in their sixth Term if they matriculate in October, in their fifth if they matriculate in January.

(For the privileges of members of Affiliated Colleges see p. 235.)

The examination consists wholly of paper work ; the order of the papers is usually notified on the first day by the Moderators, but this rests with their discretion. At the close of the examination the Moderators distribute the names of those whom they judge

to have shown sufficient merit into four classes, with the names in each class arranged alphabetically. If a candidate has not shown sufficient merit to be placed in the Class List, the Moderators may, if they think fit, give notice that he has 'satisfied' them, which has the same effect as if he had satisfied the Moderators in the Pass School. The Class List is put up usually a few days before the beginning of (Full) Easter Term in the Hall of the Schools, and usually appears in the principal daily newspapers on the following day. It is officially published in the *University Gazette*.

TEACHING AND COURSE OF STUDY:—

The reader will obtain a clearer idea of the course of study from a specimen list of the papers for which an average candidate wishing to obtain high Honours would read. The list would be somewhat as follows:—

Necessary books (I (a), p. 135).

Homer.
Virgil.
Demosthenes.
Cicero's Orations.

Special books (I (b), p. 136).

A. Greek Tragedians, 3 (*after*
1907, 5) plays.
B. Aristophanes, 3 plays.
C. Juvenal and Persius.
D. Tacitus, Annals, i-iv.

Special Subjects (II, p. 136).

Greek Drama (II, 1).
Logic (II, 4).

Composition, &c. (III, p. 137).

Latin Prose (III, i).
Unseen (III, ii).
General (III, iii).
Greek Prose (III, iv).

Of these, the first four, the Latin Prose, the Unseen, and the General Paper, are compulsory. The rest are to some extent optional, but the student would be advised to offer about the total quantity given above. If he took Latin Verse Composition he might drop a special book or a special subject: if he took Greek Verse as well, he might drop both, though he would be generally advised still to offer two special subjects. He is in any case obliged to take a minimum of three special books and a special subject.

In the necessary books the best advice would be to read some smaller portion with great care, and considerably larger portions more

rapidly. Far the shortest author is Virgil: and of this most students aiming at a high class would read the whole. The papers seem to show a tendency to set typical passages and the finer passages of the poet, rather than those containing unusual words or well-known difficulties of interpretation.

Of Homer many students will read all, but the average student would perhaps be advised to read from half to three-quarters, again studying some parts closely. He would naturally divide his time about equally between the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. And here again, as in Virgil, the Examiners seem to encourage rather a general mastery of the style and the diction, and such manner of reading as will enable a man to feel the spirit of the poems, than anything like an attempt to commit to memory passages of special difficulty.

In the case of Cicero's and Demosthenes' orations, which are much more voluminous, it is obviously difficult for a student to cover the whole ground. In both authors he should read a good deal, and select as far as possible various styles; and should attempt to master the ordinary judicial terms, the literary manner, and above all the argument and the structure of the sentences. He would certainly be advised, for example, that it would be far more useful for him, supposing a piece of the *De Corona* to be set, to have read the *De Falsa Legatione* carefully, making out the structure for himself, than to have read marked pieces of both speeches with a translation. As to the amount which it is advisable to read it is difficult to speak; but presumably a man who had read the *De Corona*, *Leptines*, *Meidias*, *Philippics*, and *Olynthiacs*, and half a dozen smaller private speeches, might be fairly considered well prepared. A corresponding list from Cicero would be perhaps the following: considerable portions of the *Verrines*, *Philippics*, and *Catilines*, and the whole of the speeches for *Cluentius*, *Murena*, *Sestius*, and *Plancius*.

The papers set on these four authors are restricted rigidly to three or four pieces (usually less than 60 lines of each author) for translation, but the Moderators have always encouraged a study of the literary history and criticism of the authors, by setting questions thereon in the General Paper. In the same paper also, a man who had studied Homeric Grammar, and the language and usages of Virgil from a grammatical point of view, or the Homeric question

and the place of Virgil in literature, would be sure to find opportunities for showing his knowledge.

In the special books, the advice to students would turn mainly on the question of the best editions to read, and the best way of mastering the matter, style, literary history, and text criticism of the special books: but as these differ with each book, the student must seek help from his teacher.

In the 'Literature' special subjects the textbooks are prescribed, and the rest the student would naturally learn from special treatises, from prefaces to authors, and from lectures. For Logic, oral teaching is in most cases necessary. Students who intend to compete for Home and Indian Civil Service appointments would do well to bear in mind the character of the classical papers set in the Government Examinations. They will find it of great advantage to have read two special subjects for 'Moderations,' either the two 'Literature' subjects or one of them together with Comparative Philology. The latter subject is expressly mentioned in the Government syllabus, and deserves more attention than is usually given to it in Oxford.

The case in which advice is most commonly sought is that in which a student leaves his tutor or his school in the summer, intending to reside at the University in October, and wishes to read in the interval. Probably the best advice to give generally would be that the student should confine himself to the four 'unprepared' authors, Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes, and Cicero, and read by himself any portions which he had not read previously with his teachers.

The lectures for the Honour School are open to all members of the University without fee. In most of the subjects one or more papers are set by the Lecturers in the course of the Term. In the case of the four necessary books lectures of various kinds are given, some on definite continuous portions, some on selections, some practising the student in translation on paper. On all the subjects ordinarily taken in, and on many of the rest, any one will be able to attend some course during the five Terms between his coming into residence and the time when he enters for examination.

Besides attending lectures, an Undergraduate preparing for this School will receive from his College Tutor private teaching in Greek

and Latin Composition and Unseen Translation, and generally speaking any other private assistance which he may want.

The Scholarships and Prizes which fall within the ambition of men reading for this School are set out in Chapter XIII.

3. Honour School of Mathematics.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:—

Papers are set in the following subjects:—

Algebra and the Theory of Equations.

Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

Pure Geometry: Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, and of three dimensions as far as the simpler properties of surfaces of the second order.

Differential and Integral Calculus, with applications to Plane Geometry, and to the Geometry of Solids and Surfaces: Differential Equations.

The Elements of Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION:—

The examination is in Trinity Term, beginning on the Thursday immediately following the eighth week of Full Term (in 1907, Th. June 27). Candidates therefore who matriculate in October may take the examination at the end of their first or second year.

Those who fail to obtain Honours may be announced in a supplementary list as having satisfied the Moderators.

(a) *Those who obtain Honours* in this School may, if they please, enter for any Final Honour School except English Language and Literature, provided that at some time before entering their names for the Final School they satisfy the Masters of the Schools in an additional subject at Responsions. The School of English Language and Literature can only be taken by those who have obtained Honours, or satisfied the Moderators, in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*, or have obtained Honours in some other Final School. They may also take the Final Pass School (but not Group C. 1 and 2).

(b) *Those who satisfy the Moderators* are in the same position as those who have obtained Honours for all the Final Honour Schools except Modern Languages. If they wish to take this School, they

must first pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions in French, German, or Italian; and the language which the candidate chooses for this examination must not be offered by him in the Final School. If they want a Pass Degree they must first satisfy the Moderators *in Literis Græcis et Latinis*.

III. SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

This Examination is divided into—

(1) A Pass School containing many subdivisions or 'Groups' of subjects.

(2) Nine Final Honour Schools (p. 150), viz. :—

I. *Literæ Humaniores*. See below, p. 153.

II. *Mathematics*. See below, p. 162.

III. *Natural Science*. See below, p. 164.

IV. *Jurisprudence*. See below, p. 173.

V. *Modern History*. See below, p. 178.

VI. *Theology*. See below, p. 186.

VII. *Oriental Studies*. See below, p. 191.

VIII. *English Language and Literature*. See below, p. 193.

IX. *Modern European Languages*. See below, p. 196.

Candidates are deemed to have passed the Examination who have either satisfied the Examiners in three of the subjects of the Pass School, or have obtained Honours in one of the nine Honour Schools. Provided they do not exceed the limits of standing mentioned below, they may, if they please, become candidates for Honours in more than one School. (The seven subjects of the Science School, and the four of the School of Oriental Studies, are each for this purpose counted as different Schools.) But a candidate whose name has been placed in a Class List cannot obtain Honours a second time in the same School.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES:—

(1) Candidates must have passed the First Public Examination or have satisfied the requirements already stated (pp. 126-129), unless they enter only for the Preliminary Examination in *Natural Science* or its equivalents, Group C. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. The more usual courses of study and examination leading to the Final Schools are given below under each School.

(For privileges of Affiliated Students see p. 235.)

(2) The limits of standing prescribed for candidates in the Final Honour Schools will be found below, p. 150. There are no limits of standing for the Pass School. For the Preliminary Examinations see p. 165 (Science), and p. 173 (Jurisprudence).

ENTRY OF NAMES, ETC.:—

The regulations are similar to those of the First Public Examination (p. 130).

1. The Pass School.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE EXAMINATION:—

The examination is held twice a year, in Michaelmas and in (Easter or) Trinity Terms for the first four groups (A, B, C, D), and in Hilary and Trinity for the last (E). There is no qualification by standing, so that candidates may enter their names for any subject of the Pass School as soon as they are qualified by examination.

The dates for 1906-7 of the commencement of the examinations are as follows:—

Group A.	Fri.	Dec. 7, 1906.	Fri.	June 21, 1907.
" B. 1.	Thurs.	Nov. 29, "	Thurs.	June 13, "
" B. 2, B. 5.	Fri.	Nov. 30, "	Fri.	June 14, "
" B. 3.	Wed.	Dec. 5, "	Wed.	June 19, "
" B. 4.	Thurs.	Dec. 6, "	Thurs.	June 20, "
" C. 1, C. 2.	Fri.	Dec. 14, "	Fri.	June 28, "
" C. 3.	Mon.	Dec. 3, "	Mon.	June 17, "
" D.	Mon.	Nov. 26, "	Mon.	June 10, "
" E.	Mon.	Mar. 11, 1907	Mon.	June 3, "

The examination in each subject is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*; the arrangement of the examination and the issue of Lists of successful candidates is exactly the same as in the First Public Examination (Pass School), p. 134.

The course of study which must precede admission to the Pass School may be gathered from the conditions of entrance. These are—

Candidates in any subject except¹ Group C. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, must have

¹ For these a candidate may enter as soon as he has passed Responsions or an equivalent (p. 120), and matriculated.

- (1) passed Responsions or an equivalent examination, and
- (2) satisfied¹ the Moderators in Holy Scripture, and
- (3) *either* (a) satisfied¹ the Moderators (or obtained Honours) in Greek and Latin Literature,

or (b) obtained Honours from the Moderators in Mathematics, with a Pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

(For Affiliated Students see p. 235.)

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION²:—

These are arranged in five groups, A, B, C, D, E; candidates must either in the same Term or in separate Terms satisfy the Examiners in three subjects.

Group A contains Classical subjects, (1) two books, one a portion of a Greek philosopher, the other a portion of a Greek or Latin historian; (2) Greek and Roman History; (3) Sanskrit; (4) Persian.

Group B contains Modern subjects, (1) certain alternative portions of Modern History and Literature; (2) French; (3) Political Economy; (4) a branch of Legal Study; (5) German.

Group C includes the elements of (1) Geometry; (2) Mechanics; and (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) the subjects of the Preliminary Examinations in the Honour Science School (see below, p. 148 and p. 166).

Group D includes the elements of Religious Knowledge.

The new Group E deals with Military Subjects, *either* (a) Military History, Strategy, and Tactics, *or* (b) Military Engineering and Topography.

The following are the rules relating to the choice of subjects:—

- (1) One of the subjects offered must be either A. (1) or A. (3) or

¹ A certificate that he has passed the General Examination at Cambridge together with a certificate of incorporation exempts a candidate from passing the First Public Examination.

² The Subjects of examination are frequently changed, and what follows gives only the regulations at present in force, which are subject to the following provision of the Statutes:—

A Candidate who shall have failed to satisfy the Moderators or Public Examiners, or who shall not have offered himself for the First or Second Public Examination when otherwise statutorily qualified, shall be permitted to offer the same books and subjects which he then offered, or might have offered, at any subsequent Examination within two years from the time when such books or subjects, or any of them, were removed from the list by the Board of Faculties or Board of Studies having the supervision of the Examination in question. A book or subject shall be deemed to have been removed on the first day of the Term in which the order for its removal shall take effect. (*Exam. Stat.* p. 230).

A. (4) or B. (2) or B. (5), and, unless B. (2) or B. (5) be one, not more than two shall be taken from any one Group.

(2) No one may offer any of the same books or a portion of any of the authors in which he passed in Responsions (or which are specified on any Certificate by which he obtains exemption from Responsions), or satisfied the Moderators, or which he offered instead of Holy Scripture¹: those who have passed the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence are deemed to have satisfied the Examiners in two subjects, and are only required to satisfy the Examiners in either A. (1), A. (3), A. (4), B. (2), or B. (5). The portion of a Greek, Latin, French, or German author (if any) offered either as an Additional Subject at Responsions or in the Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, must not again be offered as a Subject either in the First or the Second Public Examination.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES:—

The Books and Subjects which may be offered are at present :

IN GROUP A.

(1) One book in each of the lists (a) and (β).

a. *Greek Philosophical Works*.—Plato, Republic I-IV. Aristotle, Ethics, Books I-IV (omitting Chapter 6 of Book I), together with Chapters 6-10 of Book X (from *Εἰρημίων δέ* to the end of the Treatise). Politics, Books I, III, VII (following the *old* order of the Books).

β. *Historians*.—Greek: Herodotus, VII, VIII. Xenophon, Hellenics, III-VII. Latin: Tacitus, Annals, I-III; Caesar, De Bello Gallico, I-VII. (See rule (2), above.)

(2) *Outlines of History*.—Greek, from the Legislation of Solon to the death of Epaminondas. Roman, from the establishment of the Republic to the death of Julius Caesar. The Constitutional History and Political and Descriptive Geography of these periods must be known.

(3) *Sanskrit*.—Manu I-VI; and Sakuntala.

(4) *Persian*.—Gulistān, Books VII, VIII; Būstān, Books I, II; and Sikandar-nāma, Cantos XIII-XXIV.

¹ Except that the *Ethics* may be offered by those who satisfied the Moderators or the Examiners in Preliminary Jurisprudence in the *Politics*, and the *Republic* by those who passed in Responsions (or in any equivalent examination) or satisfied the Moderators or the Examiners in Preliminary Jurisprudence in other portions of Plato, and that Tacitus, Annals I-III, may be offered by those who satisfied the Moderators in Tacitus, *Agricola* and *Germania*.

IN GROUP B.

(1) *Either* one of two periods, viz.—(a) English History to 1603; (b) English History from 1509 to 1832; together with *either*—(a) Piers Ploughman, The Prologue, Passus i-vii; Chaucer, The Prologue, The Knightes Tale, The Nonne Prestes Tale; or (b) Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra, Othello, Richard II, As You Like It.

Or one of the following periods of Modern European History—(a) 1048–1254, to be read in Milman's History of Latin Christianity; (b) 1792–1848, to be read in Fyffe's Modern Europe, Vols. I and II. Candidates will be required, under the head of Geography, to show a knowledge of the general principles of physical geography and of the geography of Europe (to the extent represented by Keith Johnston's *Geography*, Part III, pp. 101–260, ed. 1890), as well as of the political geography belonging to the period which they offer. *Or* the following period of Indian History—The History of the British Dominion in India to the year 1860. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the general principles of Physical Geography and of the geography of India, as well as of the Political Geography belonging to the period which they offer.

(a) French Language and Composition.

- (i) The following Books are to be specially prepared :—(a) Rousseau, *Le Contrat Social*. (b) Balzac, *Eugénie Grandet*. (c) Victor Hugo, *Hernani*.
(ii) A general acquaintance with the History of the Literature will be required from 1789 to 1850.

Unseen passages of French will also be set for translation.

(3) Walker's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book I, chapters 1–11 (Part i) inclusive; Book II, chs. 1, 3, 4, 5; Book IV, chs. 1, 2, 7; Book V, ch. 2 (omitting Art. 4). Acquaintance must be shown with the chief facts of the present economic condition of England.

(4) *Either* The Principles of the English Law of Contracts, to be studied either in 'The Principles of the English Law of Contract' by Sir W. R. Anson (Clarendon Press Series), or in Pollock's 'Principles of Contracts in Law and Equity,' or in other similar works.

Or The Institutes of Justinian, omitting Book III, 1–12, and IV, 6–18.

Or The Hindu Law of the Family, Family Property, and Inheritance, in the 'Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage,' by J. D. Mayne.

Or Military Law, in the Manual of Military Law: Part i and Part ii, The Army Act (pp. 1–566, edition of 1899).

(5) German Language and Composition.

- (i) The following Books are to be specially prepared :—(a) Lessing, *Emilia Galotti*. (b) Schiller, *Wallenstein's Tod*. (c) Goethe, *Campaign in Frankreich*.

(ii) A general acquaintance with the History of the Classical Period of German Literature (from Klopstock to Goethe) will be required.

Unseen passages of German will also be set for translation.

IN GROUP C.

(1) The Elements of Plane Geometry, including the Geometry of the Straight Line, Triangle, Quadrilateral, and Circle, as treated in Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV 1-9, VI 1-8, 19, A. The paper will include easy problems and riders, as well as propositions enunciated by Euclid. The following propositions will not be set, viz.:—Euclid, I, 7, 16, 17, 21; II, 8; III, 2, 4-10, 13, 23, 24, 26-29. Any method of proof will be accepted which shows clearness and accuracy in geometrical reasoning. In the case of propositions 1-7, 9, 10 of Book II, algebraical proofs may be used. In dealing with Proportion, it may be assumed that all magnitudes of the same kind can be treated as commensurable;

and The Elements of Trigonometry, including the trigonometrical ratios of the sum of two angles, the solution of plane triangles, the use of logarithms, and the mensuration of plane rectilinear figures.

(2) The Elements of the Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies, including the composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity, the simple machines and the application of virtual velocities to them, the laws of motion, the laws of falling bodies, the motion of projectiles, the pressure of fluids on surfaces, the equilibrium of floating bodies exclusive of the theory of stability, the methods of determining specific gravities, the laws of elastic fluids, simple hydrostatical and pneumatical machines.

(3) The Elements of Physics.

(a) Written.

Questions, of a simple elementary character, not requiring a knowledge of Algebra beyond simple equations, nor, for the most part, involving numerical calculations, will be set on Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. They will deal chiefly with general principles and the experimental facts on which these principles are based.

Specific questions on Mechanics will not be set, but candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of the general mechanical principles on which the explanation of physical phenomena depends.

Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of apparatus used in illustrating the subject-matter of the written examination. Further details may be found in the *Examination Statutes* (1906-7), pp. 44-5.

(b) Practical.

The list from which the experiments are selected will be found in the *Exam. Stat.*, p. 45.

(4) Chemistry. (5) Animal Physiology. (6) Zoology. (7) Botany. As in the 'Preliminary Examinations,' pp. 167-172.

IN GROUP D.

Candidates will be required to offer together at the same examination subject (a), and any two of the four other subjects (b) (c) (d) (e):—

(a) The History of the Northern and Southern Kingdoms as contained in 2 Kings xv to end; with the Book of Isaiah i-xii, xxviii-xxxiii (the passages will be set from the Revised Version);

and The Epistles to the Galatians and Philippians, to be studied in the original Greek. (Oxford text, 1881.)

- (b) Exodus i-xi in the original Hebrew. Only such knowledge of the subject-matter is required as is necessary for the interpretation of the text.
- (c) The Apostles' Creed, with the Articles of Religion I-VIII.
- (d) The History of the English Church, from the Norman Conquest to the signing of Magna Charta.
- (e) *Either* Butler's *Analogy of Religion*, Part II, chapters i-vii; *or* G. P. Fisher, *The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief*, chapters vii, ix, x, xi, xii (ed. 1902).

IN GROUP E.

- (a) The Elements of Military History and Strategy, and the Theory of Tactics.
 1. The Elements of Military History, 1792-1880. Every candidate will be expected to show an adequate knowledge of the political history of the period.
 2. The Principles of Strategy, in Hamley's *Operations of War*, Parts i, ii, iii.
 3. The Development of Tactics from 1740 to the present date.

(b) Elements of Military Engineering and Military Topography.

The examination will be partly written, partly practical. Candidates must provide themselves with drawing instruments for use in the examination, including Marquois scales, protractor, and compasses. No knowledge of Trigonometry will be required.

(1) Written.

Engineering.

Field fortification. Construction of earthworks. Defence of posts and positions in savage and civilized warfare.

Camps and bivouacs; water supply and sanitation.

Lines of communication. Roads, railways, telegraphs.

The construction of bridges. Mechanical principles; strength of materials. Forms of military bridges; trestle, frame, railway, and floating. Passage of rivers.

Topography.

The construction and interpretation of maps. Scales. Conventional signs. Representation of heights. Drawing of sections and diagrams. Enlarging and reducing of maps. Projections commonly used for large-scale maps. Elementary methods of determining latitude, time, and azimuth. Practical map-reading.

Surveying and sketching. Triangulation and traversing. Levelling and contouring. Range-finding. The use of the plane-table, prismatic compass, clinometer, Abney level, aneroid.

Military Reconnaissance. Textbook:—*War Office Manual of Field Sketching and Reconnaissance*, 1903.

(2) Practical.

Candidates will be examined in—the use of maps, and the methods of making and reducing observations with the plane-table, prismatic compass, mirror clinometer, Abney level and aneroid.

2. The Final Honour Schools.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:—

See also above, p. 143.

The examinations are held once a year in (Easter or) Trinity Term. Candidates in any Final Honour School must have entered upon their eleventh Term, and cannot obtain a place in the Class List if they have exceeded their sixteenth Term, unless they have obtained Honours in some other Final School, in which case they may appear in the Class List up to the twentieth Term inclusively. Each of the subjects of the Science, the Oriental, and the Modern Languages Schools is counted as a School for this purpose.

The general effect of these regulations may be stated as follows:—Any one who matriculates in October and passes or obtains exemption from the First Public Examination (Pass School) at the end of his second Term may give either two and a half or three and a half years to some Final Honour School. Those who take Honours in Classics in the First Public Examination may give either a year and a Term—a period which will usually be found to be insufficient—to their Final Honour School, or take the longer period of two years and one Term. Any one who obtains Honours in one Final School at the end of his third year has still two years during which he may, if he pleases, prepare himself for other Final Honour Schools, or if he obtains Honours in his first Final School at the end of his fourth year, one year. The more usual combinations of Schools are stated below under the several Schools.

One minute point has to be noticed. *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1. F. § 9. cl. 4*, runs as follows:—

‘No provision respecting the standing of candidates shall be so construed as to debar any candidate from offering himself for any Examination held in either Easter or Trinity Term, who might have offered himself if the same Examination had fallen that year in the other of those two Terms.’

The effect of this is that any one who matriculates in Trinity Term (not Easter Term) may be admitted to a Final Honour School

in Trinity Term of the fourth year subsequent, though he will then be in his seventeenth Term. But it can hardly be of advantage to any one to matriculate in Trinity Term, the latter half, that is, of the Summer Term.

These regulations are modified by the following provisions:—

(1) Any candidate who is prevented by illness or other urgent cause from entering his name for a Final Honour School in which he might otherwise have become a candidate, may at any time within twenty-eight days after the latest time at which he might have entered his name make application through his Tutor to the Hebdomadal Council, which may permit him to offer himself as a candidate at the next ensuing examination in some Final Honour School.

(2) Any candidate who is disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours may, if he shows sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class List, be declared to have satisfied the Examiners. This declaration entitles him to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts exactly as if he had obtained Honours.

The conditions which must have been satisfied at the time of entering his name by any candidate seeking Honours are as follows—

(1) He must have satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture (or in a book offered instead thereof).

(2) He must have satisfied the Moderators in Greek and Latin Literature, or have been placed in the Class List for Greek and Latin Literature.

Or (except for English Literature) instead of (2)

He must be entitled under the regulations stated on p. 127 to be exempted from the First Public Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*. (See also below, under the Schools of Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, English Literature, and Modern Languages.)

ORDER OF EXAMINATION:—

The examinations are conducted partly in writing, partly *vis à voce*.

After all the candidates in any Honour School have been examined, the Examiners in that School distribute the names of such candidates

as are judged by them to have shown sufficient merit into four Classes, and draw up a list accordingly with the names in each Class arranged alphabetically. Copies of this list, signed by all the Examiners, are put up in the New Schools, and on the door of the Convocation House; it is published in the *University Gazette*, and appears in the principal newspapers. If it appears to the Examiners in any Honour School that any candidate not placed by them in one of the four Classes has nevertheless shown in his examination sufficient merit to entitle him to be considered to have passed in one or more of the subjects of the Pass School, they give notice accordingly: for instance, the Examiners in Literis Humanioribus may allow a candidate to pass in the subjects of A. (1) or A. (2) or B. (3), in either or all of them, the Examiners in Jurisprudence in subject B. (4), the Examiners in Modern History in B. (1) or B. (3), or both, the Examiners in Theology in Group D.

As the regulations dealing with candidates who are unable from illness to enter upon or complete their examination have recently been modified, it is thought advisable to present them here in full:—

(a) If a candidate in any School is prevented by illness from presenting himself for the whole or any part of the examination in writing at the appointed place, the Examiners may, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, make arrangements for the examination of the candidate at the appointed time at another place.

(b) If a candidate in any School is prevented by illness from presenting himself to be examined *viva voce* at the appointed time or place, the Examiners may, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, make arrangements for the candidate to be examined *viva voce* at another time or place.

(c) If a candidate in a Final Honour School has been prevented by illness from completing his examination, the Examiners may, if in their judgement his work is of sufficient merit, place his name at the foot of each copy of the Class List, distinguishing the name or names so placed by the word 'ægrotat' or 'ægrotant': provided that no such candidate shall be exempted from being examined *viva voce*, if a *viva voce* examination forms part of the examination for which he has presented himself. A candidate whose name is so placed, shall be deemed to have obtained Honours in that School.

(d) If a candidate who is prevented by illness from presenting

himself for the whole or any part of any examination, desires to avail himself of the foregoing provisions, his application to the Examiners shall be made through his Tutor, and shall be accompanied by a duly signed medical certificate: and the expense, if any, of any change in the manner of the examination shall be borne by the candidate.

The following pages describe each School in detail.

1. *LITERAE HUMANIORES.*

The Final Classical School, or the School of *Literae Humaniores*, is the oldest and is admitted on all hands to be the premier School in dignity and importance. It includes the greatest proportion of the ablest students, it covers the widest area of study, it makes probably the severest demands, both on examiner and candidate, it carries the most coveted distinction. The course of combined studies for this School is peculiar to Oxford, and unique in Oxford. It is believed to confer a fine mental discipline and to favour a catholic and genuine culture. No one has claimed for it the manufacture of specialists: but most Oxford men, naturally proud of its tradition, have believed that there are few special studies for which it does not provide a sound preliminary training. Though the programme of study is undoubtedly formidable, custom and interpretation somewhat mitigate its difficulties; and they can be still further lightened by candidates who avail themselves of their right to offer less than the whole list of authors or subjects *recommended* in the Regulations.

DEPARTMENTS, HEADS, AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The examination includes—

- (I) The Greek and Latin Languages.
- (II) The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.
- (III) Logic, and the Outlines of Moral and Political Philosophy.

In these three Departments is distributed a number of *Stated* and *Special Subjects*. *Stated Subjects* are not all obligatory, but are those in which papers or questions are always set. *Special Subjects* are subjects offered as substituted matter by candidates who may wish to establish additional claims to distinction. The *Stated Subjects*, as divided under the three departments of Language, History, Philosophy, are as follows:—

I. LANGUAGE. This head includes Literature. All candidates are expected to translate the Greek and Latin books offered by them for examination, and to translate passages from other books not specially offered.

The books offered by candidates are selected from certain treatises of Plato and Aristotle and the Greek and Latin Historians. (Poets are represented only in the special subjects.) These books will be mentioned below in connexion with History and Philosophy.

Passages are set for translation into Greek and Latin Prose. These papers are not obligatory, but no candidates omit Latin Prose, and very few the Greek Prose. There is no Verse Composition.

II. HISTORY. All candidates are *required* to offer a Period of Greek and a Period of Roman History. In connexion with these periods they are *recommended* to offer certain authors, or parts of authors. There is a choice of two Periods in Greek History and of three Periods in Roman History. It is usual to offer—

In *Greek History*: the Period from the beginning of the History to the end of the Peloponnesian War: with Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, *Hellenics* I, II.

In *Roman History*: from the end of the Third Punic War to the Accession of Vespasian: with Appian, *Civil War*, Book I; Caesar, *Civil War*; Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selections), Parts I, II, IV, V; Sallust, *Catiline*; Tacitus, *Annals* I and XI-XVI.

The alternatives which may be, and often are, offered are:—

In *Greek History*: from B. C. 478 to B. C. 322, with Thucydides; Xenophon's *Hellenics*; Demosthenes, *Olynthiacs*, *Philippics*, *De Corona*; Arrian, *Anabasis*; and Plutarch, *Life of Alexander*.

In *and after Trinity Term*, 1908, the books which candidates are recommended to offer will be:—Thucydides; Xenophon's *Hellenics*; Diodorus, Book XVI; Demosthenes, *Philippics* I-III; Isocrates, *Panegyricus*, *Philippus*, *Areopagiticus*, *De Pace*; Arrian, *Anabasis*.

In *Roman History*: from the beginning of the First Punic War to the Battle of Actium: with Polybius (Strachan-Davidson's Selections); Appian, *Civil War*, Book I; Caesar, *Civil War*; Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selections), Parts I, II, IV, V; and Sallust, *Catiline*. Or from the beginning of the Second Civil War to the death of Trajan; with Caesar, *Civil War*; Cicero's Letters, Parts

IV, V; Tacitus, Annals I, XI-XVI, Histories and the Agricola; Suetonius, Lives of Vespasian and Domitian; Pliny, Correspondence with Trajan.

In and after Trinity Term, 1908, the limits of the Third Period will be from the Battle of Actium to the death of Hadrian (31 B.C. to 137 A.D.): with Tacitus, Annals I, XI-XVI, Histories, Agricola; Suetonius, Lives of Vespasian and Domitian; Historia Augusta—'Vita Hadriani'; and a selection (see *Exam. Statt.*, p. 50) of Pliny's Letters.

A candidate's reading for History will be largely directed by his Tutors and by the lectures which he attends. It may be suggested that in Greek History a student may read with advantage those parts of Maspero's *Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient* (or, still better, E. Meyer's *Geschichte des Alterthums*) as bear on Herodotus, and should certainly read the narrative of Grote for the period after the Persian Wars. Hicks and Hill's *Greek Inscriptions* is most valuable as a supplement. Holm's Greek History is perhaps the best continuous narrative for the whole of the periods. In Roman History whatever else is read, Mommsen's History and his Provinces of the Roman Empire should certainly be read as well. No special book can be recommended for the period of the Roman Empire; but the introductions and appendices in Furneaux's edition of Tacitus' Annals are very useful.

III. PHILOSOPHY. Under this department fall three separate heads, and here, as in the case of the Historical subjects, certain books are *prescribed*. Moreover the nature of the subjects is indicated to some extent in titles or outline. Candidates should observe that they are by Statute *required* each to offer at least two treatises by ancient authors, and are expected to know so much of the history of Philosophy as is necessary for the profitable study of the authors offered¹. The necessary is here a minimum.

(a) *Political Philosophy, including the outlines of Political Economy.*

Beside the historical texts which throw some light on these questions, most candidates depend on the *Republic* (Plato) and *Ethics* (Aristotle) with portions of the *Politics* (Aristotle), for ancient teaching

¹ The books specified are: (1) Plato's Republic. (2) Plato's Theaetetus, Sophistes, Philebus, and Timaeus. (3) Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. (4) Aristotle's Politics.

on these subjects. These are the texts usually read, and they do duty under the two other heads of Philosophy as well. Great advantage will be found in a knowledge of the *Politics*, even though it is not offered by the candidate as one of the prescribed texts. Political Philosophy has no paper to itself, but shares one with Moral Philosophy; and of the two it is generally considered the less important. As a result the reading is more a matter of choice than in any other subject and depends largely on a candidate's interests. Perhaps the authors whose works are most generally studied are Hobbes, Mill, T. H. Green, Sidgwick, and Bosanquet. An acquaintance with modern political thought is often a great help to a place in the first class. A knowledge of Political Economy is generally useful to a candidate, but it is seldom that more than one specific question in the subject is set.

(β) *Logic, including questions in Metaphysics and Psychology.*

In Logic there are no *prescribed* books, but candidates are *recommended* to study the Logic of Aristotle and Bacon as well as modern writers. Bacon is no longer as prominent as it was, but Aristotelian Logic is both important and difficult. It can be studied, with necessary aid from Tutors and Lectures, in the Selection issued by the Clarendon Press (*Selecta ex Organo Aristoteleo Capitula*); and attention is usually more particularly directed to the *Posterior Analytics*. In general Philosophy the Logic paper includes questions on Logic, Metaphysics, and Psychology—any question in fact that may be said to come under the Theory of Knowledge. Here, in addition to ancient philosophy, candidates are expected to show some acquaintance with Mill's *System of Logic*, but more particularly with modern developments of Logic, especially in its relations to Metaphysics and Psychology. The ground is largely covered by lectures, supplemented by reference to such treatises as those of Bradley, Bosanquet, and Sigwart. Candidates are also expected to be acquainted with the outlines of the Theory of Knowledge from Descartes to Kant, more especially with the Philosophy of Locke, Berkeley, Hume, and Kant. Psychology is at present in the position of an incidental subject, but is likely to become more prominent. Candidates who wish to devote themselves more especially to Psychology, generally offer it as a Special Subject.

(γ) *Moral Philosophy.* Under this head no direction or recommen-

dation has been given by the Board of the Faculty as to the *subjects* to be studied. The list of books prescribed for the examination, out of which list candidates are *recommended* to offer one book of Plato and one book of Aristotle, is an imperfect indication of the scope of the subject, since a special paper is set on Plato and Aristotle, so that the Moral Philosophy questions cannot be wholly answered from the materials supplied by those authors. In any case some knowledge of the disputed questions of modern times is expected.

THE EXAMINATION:—

The examination takes place annually in summer, is conducted by five Examiners, with Assessors upon occasion, and consists of paper work and *viva voce*. The papers set in 1906 were:—

A. Subject papers—

1. *Logic*.
2. *Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy*.
3. *Questions on The Ethics and The Republic*.
4. *Ancient History*.
5. *Greek History Books*.
6. *Roman History Books*.

This is a reversion to an older arrangement. For ten or twelve years before 1895 the subject papers were:—(1) Logic; (2) Moral Philosophy, including questions on the *Republic* and *Ethics*, thus making these treatises necessary books; (3) Ancient History and Political Philosophy; (4) Greek History; (5) Roman History. The translation papers (B) were then four papers, and to the translations proper were added passages selected from the texts for comment: these have been since 1895 put into papers 3, 5, and 6.

B. Passages from the prepared texts for translation—

7. Philosophy texts (usually *Republic* and *Ethics*).
8. Greek History texts.
9. Roman History texts.

C. Scholarship papers—

10. A passage of English Prose for translation into Greek Prose.
11. A passage of English Prose for translation into Latin Prose.
12. Unprepared passages of Greek and Latin for translation into English.

D. Special subjects¹, or extra books—

A small percentage of candidates offer special subjects or extra books in addition to the foregoing or in compensation for some omission. Two papers are generally set in each such subject or book offered about a week after the close of the ordinary examination.

Three hours were in 1906 allowed for each subject and Scholarship paper, two for each translation, and two papers were set on each day. The written examination thus lasted six days, or thirty-three hours. It begins in the sixth week of the Summer (Easter and Trinity) Term.

The well-advised candidate attempts in each of the subject papers (A) only some five or six questions out of the whole number set: in the translation of texts papers (B) *he must omit nothing*. The Scholarship papers (C) are of minor importance but have great weight in all cases where a candidate's class is not fully determined by his answers in the papers of Group A. Papers in special subjects (D) are of course purely voluntary, and exceptional.

The *viva voce* examination takes place after an interval of about three weeks, when the Examiners have read the papers. Each candidate is taken separately in *viva voce*. The duration of this ordeal varies greatly in different cases, some candidates being released in a few minutes, others occupying an hour, or even in rare instances two hours. Questions in philosophy, in history, and in the corresponding texts, are usually asked.

The standard of scholarship is admittedly higher than in the First Public Examination. Of the thirty-three hours occupied by the regular and general paper work, no less than fifteen are assigned to papers in which the scholar feels most at home (Translations and Composition). It is not likely, however, that he can distinguish himself in such texts as the *Republic* and *Ethics* without some grasp on the philosophic principles of their authors. A candidate whose interests are mainly philosophical has scope in the papers on Logic, Moral Philosophy, and in the questions on Political Philosophy: while the historian has two or three important papers and the history texts in which to make his mark.

¹ Candidates offering a special subject must give notice of their intention to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, not later than the seventh week in the Hilary (Full) Term preceding the examination.

While a knowledge of Greek and Latin to the extent required for the translation of the books offered appears indispensable, the subjects of examination range far beyond the strict limits of classical antiquity, and offer large opportunities for literary treatment. It is understood that special excellence in any one of the *Departments* (Philosophy, History, Scholarship) is allowed to compensate for deficiency in the others. The examination is elastic, and governed less by printed regulations than by tradition. Probably the great majority of those who appear in the Class Lists of this School show individually a tolerably even level of performance in all departments. Still the cases are numerous where excellence in one department is allowed to atone for deficiency in another, even where neither extra book nor special subject is offered to emphasize a candidate's preferences. The area of study is so large that it is only in cases where a distinct incapacity or a distinct preference exists that, as a rule, well-advised candidates offer such a book or subject.

Special Subjects.

These fall under the same three Departments as the *Stated Subjects*, viz. Greek and Latin Languages, Ancient History, Philosophy.

The Board of the Faculty has enumerated a number of items in each of these Departments, from which a candidate is permitted to select any one which may suit him. Further, any candidate is allowed, on giving six months' notice, to offer any subject approved by the Board. Thus, e.g., although Modern Greek is not specially mentioned under the first head, there can be no doubt that it would be approved by the Board if it were offered by any candidate. It should be observed that works in German are among the books prescribed under these heads. No doubt suitable works in other languages would be admitted as special subjects, on application.

In the first Department (*Greek and Latin Languages*) six subjects are enumerated. Some of these have never been offered. As examples of special subjects, which have been offered, may be mentioned—(3) Aristophanes, with special reference to the contemporary history of Athens. (6) Textual Criticism and Palaeography.

In the second Department (*Ancient History*) sixteen special subjects are enumerated. Most of these have never been offered. Among those which have been offered are—(4) The history of the Acropolis.

- (3) The Geography of the Peloponnese. (5) Ancient Sculpture.
(7) The Greek Deities.

In the third Department (*Philosophy*) twelve subjects are enumerated. The following have been offered—(2) Aristotle, *De Anima*. (8) The Philosophy of Locke, Hume and Berkeley. (12) Political Economy, with one or more treatises selected by the candidate. More often perhaps candidates have chosen the portions of Kant (10) which may be offered as an extra book.

It is well known that subjects other than those enumerated by the Board have been offered from time to time by various candidates, in some cases with the best results.

COURSE OF STUDY AND TEACHING.

The majority of the candidates in this School have obtained Honours in Classical 'Moderations' at Easter. The course of study begins naturally in the Summer Term, and extends over two years and a Term (including two Long Vacations), candidates presenting themselves in their sixteenth Term.

A longer period of preparation may be obtained (1) by taking a Pass in the First Public Examination, or (2) qualifying in the Preliminary Examinations in Law or Natural Science (see p. 128), or (3) by entering for another Final School previously. Occasionally candidates shorten the period of preparation by a year, entering for the examination in their twelfth instead of sixteenth Term. The normal course of study can hardly be completed in less than two years. An *ægrotat* Degree is granted in this as in other Schools.

In the Bodleian and the numerous College Libraries, the Union Library; in the Taylor Library and Galleries; in the collections of casts, coins, antiques, and so forth, students have access to materials and aids to their general and special studies, and opportunities of pursuing original, or at least independent, study and research. The Libraries in particular are well stocked with the leading works of authority or value in the three several departments of this School.

Instruction is provided by three kinds of teachers—

1. University Professors and Readers.
2. College Tutors and Lecturers.
3. Private Tutors.

Private tuition is not so largely resorted to as formerly; and the private Tutors for this School hardly now form a distinct class, what special teaching is given being provided for the most part by men engaged in College work. Still candidates with special needs or interests find it advantageous to resort to a system of tuition in which disciplinary relations are dropped and as much positive instruction compressed into a Term as would properly be extended over the year. Nor is the distinction between the first two classes of teachers well defined, in regard either to persons or to methods. The lectures of Professors, Tutors, Readers, and Lecturers, are alike for the most part open without fee to all comers, are delivered under the sanction of the Board of Faculties, and are announced in the official List. One and the same Doctor or Master not infrequently lectures on one day as a Professor and on another as a College Lecturer. A great deal of the best instruction is, however, given in private by the College Tutors to their pupils individually, and the weekly 'Greats Essay' is often the most productive part of a man's training.

The *Lectures* delivered are for the most part in the books and subjects generally offered for the examination. In the Department of Philosophy a student has opportunity of attending lectures in Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek philosophers; Logic, Psychology, History of Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, Economics, and so forth. In the Department of History, Lectures are given on various periods and aspects of Greek and Roman History, on the History of Institutions, on Antiquities, as well as directly upon the ancient authors. The Greek and Latin Languages, Comparative Philology, Epigraphy, Palaeography, Ancient Art, &c., are represented by Lectures chiefly professorial.

The University numbers among its Professors in this Faculty: for the Department of Languages—a Professor of Greek, a Professor of Latin, a Reader in Greek, a Professor of Comparative Philology, a Professor of Sanskrit, a Professor of Poetry.

For History—a Professor of Ancient History, a Professor of Archaeology, a Reader in Ancient History, and two Lecturers in Archaeology.

For Philosophy—a Professor of Logic, a Professor of Moral Philosophy, a Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, and

a Reader in Mental Philosophy. There is also a Professor of Political Economy.

Lectures by other University Teachers (as the Professor of Anthropology, the Reader in Geography, the Keeper of the Ashmolean, &c.) are also available for the purposes of students in this Faculty. The number of College Tutors and Lecturers probably amounts to between thirty and forty.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND FELLOWSHIPS.

Many University Scholarships and Prizes (Chapter XIII) and many College Fellowships are given for proficiency in the subjects of this School.

2. MATHEMATICS.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

1. Algebra.
2. Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
3. Geometry of two and three dimensions.
4. Differential Calculus.
5. Integral Calculus.
6. Calculus of Variations.
7. Calculus of Finite Differences.
8. Theory of Chances.

Mixed Mathematics.

1. Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies.
2. Geometrical Optics.
3. Astronomy.
4. Applications of the Theory of the Potential to Electrostatics.

THE EXAMINATION.

The subjects of the thirteen papers set are as follows:—

A. Elementary Papers.

1. Algebra and Trigonometry.
2. Geometry.
3. Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, together with Solid Geometry.
4. Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
5. Optics and Astronomy.

The use of the Differential and Integral Calculus to be allowed in Papers 4 and 5.

B. Advanced Papers.

- 6, 7, 8. Pure Mathematics.
- 9, 10, 11, 12. Mixed Mathematics.
- 13. Problems in Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

TEACHING.

The Savilian Professors of Geometry and Astronomy, the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics give lectures on the subjects of the School. There is also a large Lecture Combination, consisting at present of all the Colleges except Lincoln, by which the lectures of about twelve College Lecturers are made available for members of any of the Colleges concerned. Members of other Colleges may attend the lectures on payment of a fee of £1 for each course announced.

Most of the Colleges have Mathematical Tutors, from whom men reading for the School can obtain information and teaching.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Candidates are admitted to the examination by satisfying any of the general requirements stated above (p. 151); but the ordinary course adopted by a mathematical man who comes up in October with the intention of getting the best training in his subject which the University can offer him is to pass Responsions (p. 115), an Additional Subject (p. 122), and the Examination in Holy Scripture (p. 131), and to take Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination (p. 142), for which he has two opportunities of entering in his first two years. Then he passes on to the work of the Final School, for which a man with a fair school training in mathematics—and few others read for this School—should be ready two years after Moderations. This completes the work necessary for taking a degree, but many men stay up for one, or more usually two years longer if they have taken the Final Mathematical School at the end of three years, to read Physics, and take a class in that branch of the Natural Science School (see p. 167). If a man is unable to prepare all the work for the Final Examination in Mathematics by the end of his third year, he may postpone his examination for a year, doing in the meantime as much reading and laboratory work in Physics as his mathematical work allows. But for the highest honours in Physics most men will require two years' preparation.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The University encourages the study of Mathematics by awarding annually a Senior and a Junior Mathematical Scholarship, and an Exhibition (see also p. 246). The examination for the Junior Scholarship is in Pure Mathematics, and a man has, as a rule, two opportunities of entering for it. Candidates for the Senior Scholarship (who may be Bachelors of standing up to twenty-six Terms) are examined in Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

A list of the Colleges which award Scholarships in Mathematics will be found on p. 27.

3. NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Natural Science School differs from the other Honour Schools, in that it is subdivided into a number of co-ordinate but practically distinct subdivisions. Men reading for one of the subjects need have no more than a general and elementary knowledge of the others: men reading for different subjects pursue an entirely independent course of work; they do not attend the same lectures or work in the same laboratories, they are examined by different Examiners, and the Class List specifies the subject in which they have taken Honours. It is even possible for a man to be placed in the Class List three times over, as he may take up a different subject at each of the three Final Examinations which take place within the limits of standing allowed for Honours (p. 150). In fact the School may be said to consist of seven separate schools, connected only by a general resemblance in the nature of their subject-matter.

The course of work which a man who decides to read for Honours in Natural Science will find marked out for him depends on the subject which he chooses for his final examination. The possible alternatives are :—

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Animal Physiology.
4. Zoology.
5. Botany.
6. Geology.
7. Astronomy.

The choice between these alternatives must depend entirely on a man's own tastes ; but it may be said that for men who mean to proceed to a Degree in Medicine after taking Honours in Natural Science, Physiology or Chemistry may be most safely recommended (see pp. 202-207), and that the subject of Physics cannot be attempted with any conspicuous success by a man who is not something of a mathematician (see p. 168). Candidates in Geology, Botany, or Astronomy must give six months' notice.

Whatever subject be selected, at least a year is usually spent by a man who has not read Natural Science before coming up in passing certain Preliminary Examinations. To begin with, candidates must satisfy the general conditions of admission to the Second Public Examination in one of the ways already mentioned (see p. 151). Every one must pass Responsions or an equivalent examination (p. 120), and the Examination in Holy Scripture (p. 131). Then two courses are open¹: (1) to read for a Pass or for Honours in Classics in the First Public Examination, or (2) to take up an extra subject in Responsions, and either (*a*) take Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination, or (*b*) pass certain Preliminary Examinations (pp. 127, 166). The first alternative (1) is rarely adopted, as the work for the Pass Examination is valueless to a man reading Science, and the work for the Honour Examination can seldom be done with any satisfactory result except by a man who has not read Natural Science at school, and who consequently wants all the time at his disposal for scientific work. Besides, the passing of the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry, which forms part of the second alternative (2 *b*) above, is necessary in most cases for admission to the Final Honour Examinations in any branch, so that the practice now is to take an Additional Subject in Responsions, together with Preliminary Examinations. As both Responsions and the Examination in an Additional Subject may be passed before residence commences, a man may arrange his course so that his only non-scientific examination after coming up is that in Holy Scripture, which he cannot take before his second Term.

Candidates who have not already obtained Honours in either the First or the Second Public Examination are required to pass

¹ Except for candidates in Astronomy (see p. 166).

Preliminary Examinations in certain branches of Science before admission to the Final Examination. Such examinations are held in—

1. Mechanics and Physics. 2. Chemistry. 3. Animal Physiology.
4. Zoology. 5. Botany.

Candidates not exempted by previous Honours who offer Physics in the Final School must pass the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry; those who offer Chemistry must pass in Physics; but any one who offers his Preliminary Examinations in place of the First Public Examination must pass in both of these subjects. Candidates in the three biological subjects (Zoology, Animal Physiology, and Botany) and in Geology must pass the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry together with (a) two other preliminary examinations if they offer one final subject, or (β) one other preliminary examination if they offer two final subjects at the same time, any preliminary examination in a subject offered for the final examination being excluded from the computation. By a special privilege the same combination of Preliminary Examinations which entitles a candidate to obtain Honours in the biological subjects and in Geology is held to satisfy for him the general conditions of admission to the Second Public Examination (p. 151). Candidates in Astronomy must have obtained Honours in the First or Second Public Examination.

Preliminary examinations are held as follows: Subjects 1, 2, 3, 5 in Michaelmas Term; 3, 4 in Hilary Term; 1, 2, 4, 5 in Trinity Term. Candidates are admitted who have passed Responsions; they may take any number of the subjects examined in at one time.

The examinations in all subjects are conducted partly by papers, partly *viva voce* , and partly by a practical examination, held in the University Museum. The practical work in the final examinations occupies at least two days, sometimes three.

It is probably on account of the practical character of the work, requiring as it does more elaborate teaching appliances than any other study, that the greater part of the teaching of Natural Science is undertaken by the University, not by the Colleges. Some Colleges have laboratories (p. 319) in which work is done for some of the divisions of the Final School, especially Chemistry and Physics, others have Natural Science Tutors, but the Professors who are

at the head of the departments of the University Museum are responsible for most of the teaching. For the Final Honour Examination in Chemistry the Practical work is divided as follows : first year, Organic Chemistry at the Museum and Quantitative Analysis at the Museum and Magdalen Laboratories : second year, Inorganic Problems at Christ Church and Physical Chemistry at Balliol.

(See also the article on the University Museum, p. 303.)

(1) *Physics.*

Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics.

Candidates are examined in certain elementary portions of Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity as prescribed in the syllabus (*Exam. Statt.*, 1906, p. 58). As a rule two papers are set.

A practical examination in Physics forms part of the Preliminary Examination; for the syllabus see *Exam. Statt.*, p. 60.

Teaching.

In most cases a man will be able to obtain help from the Mathematical Tutor of his College, at least with regard to Mechanics. Experimental Lectures and practical instruction in Physics are given in the Department of the Wykeham Professor of Physics and at Balliol, Magdalen, Christ Church, and Trinity.

Final Examination.

Preliminary examinations : see p. 166.

Candidates are expected to show an accurate general knowledge of Physics, and are allowed to present themselves in addition for a more detailed examination in one or more of the following branches of the subject :—Acoustics, Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism. Usually five papers are set; the practical examination lasts for two or three days, and implies a knowledge of the most important physical measurements and methods of investigation.

Teaching.

Courses of lectures and practical instruction are given by the Professor of Experimental Philosophy and the Wykeham Professor

of Physics at the Museum. The Lee's Reader lectures at Christ Church, usually on Electricity or on Thermodynamics. The Millard Laboratory at Trinity (p. 320) affords facilities for physical work, not necessarily in connexion with the Schools.

It is essential that a student in the Physical Laboratory should have some knowledge of Mathematics, and the greater this knowledge, the greater is the range of physical study open to him. Consequently it is advisable, in all but exceptional cases, for a man who means to read Physics to devote his first year of residence at least to learning Mathematics, or to go through a complete mathematical course as described above (p. 163) in order to qualify himself for the study of Physics. In any case he should, as soon as possible after coming into residence, consult one of the Professors, or some other teacher of Physics in the University, as to the course of reading most likely to be of use to him.

(2) Chemistry.

Preliminary Examination.

The examination consists of two parts :—

(1) Elementary questions, usually in one paper, on the commoner elements and their compounds, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry, as detailed in *Exam. Statt.*, 1906, p. 62.

(2) A practical examination, usually lasting three hours, in the preparation of simple gases and other prescribed chemical operations, and in the analysis of simple salts. Harcourt and Madan's *Practical Chemistry*, Vol. I, covers most of the work prescribed.

Teaching.

Lectures on the subjects of this examination are given at the University Museum. The laboratory work may be done at the Museum, at Balliol, at Magdalen, at Christ Church, or at Queen's.

Final Examination.

Preliminaries required : see p. 166.

Chemistry has of late been taken up by the majority of men reading for Honours in the School, as being of a more general character than the Biological Sciences, and consequently more useful to men who desire Natural Science Masterships.

The subject-matter of the School is defined to include (1) Chemical Physics, (2) Inorganic Chemistry, (3) Organic Chemistry, (4) General and Theoretical Chemistry; that is to say, candidates are liable to be examined in the whole of the science of Chemistry, with the exception possibly of the details of technical applications. Men are consequently not tied down to any definite course of reading, but must consult their Tutors as to the traditionally necessary work and may for the most part follow their tastes as to the rest. As a rule four papers are set.

The practical examination takes place at the University Museum, and usually lasts three days. Questions are set in analysis and in the preparation of chemical specimens. Candidates are expected to be able to carry out the qualitative and quantitative analysis of inorganic substances and the ultimate analysis of organic substances. The preparation of specimens under the eye of the Examiners is required as a test of their acquaintance with experimental methods and the details of chemical practice.

Teaching.

Lectures are given at the University Museum by the Waynflete Professor and the Demonstrators in the Chemical Department: also from time to time at Balliol, Magdalen, New College, and St. John's, and by the Lee's Reader at Christ Church.

The necessary laboratory work may be done in the University Laboratory at the Museum, or in the College Laboratories at Balliol and Trinity, Magdalen and Christ Church (see p. 319), to some of which members of other Colleges can be admitted.

(3) Animal Physiology.

Preliminary Examination.

One paper of seven elementary questions, according to Schedule (*Exam. Statt.*, 1906, p. 63), with a practical examination.

Candidates should attend the lectures of the Waynflete Professor in the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and take the elementary courses of practical work at the Physiological Laboratory in these Terms.

Final Examination.

Preliminaries required: see p. 166.

The syllabus of work includes four main divisions, which cor-

respond roughly to the four papers set, viz. Chemical Functions, Mechanical Functions, Functions dependent on Excitability, excluding those of the sense-organs and generation.

The Practical Examination includes the application of chemical, physical, and histological methods to the solution of physiological problems.

Teaching.

All the teaching in Physiology both for Preliminary and Final Examinations is given in the Physiological Department of the University Museum (p. 313). A systematic course of lectures on Physiology, suitable for candidates for the B.M. degree and for men beginning to read for Honours in Physiology, begins in the Michaelmas Term, and lasts for three Terms. It is very important that any one who intends to read Physiology should arrange his work so that he can take this course from the beginning. Shorter special courses are arranged for the second year of Honour School work. Consecutive courses of practical work are arranged to cover the syllabus of the Final Honour School in two years.

(4) **Zoology.**

Preliminary Examination.

The examination consists of:—

(1) A paper of seven elementary questions on general Morphology and on the characteristics of certain of the more important classes of the Animal kingdom (*Exam. Statt.*, 1906, p. 64).

(2) Three hours' practical work, occupied with the demonstration, by dissection or otherwise, of the structure of certain animals.

Teaching.

A two Terms' course of lectures and laboratory work, beginning in the Michaelmas Term, is given at the Museum.

Final Examination.

Preliminaries required: see p. 166.

Four papers will be set, dealing with Comparative Anatomy, Embryology, Palaeontology, and Bionomics, together with two further papers on a special group of animals, prescribed two years beforehand.

In the practical examination candidates may be required to show

their proficiency in Practical Anatomy and Microscopy by demonstrations of the structural features of animals, either by dissection or by the description of preparations, and to determine the genus and species of any animal with the help of books of reference.

All candidates in this School will find a knowledge of drawing of the greatest importance to them.

See *Exam. Statt.*, 1906, p. 72.

Teaching.

All the teaching in this subject is given in the University Museum by the Linacre Professor of Anatomy and his Demonstrators, and by the Lee's Reader in Anatomy. There is an important zoological collection in the Court of the Museum.

(5) **Botany.**

Preliminary Examination.

The examination consists of:—

(1) A paper of seven elementary questions on Vegetable Morphology and Physiology, with special reference to certain selected types (*Exam. Statt.*, 1906, p. 65).

(2) Three hours' practical work.

Teaching.

The Professor of Botany has a class at the Botanic Garden for both parts of the examination in the Hilary and Summer Terms; a revision course is usually held in the Michaelmas Term.

Final Examination.

Preliminaries required: see p. 166.

See *Exam. Statt.*, 1906, p. 73.

The subjects of the four papers set are—(1) General Morphology and Histology; (2) Special Morphology; (3) Taxonomy and distribution of plants; (4) Vegetable Physiology. The Practical Examination, which occupies twelve hours, covers the same ground. Candidates are expected to be able to identify Botanical specimens.

In both parts of the examination more questions are set than the candidates are expected to answer.

Teaching.

The Professor of Botany lectures at the Botanic Garden, where

are the Laboratories, Library, Herbarium, and other appliances (p. 315). Intending candidates should apply for information to the Professor.

(6) Geology.

Preliminaries required: see p. 166.

The subjects of examination are to be found in the *Examination Statutes*, 1906, p. 76. Any candidate who means to offer this subject should consult the Professor of Geology as to his reading.

(7) Astronomy.

No Preliminaries are required, but candidates must have obtained Honours either at the First or Second Public Examination.

Candidates who intend to offer Astronomy should apply for information to the Savilian Professor.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

In the Final Examination a candidate may offer himself for examination in one or more of the following special subjects, in addition to any one or more of the seven subjects mentioned above:—

- (1) Crystallography.
- (2) Mineralogy.
- (3) Anthropology.

The Examiners may mention in the Class List any subject in which a candidate has distinguished himself.

The Regulations as to these subjects will be found in the *Examination Statutes*, 1906, pp. 78–80; any one who means to take up a special subject should consult the Professor of Mineralogy concerning subjects (1) and (2), and the Professor of Anthropology concerning (3). He must give six months' notice before the examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES. (See also p. 246.)

There are no University Scholarships in Natural Science open for competition among Undergraduates. One Burdett-Coutts Scholarship in Geology is awarded annually to Bachelors of less than twenty-seven Terms' standing, and the Radcliffe Travelling Fellow.

ship may be considered as an endowment connected with the Natural Science School, since candidates are usually examined in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology.

The Rolleston Memorial Prize for original research in the biological sciences is awarded biennially to a member of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge of less than ten years' standing from matriculation.

The Johnson Memorial Prize is awarded once in every four years for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject.

A list of the Colleges which offer Scholarships in Natural Science will be found on p. 27.

RESEARCH DEGREES. (See p. 213.)

4. JURISPRUDENCE.

Until recently the Faculty of Law, as being a superior Faculty, admitted to its degrees only such persons as had already obtained a degree in Arts. In 1900, however, an exception to this rule was made in favour of candidates who have obtained a degree in Arts in other Universities. But besides its position as a Superior Faculty, Law has long been, through the constitution of the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence, and the admission of legal subjects into the Final Pass School, one of the subjects of study and examination for a degree in Arts. The examinations in Law for the Degree of B.A. are (a) a Preliminary Examination, (b) a Final Honour School, and (c) the study of Law finds a place in the Final Pass School, as described above, pp. 145, 147.

A. The Preliminary Examination.

This examination is for candidates in a Final Honour School, though not for candidates in the Final Pass School, alternative to the First Public Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*: but it is not obligatory upon candidates in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. They may, if they prefer it, take the Classical part of the First Public Examination (Pass or Honour).

The subjects are—

1. *Either* (a) The outlines of English Constitutional and Political History after A. D. 1066¹, *or* (b) the outlines of European History from A. D. 800 to A. D. 1494. Candidates will not be examined in any particular books, but they are recommended to read for (a) the introductory chapters of Anson's *Law and Customs of the Constitution*, and Gardiner and Mullinger's *Introduction to English History* (Part I); and for (b) Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (Milman's edition), chapters xlix to lxx, omitting chapters liv and lxiii.

2. The Institutes of Gaius, Books I, II, §§ 1-97, and III, §§ 88-225, to be studied with reference to the history and sources of the law.

[Candidates will be expected to translate and explain the text, as prescribed, and to show knowledge of the subject-matter, as well as of the history of Roman Law so far as it bears upon the text, but *not* to show knowledge of institutions or rules of law not referred to in Gaius nor necessary for the understanding of the text.]

3. Translation into English from Latin prose authors not specially offered.

4. *Either* (1) Logic *or* the first book of Bacon's *Novum Organum*, *or* (2) a portion of a prescribed Greek, French, or German author, with unprepared translations from other authors in the language of the book offered.

The Logic required is the same as that required in the Pass School at the First Public Examination (p. 133).

The portions of books to be offered by candidates who do not offer Logic are to be selected from the following list:—

In Greek:—

Plato, *Apologia* and *Meno*; *or* Republic, Books i, ii, iii; *or* Aristotle, *Politics*, Books i and iii.

In German:—

Gneist, *Englische Verfassungsgeschichte*, from § 33 to the end of the book; *or* Savigny, *System des heutigen römischen Rechts*, vol. I, omitting chapter iv.

In French:—

De Tocqueville, *Démocratie en Amérique*, vols. I and II (edition Calmann Lévy, Paris, 1888); *or* Fustel de Coulanges, *La Cité antique*.

¹ This regulation applies only to candidates matriculated after the beginning of Easter Term, 1905. Those matriculated before that time may offer the outlines of English Constitutional and Political History after 1485 A. D.

The following are the rules relating to the choice of subjects and books:—

No candidate will be allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools, either at Responsions or at the examination in subjects additional to Responsions, or which are specified on any certificate by which he obtains exemption from Responsions; except that—

A candidate will be allowed to offer any of the above-mentioned portions of Plato, or Aristotle, or De Tocqueville, respectively, although he may have satisfied the Masters of the Schools in Responsions, or the Examiners in any equivalent examination, in other portions of the same author.

A candidate is allowed to present himself for the Preliminary Examination at any time *after* having satisfied the Masters of the Schools at Responsions and in an Additional Subject offered at Responsions. The fee is £1 10s.

B. The Final Honour Examination.

The subjects are—

- I. General Jurisprudence: comprising the principles of Analytical Jurisprudence, the theory of Legislation, and the early history of Legal Institutions.
- II. Roman Law. (1) The Institutes of Gaius, the Institutes of Justinian. (2) Digest xviii, 1, de Contrahenda Emptione. The latter may be omitted by those who do not aim at a place in the First or Second Class.
- III. English Law: (1) of Real Property; (2) of Contract; (3) of Torts; (4) Constitutional, and Legal History; viz. the leading principles of Constitutional Law, and the history of the branches of English Law specified as subjects of examination.
- IV. International Law.

The detailed regulations under these heads will be found in *Examination Statutes*, 1906, pp. 85-87.

The limits of standing and other conditions of the examination are the same as for the other Final Honour Schools (see p. 150).

C. The Final Pass School.

See p. 147, and above, p. 173.

TEACHING.

Law is taught in Oxford by Professors, Readers, and College Tutors and Lecturers, by means of lectures and private tuition. All College Tutors and Lecturers, and generally Professors and Readers, give private instruction to their pupils as well as lectures. All the lectures of Professors and Readers, and all, or very nearly all, the lectures of College Tutors and Lecturers, are open to all members of the University, and generally without fee. Arrangements are made by which the lectures to be delivered are announced beforehand, and in order that the ground may be covered and no subjects omitted, the list is submitted before publication to the Board of the Faculty of Law.

For the Preliminary Examination (p. 173) teaching in subjects (1) and (2) is provided by the College Tutors and Lecturers in Law, and as many of the other subjects may also be offered in the other Pass Examinations of the University, assistance can be obtained for the study of them, or some of them, from the College Tutors or Lecturers who teach Classics.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

The only Law Scholarship awarded after examination at Oxford is the Vinerian. The regulations which govern this Scholarship are stated at p. 248. The reading for this Scholarship may be very well combined with reading for the B.C.L. Examination (see p. 200). Fellowships at All Souls College, and less frequently at other Colleges, are given after examinations in subjects connected with the study of Law. There is also a Civil Law Fellowship at University College. For the Eldon Scholarship see p. 248.

EXTRA-ACADEMICAL PRIVILEGES OF STUDENTS OF LAW.

Every one who wishes to become a Barrister or Solicitor is required to undergo a certain period of probation, and to pass examinations before being admitted to practise. These examinations are not under the control of the University, but are conducted, in the case of Barristers, by the Council of Legal Education, and in the case of Solicitors by the Incorporated Law Society,

To be admitted to practise as a Solicitor it is necessary:—

1. To have served for five years as an articled clerk.
2. To have passed three examinations:—
 - (1) A Preliminary Examination in general knowledge.
 - (2) An Intermediate Examination in Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England, and Accountancy.
 - (3) A Final Examination in—
 - a. The Law of Real and Personal Property and the Practice of Conveyancing.
 - β. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined in the Chancery, King's Bench, and Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions of the High Court of Justice.
 - γ. The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy, Ecclesiastical and Criminal Law and Practice, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.
1. To have passed Moderations gives an exemption from *one* year's service as an articled clerk.
To have taken the degree of B.A. exempts from *two* years' service.
2. To have passed Responsions, Moderations, or obtained a Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Board (p. 120), exempts from the Preliminary Examination.
To have passed the examination for the degree of B.C.L., or to have taken Honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence, exempts from the Intermediate Examination in Stephen's Commentaries.

To be admitted to practise at the Bar it is necessary:—

- (1) To have attained the age of twenty-one, and to have kept nine Terms at one of the Inns of Court.
- (2) To have passed two examinations:
 - a. A Preliminary Examination in general knowledge.
 - β. An examination in various subjects specified from time to time by the Council of Legal Education, and including Roman Law.

1. There is practically no difficulty which should prevent a student from entering at one of the Inns of Court, and keeping his Terms during his residence at the University, for the keeping of a Term merely consists in eating three dinners on three days during the continuance of the Term, and can necessitate, at most, absence from the University for two nights during the Term.

2. Exemption from the Preliminary Examination is obtained by passing *any* public examination in *any* University in the British dominions.

Exemption from the examination in Roman Law as part of the Final Examination is obtained by the acquisition of—

- (1) A degree granted by any University in the British dominions in which the qualifying examination includes Roman Law.
- (2) A certificate of having passed such an examination, although the degree has not been taken.
- (3) A certificate of having passed the examination for the degree of B.C.L.

It may be also useful to point out that since it has become possible to take the Preliminary Examination in place of the First Public Examination in Greek and Latin, and to pass Responsions before entering the University, a student may commence the study of Law as soon as he comes into residence.

5. MODERN HISTORY.

The systematic study of Modern History began in 1853, but for twenty years Law and Modern History were combined in a single school. Only in 1873 were they separated: since that date the purely historical branch of the old combination has become the first in numbers and second in importance of the Honour Schools.

The chief reason for the popularity of the School is that the subject has commended itself as very suitable for the numerous class of Undergraduates who have no marked taste for Classics, who are too able or ambitious for a Pass degree, and who intend to devote themselves to the active duties of life.

1. The Honour School.

The present regulations of the School were introduced in 1886. Since then there have been some changes in detail, mainly with

regard to the Special Subjects; and notable alterations developing the relative importance of Political Philosophy and Economic History were introduced in 1894.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:—

I. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A. *Constitutional History*, which is read in the following among other books:—

Stubbs' Select Charters.

Stubbs' Constitutional History.

Hallam's Constitutional History.

Dicey's Law of the Constitution.

Certain parts of:— Prothero's
Statutes and Constitutional Docu-

ments, 1559-1625; Gardiner's
Constitutional Documents of the
Puritan Revolution; Anson's Law
and Custom of the Constitution.
See *Exam. Stat.*, 1906, pp. 89, 90.

B. *Continuous Political History down to 1837*. A competent knowledge of the outlines of English history from the earliest times to the accession of Queen Victoria has to be shown by all candidates. Two papers in it are set, one ranging down to 1485, the other covering the Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian periods. A minute acquaintance with details is not required, but the student should not imagine that he can qualify by reading a mere handbook. Knowledge of the Social as well as of the Political History is required. Special attention should be paid to Geography. Questions may always be set on the history of Scotland since 1603, Ireland from the reign of Henry II, and the English colonies and dependencies. These papers generally contain at least twenty questions, thus giving a wide selection to the candidate, who should attempt not more than six.

II. GENERAL EUROPEAN HISTORY.

All candidates are required to offer a period of European History selected from the following seven—

1. 476-1002.

2. 919-1273.

3. 1273-1519.

4. 1414-1598.

5. 1559-1715.

6. 1715-1815.

7. 1789-1878.

In studying the selected period of European History, candidates will be expected to make themselves acquainted with the Social and Literary History of their period, and also with the Geography necessary for understanding it. A full list of authorities will be found in *Exam. Stat.*, pp. 91-95.

III. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

A. Candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class must select from the following list a special subject to be carefully studied with reference to original authorities :—

1. The Saxon Emperors, 936–1002.
2. The first three Crusades, 1095–1193.
3. The History of Land Tenure from the twelfth to the fourteenth century inclusive.
4. Italy, 1492–1513.
5. The Great Rebellion, from the meeting of the Long Parliament to the death of Cromwell.
6. The French Revolution, 1789, to the end of the Convention, 1795.
7. British India, 1773–1805.
8. Political Economy (Foreign Trade and Finance).
9. Military History and Strategy.

B. Candidates proposing to offer any other Historical subject or portion of History must give notice six months before the examination, and obtain the approval of the Board of the Faculty. Every application must be accompanied by a statement of the books, documents, and other authorities proposed to be used.

Every candidate must give notice to the Senior Examiner four months before the examination which of the above-mentioned Special Subjects he has selected.

The Special Subjects are to be studied in the following books :—

1. THE SAXON EMPERORS,
936–1002.
Lindprand, *Antapodosis*, iv–vi; *Historia Ottonis*; *Legatio*.
Flodoard, *Annales*, with *Continuatio*.
Reginonis *Continuatio*.
Widukind, *Res gestae Saxonicae*, ii, iii.
Richer, *Hist.*, ii–iv.
Gerbert, *Correspondence with Otto III*.
Thietmar, *Chronicon*.
Adam of Bremen, *Gest. Hammaburg. Eccl. Pontif.*, ii, 1–42.
2. THE FIRST THREE CRUSADES.
Gesta Francorum.
Raimundus de Agiles.

- Fulcherius Carnotensis.
William of Tyre, bks. xvi, xvii, 1–8.
Itinerarium Regis Ricardi. R. S.
Extracts from Arabian Historians
(Michaud's *Bibliothèque des Croisades*).
3. THE HISTORY OF LAND TENURE.
(See *Exam. Stat.* p. 96.)
 4. ITALY, 1492–1513.
Machiavelli: *Il Principe*.
Commines, books vii and viii.
Guicciardini: *Storia Fiorentina*.
Da Porto: *Lettere Storiche*.
 5. GREAT REBELLION, from the meeting of the Long Parliament to the death of Cromwell.

Clarendon, Books III-XI.
Baillie's Letters (Laing's edition),
Vol. I, pp. 271-400, and Vol.
II, pp. 42-417.
Letters and Speeches of Cromwell
(Carlyle's edition).

Ludlow's Memoirs, from the be-
ginning, to the death of Cromwell.
Gardiner's Documents of the Puritan
Revolution (omitting Part I).

6. FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789, to
the end of the Convention, 1795.

Bailly: Mémoires, to July 14.
Mirabeau: Correspondance avec le
Comte de la Marck. (See *Exam.
Stat.*, p. 96.)

Bertrand-Moleville: Mémoires Par-
ticuliers.

Arthur Young: Travels in France
(ed. M. Betham-Edwards).

Schmidt: Tableaux de la Révolution,
Tome I, Tome II to p. 433.

Morse Stephens: Orators of the
French Revolution (omitting in
Vol. II Barère, IV-XI inclusive,
and Baudin).

7. BRITISH INDIA, 1773-1805.

Wilson: Mill's India (Book V to
end).

Grant-Duff: History of the Mah-
rattas.

Wilks: Mysoor.

Gleig: Papers in Life of Warren
Hastings.

Cornwallis Correspondence, Selec-
tions. (See *Exam. Stat.*, p. 96.)

Wellesley Despatches, ed. Owen.

Wellington Despatches, ed. Owen.

8. POLITICAL ECONOMY. (See
Exam. Stat. pp. 97-99.)

9. MILITARY HISTORY AND
STRATEGY.

(a) The Principles of Strategy.

Hamley: The Operations of War
Explained (Parts I to V in-
clusive).

Von der Goltz: Das Volk in
Waffen (translated by P. A.
Ashworth, The Nation in
Arms).

(b) The History of the Peninsular
War, March 1, 1811, to Octo-
ber 31, 1813, with special
reference to the Campaign of
1812.

Napier: Peninsular War. Books
XII to XXII, chap. v, omitting
all chapters and parts of
chapters which deal with opera-
tions in which the British army
was not concerned, and all
chapters or parts of chapters
which deal with the internal
political history of Spain, Por-
tugal, and France.

Gurwood: Selections from the
Dispatches and General Orders
of Field Marshal the Duke of
Wellington. [London, 1841,
Nos. 504-842, pp. 432-757.]

Mémoires du Maréchal Marmont,
Duc de Raguse. Vol. IV.
[Paris, 1857.]

Mémoires militaires du Maréchal
Jourdan, ed. Vicomte de
Grouchy, chaps. xvi to xxv.
[Paris, n. d. (1900).]

IV. POLITICAL SCIENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Every candidate is required by the Statute to have a knowledge
of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography.
Candidates who aim at a place in the first or second class must
offer Political Science and Political Economy with English Economic
History.

They will be examined in the following books:—

Aristotle's Politics (subject-matter). Maine : Ancient Law.
Hobbes : *Leviathan*, c. xlii-xxx. Mill : Political Economy.

Candidates who do not aim at a place in the first or second class may omit *either* Political Science *or* Political Economy with Economic History.

V. A candidate may, if he pleases, offer in addition to the above-mentioned stated subjects of examination a subject connected with the History of Literature or Art. This is not often done, and it is not advisable unless a candidate has exceptional knowledge of some period of literature. The following are the alternatives:—

1. The Elizabethan Period of Literature, the Historical Plays of Shakespeare to be studied minutely.
2. The Age of Lewis the Fourteenth, the Plays of Molière to be studied minutely.
3. The Age of Dante, the *Purgatorio* to be studied minutely.
4. Mediaeval Latin Palaeography and Diplomatic, to be studied with special reference to MSS. of English origin.

Candidates desiring to offer any other like period or subject must obtain the leave of the Board six months before the examination.

∴ In and after Trinity Term, 1908, the Examiners will add a paper of unprepared translation from French, German, and Italian. All candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in one of these languages, and may offer more than one.

THE EXAMINATION.

There are ten papers in the Schools, and they are usually arranged as follows: English Political History, two papers. Constitutional History, two papers. Period of European History, two papers. Political Science, one paper. Political Economy and Economic History, one paper. Special Subject, two papers. Geography used to have a paper to itself, but geographical questions are now included in all the historical papers. This arrangement is not necessarily permanent, but may be varied at the discretion of the Examiners.

COURSE OF STUDY.

It is obvious that the amount of work required is very considerable, and two years is the smallest time which can be fairly devoted

to it. If a man obtains Honours from the Moderators (p. 135), he has still two years and a Term, which ought to be sufficient if well employed. Any one who wishes to take Modern History at the end of three years, might take the Law Preliminary with an additional subject at Responsions. By this means he could go over some part of his work in the first year. If he takes a pass in the First Public Examination (p. 132), he gains considerable advantage by offering Aristotle's Politics with two of the ancient historians.

These remarks about time do not apply to the man who has taken a class in *Literae Humaniores* and then goes on to Modern History. Such a candidate will only have a year to do the work in, but his superior training often enables him to grapple successfully with the task. He has already acquired an acquaintance with Political Science and Political Economy, and with the general methods of historical study, which will prove invaluable to him; and the only real difficulties which he will encounter are the technicalities of English Constitutional History. Of late years it has been a not uncommon practice to take Modern History after *Literae Humaniores*, and the man who does this probably gets the best education which is offered by the Oxford examination system.

The first problem that confronts a candidate for the School of Modern History is the choice of his period in General History. The favourite periods, as far as numbers go, are 4 and 6, which are followed at a considerable interval by 5. A good deal depends upon the candidate's own tastes and future intentions. The candidate for Holy Orders may prefer the period which contains the history of the Reformation. The student interested in mediaeval history will naturally take one of the first three periods; while period 6 will appeal to those interested in diplomacy and modern political problems. The last subject, Military History and Strategy, has recently been added for the benefit of Army candidates, and will no doubt be chosen mainly by them. The campaign set for special study is continually changing according to regulations issued by the War Office. As the English History and the Political Science and Economy are compulsory subjects, it is well to postpone the final selection of a period until some progress has been made with these subjects, when a candidate will have had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his own.

A Special Subject is by the Statute only obligatory upon those who aspire to a first or second class, and should not be offered except by candidates who show distinct ability. A weak man often fails through devoting more time to a Special Subject than he can spare from the necessary work of the examination. The choice of a Special Subject depends to some extent upon the candidate's knowledge of languages. The Italian period, for instance, though attractive in itself, is out of the question for a man who has not at least an elementary acquaintance with the language. An intelligent man, however, should have no difficulty in acquiring sufficient Italian to enable him to offer this period. But since after 1908 some knowledge of Modern Languages will be required of all candidates, the subjects which involve only English reading (such as the Great Rebellion and India) will be less likely in future to monopolize attention. The choice of a Period, again, has a good deal of influence upon the choice of a Special Subject, and the two questions should always be considered together. It is in many cases advisable to take a Special Subject within the selected Period of European History offered.

TEACHING.

There are two Professors of Modern History, and recently a Professorship of Colonial History has been established, but professorial lectures have never played any important part in the School since its first establishment. The teaching is carried out by the College Lecturers who have formed an Association which, under the supervision of the Board of the Faculty, adjusts the lectures so as to cover all the periods which are usually offered. The Association now embraces all the Colleges, and its lectures are open to the whole University. Several Lecturers also give tutorial advice and supervision to the members of one or more Colleges. It should be added that a public Lectureship in Military History has lately been created.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The study of Modern History has lately been encouraged by the offer of an increased number of Scholarships and Exhibitions by the Colleges, and this has attracted increased attention to the subject at schools. To some extent this is an advantage, but if it leads to too early specialization at school it may prove a misfortune.

Nothing is more likely to overload the memory and weaken the reasoning and imaginative faculties than a long course of historical study for the purposes of examination. History is an excellent subject for an educated man, but it is a very inferior instrument of education. A good knowledge of French and German will in most cases be more useful to the man starting to read Modern History than a perfunctory mastery of a number of historical details. This has been the great obstacle in the way of those who have attempted to devise a preliminary examination. Most of the teachers wished to make the examination a preparation for the study of history, and not purely historical, but they found it impossible to avoid clashing with examinations which were already organized.

Very important encouragement to the study of History is offered by the three prizes for historical essays. The Stanhope is confined to men under four years' standing, and the Lothian is also open to them. The Lothian and the Arnold, however, are of especial service to men after they have taken their degree. It is not always easy for a man to find time to concentrate himself on a particular subject while he is reading for his Schools; but after the examination is off his mind, nothing can be more advantageous than the endeavour to deepen and systematize the knowledge he has acquired by a piece of real original work. It will often be found that the writing for one of these essay prizes is a far more valuable training for the student than all the work which he has done for the School.

2. The Pass School.

In Group B. (1) a candidate (see p. 147) may offer *either* one of two periods of English History, together with a subject of Literature, *or* a period of Modern European History.

A knowledge of Geography is also required.

These subjects were for long not popular. Until recently, the whole of English History has been required in addition to a literary subject, and as this was much more difficult than Political Economy or the Law of Contract, comparatively few men ventured to take it. An attempt has been made to reduce the subject by dividing the English History into two alternative periods. The selected portions of Milman are not difficult in themselves, but they are puzzling to a

man who has no general knowledge of History, and the requirement of Geography has always been a stumbling-block. Fyffe is a book which is attractive in itself and covers a very interesting period, but the Political Geography of the period is exceptionally intricate and confusing. Since the change the number of Passmen offering this branch of Group B. has somewhat increased, and now averages fifty or sixty a year.

6. THEOLOGY.

On the one hand, Theology is, as it has been for centuries, the subject of a superior Faculty: a Faculty, that is, in which degrees are granted open only to those who have previously taken a degree in Arts; the degrees so granted are those of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) and Doctor of Divinity (D.D.) (see p. 200). On the other, it has more recently been treated as a subject of general education, and by the constitution in 1870 of the Honour School of Theology and the admission in 1886 of theological subjects into the Pass School of the Second Public Examination, it has become one of the subjects of study and examination open to candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, whether they seek Honours or are content with a Pass Degree.

1. The Honour School.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Candidates are examined in the History, Religion, and Literature of Israel from Moses to the time of our Lord; the History, Theology, and Literature of the New Testament, and *either* the Doctrine of the Christian Church till 461 A.D., *or* Church History to 461 A.D. That is to say, the main subjects are historical, viz.: the history of the development of life and thought in the Christian Church, and in the race to which the Founder of the Church belonged. In addition to this training in historical method, the School also affords scope for education in scholarship, in so far as some texts must be read in the original languages; and opportunity is given for a candidate to offer texts in three languages—Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. The prescribed books and subjects vary from time to time. For the

Examinations in 1907 and 1908 the subjects are arranged as follows :—

(i) *The Holy Scriptures.* For the History, Religion, and Literature of Israel from the time of Moses attention is directed to specified portions of the Old Testament, and two books are set for special study. These are the Book of Isaiah and, for 1907, the Book of Judges, for 1908, the First Book of Samuel. For the History, Theology, and Literature of the New Testament candidates are required to show an acquaintance with (a) the Life and Teaching of our Lord, with the Text of the four Gospels; (b) the Apostolic age, with the following texts—(in 1907) Acts xiii–xxviii, 1 Corinthians, Ephesians, 1 Timothy, 1 St. Peter, Hebrews; (in 1908) Acts, 1 Corinthians, Ephesians, Titus, St. James, Hebrews; (c) to be studied minutely, (in 1907) Acts i–xii; (in 1908) the Epistle to the Galatians.

(ii) *The Doctrine of the Christian Church till 461 A.D.* Candidates are required to offer the Creeds, the Definition of the Council of Chalcedon, the Quicunque Vult, and at least three of the following: (for 1907) S. Ignatius Epistolae (except *to the Romans* and *to Polycarp*), S. Irenaeus Adv. Haeres. iii, 16–end, Tertullian Adversus Praxean, S. Athanasius De Incarnatione, S. Basil Epistola 8, S. Leo ad Flavianum; (for 1908) S. Ignatius Epistolae, S. Irenaeus Adv. Haeres. iii, 16–end, S. Athanasius De Incarnatione, S. Leo ad Flavianum.

(iii) *The History of the Christian Church till 461 A.D.*, with (for 1907) Eusebius v, vi, or Socrates i, ii; (for 1908) Eusebius iv, v, or Socrates ii, iii.

(iv) *The Hebrew of the Old Testament.* The Books prescribed are Deuteronomy, Psalms i–xli (for 1908, xlii–lxxii), Isaiah xl–lxvi.

Of these all candidates must offer (i), together with either (ii) or (iii). All who offer more than two of the four must offer subject (ii).

(v) (*Not after 1907.*) *The Evidences of Religion.* This includes five alternatives—Natural Religion and Revelation, Miracles, the Canon of the New Testament, and Prophecy.

(vi) *Liturgies.* Either the History of the Liturgy of the Eucharist in both the Greek and Latin Churches, or the Book of Common Prayer, including the Ordinal.

(vii) *Archaeology and Sacred Criticism.* This includes three alter-

natives—Textual Criticism of the Old Testament, Textual Criticism of the New Testament, and Archaeology of the Old and New Testaments.

Subjects (v)–(vii) may only be offered by those who offer three out of the first four subjects. Only one of the alternatives given under subjects (v)–(vi) may be offered. There are a number of Special Subjects which may be offered by those who take three out of the first four subjects, in addition to or instead of any of subjects (v)–(vii).

For more detailed information as to the authorities and books of which a knowledge is required, see *Exam. Statt.*, 1906, pp. 101–113. It will be seen from the above that the ordinary student will offer besides the Holy Scriptures *either* Church History, *or* Doctrine, *or* both. If he wish to offer Hebrew, he must also study Doctrine, and may add the Church History to his list if he pleases. Any student who does not limit himself to the Holy Scriptures and Doctrine, but offers also Hebrew or Church History, may select, if his time allows him, any of the alternatives given under subjects (v)–(vii), or any one of the Special Subjects, or one or more of subjects (v)–(vii) together with a Special Subject. But the majority of candidates who do not limit themselves to subjects (i) and (ii) *or* (iii), will probably find subjects (i)–(iii) sufficient.

2. The Pass School.

Theology is one of the five Groups of Subjects three of which have to be chosen by the Candidate for a Pass Degree (see p. 148).

TEACHING.

Under present arrangements there is a combination of Theological lectures open without payment to members of University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New College, Lincoln, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, Keble, Hertford, and St. Edmund Hall, and to Non-Collegiate Students, and, on payment of £1 for each course, to members of other Colleges. Almost every College has also some Lecturer who gives its Undergraduates individual teaching in Theology.

The Professors' and Readers' lectures are, of course, free to

all members of the University. While the tutorial lectures are confined mainly to the work of the Theology School, in the Professors' lectures there is a wider range of subjects.

Mention should be made, under this head, of Wycliffe Hall, the Pusey House, and St. Stephen's House, although none of these institutions have any official connexion with the University. Wycliffe Hall is practically a Theological College, taking resident Graduates, and having lectures useful for those who are to be ordained. The Pusey House has a library of theological books, and the librarians are always ready to give help in theological work, which is not definitely for the Theology School. St. Stephen's House is a hostel intended primarily for Graduates who intend to do missionary work. It also provides lectures and tuition for the Ordination Examinations.

The Congregationalists and Unitarians now have places of religious instruction at Mansfield College and Manchester New College. Both these have a lecturing and teaching staff.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The Scholarships offered by certain Colleges are given in Chapter II, p. 28, those awarded by the University in Chapter XIII, p. 248. Of the latter some are confined chiefly to Undergraduates, others are open only to Bachelors of Arts. To the first class belong the Junior Greek Testament, and the Junior Septuagint Prizes, which are open to all who have not exceeded their eighteenth Term. The Senior Greek Testament and the Senior Septuagint Prizes are open to Bachelors (or those qualified for the degree of B.A.) of more than eighteen and less than twenty-eight Terms, and the Denyer and Johnson Scholarships to Bachelors of less than twenty-seven Terms' standing from matriculation. Some of the Hebrew Prizes and Scholarships and the Ellerton Essay are open to those of Master's standing, but there is in every case a limit of Terms.

The question may be asked how far it is possible to combine any of them with other work, either for the School of Theology or for any other School. To this it may be answered that the work for the two Junior Prizes may easily be combined with other study, whether definitely theological or not, the third year (or perhaps even the

first) being the fittest, it being supposed that in the second the time is fully filled up with work for Honour Moderations. The work for the Junior Greek Testament Prize is particularly useful, because the subjects of examination are the four Gospels and the Acts, which may be taken as part of the Honour Theology work. The Septuagint work may be combined with work for the *Critica Sacra* of the Theology School. For the Hebrew Scholarships it is almost impossible for those who begin the language after coming up to the University to compete successfully with those who have begun earlier. It is, however, extremely difficult to suggest any combination of work for these prizes with other work, as the prescribed subjects are changed from time to time.

CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

The requirements of bishops from candidates for Holy Orders are (i) testimonials as to moral character, (ii) certificates of birth and baptism, (iii) proofs of intellectual qualifications, and of some previous Theological study.

In reference to the second point it may be well to call attention to the fact that, with very rare exceptions, no one can be ordained deacon till he has passed his twenty-third year. This question of age may influence a man's studies, as it affects the time at his disposal.

As to the third point, all University candidates are required to produce, as evidence of Theological study, certificates of attendance at two courses of theological professors' lectures. This is often excused in the case of those who go to a Theological College after taking a University degree. Those who have not taken a University degree are required to pass an Entrance Examination, and to spend two years at a Theological College. It should be added that many Theological Colleges will accept none but Graduates¹. The special test of intellectual fitness is, of course, the Bishop's Examination, which is generally held, in the case of deacons, a short time before ordination: for priest's orders it is generally divided into

¹ Further information as to this and other points connected with the expenses, &c. of Theological Colleges may be found in the *Handbook to Theological Colleges*, published yearly by Messrs. Rivington, price 6d.

two parts. Detailed information as to the times and subjects of examination may be had from the different bishops' chaplains. In connexion with this subject attention should be drawn to the 'Universities' Preliminary Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders.' This is accepted by most bishops in place of part at least of their own examination, though some require at least a second class, and as doctrinal subjects are not included, papers on these subjects have afterwards to be done for each bishop. The great advantage of taking this examination is that the time immediately preceding ordination is thus left free for devotional purposes¹.

7. ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The Examination in Oriental Studies (which was first held in 1887) originally included an Examination in Indian Studies, and an Examination in Semitic Studies. In 1895 the examination was remodelled, and the division into two Schools abandoned; though it is still possible to obtain Honours in more than one of the four subjects, so long as the candidate does not exceed the twentieth Term from matriculation. The subjects of examination are given below; the lists of books specified by the Board of the Faculty will be found in the *Examination Statutes* (pp. 115-120).

Every candidate must give the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties at least six months' notice of the subjects which he offers.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The general subjects are Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, and Egyptian, and History as connected with the literature of those languages.

Every candidate must offer one of these five subjects, with one additional language and one special subject.

- I. SANSKRIT. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the history of Indian Literature and Civilization, and (C) as an additional language

¹ Full information as to the times and subjects of this examination, with copies of the last papers, may be got in pamphlet form from Messrs. Parker & Co., Oxford, price 1s. 1d.

either Pāli or Zend ; as a special subject *either* Comparative Grammar of Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit, and Zend, if that language is offered, *or* the History of Indian Religions.

- II. ARABIC. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the general history of the Khalifate and growth of Arabian rule, and (C) as an additional language *either* Persian *or* Turkish *or* Hebrew *or* Aramaic ; as a special subject *either* Semitic Epigraphy *or* the history of Arabic Literature to the end of the twelfth century *or* the general history of Mahomedan Theology.
- III. HEBREW. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the history of the Jews, general and literary, from the return from the Captivity to 500 A.D., and (C) as an additional language *either* Arabic *or* Aramaic *or* Assyrian ; as a special subject *either* Jewish literary history from the tenth century to A.D. 1300, *or* Semitic Epigraphy.
- IV. PERSIAN. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the history of the Samanid dynasty, and (C) as an additional language *either* Arabic *or* Zend ; as a special subject *either* the history of Persian Literature *or* Iranian Philology *or* Pahlavi texts *or* Avesta texts.
- V. EGYPTIAN. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the history of Egypt down to the conquest by Alexander, and (C) as an additional language *either* Arabic *or* Hebrew ; as a special subject one of the following :—Archaeology of tomb and temple scenes and of hieroglyphic writing ; Egypt under the Ptolemaic and Roman rules ; Accounts of Egypt found in Greek and Latin writers ; Relations of Egypt with foreign countries ; Egyptian religion ; Egyptian archaeology.

The examination in each language will include grammar, prosody, translation of unseen passages, and composition. Candidates will be expected to have read the texts which they offer with attention to the subject-matter as well as to the language. Candidates who offer more than one Semitic language will be expected to show a knowledge of Comparative Semitic Grammar.

TEACHING.

The subjects recognized in the School of Oriental Languages are taught partly by University Professors, Readers, and Teachers, partly as also comprised in the Examinations established by the Civil Service Commissioners for the Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India. Hebrew is taught by the Theological Professors and by several College Tutors and Lecturers.

Candidates not being European British subjects are allowed to substitute Sanskrit, Arabic, or Pāli for either Greek or Latin in the Examinations which must be passed before the Oriental School. (See p. 237.)

8. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The Statute establishing this examination (first held in 1896) directs that as far as possible equal weight is to be assigned to language and literature, 'provided that candidates who offer special subjects shall be at liberty to choose subjects connected either with language or with literature or with both.' Candidates are subject to the same conditions of standing as in other Final Honour Schools, but with the object of connecting ancient and modern literature, it is provided that no one may be admitted to the English Honour School unless he has either obtained Honours in some other Final Honour School or has satisfied or obtained Honours from the Moderators in Greek and Latin Literature.

Subjects of Examination (*for 1907 only*) :—

I. Portions of English authors 'to be studied with reference to the forms of the language; as examples of literature; and in their relation to the history and thought of the period to which they belong.'

II. History of the English Language.

III. History of English Literature; including the history of criticism, and of style in prose and verse.

IV. Special Subjects (one must be taken by candidates who aim at a place in the first or second class): (1) Old English. (2) Middle

English. (3) Old French Philology. (4) Scandinavian Philology. (5) Elizabethan Literature. (6) English Literature, 1637-1700. (7) English Literature, 1700-1745. (8) Wordsworth and his contemporaries. (9) History of Scottish Poetry to 1600 A.D. Candidates who desire to offer any other subject must obtain leave a year before the examination.

The following scheme of papers is contemplated :—

1. Beowulf and other Old English texts. 2. Sir Gawain and other Middle English texts. 3. Chaucer and Piers Plowman. 4. Shakespeare. 5. Milton. 6. History of the language. 7. Gothic (the Gospel of St. Mark), and O.E. and M.E. translations. 8, 9. History of the literature, including questions on the history of criticism. [Two papers, (1) to 1700; (2) after 1700.] 10. Special Subjects.

The Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon gives lectures and instruction in the subjects of this School; and arrangements have been made by which other instruction can be obtained in many of the subjects (see the *University Gazette* issued at the beginning of each Term).

New Regulations.

In and after Trinity Term, 1908, the whole of the present Regulations will be struck out, and the following substituted for them :—

I. Every Candidate will be expected to show a competent knowledge of both sides of the subject, and equal weight in the examination will be attached to each; but the candidate by his choice of the alternative papers (mentioned below) will emphasize that side of the subject which has formed the main object of his study.

II. Every Candidate will be examined in the following texts :—

1. Beowulf, and Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, ed. 7, Nos. 1-29.
2. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, and Emerson's Middle English Reader (1905).
3. Chaucer: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, The Knight's Tale, Squire's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale, Parliament of Fowls, and Prologue to the Legend of Good Women.
4. Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, Richard III, Twelfth Night, King Lear, and Cymbeline.

III. Candidates whose main study is the English Language will be examined in the outlines of English literary history, in general Germanic philology, and in the philology and history of the English language; in Gothic (the Gospel of St. Mark), and in the following O.E. and M.E. authors (in O.E.: *Deor's Complaint*, *Wife's Complaint*, *Waldere*, *Finnsburg*, *Exodus*, *Daniel*, *Andreas*, and *Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Nos. 30-34; in M.E.: *An Old English Miscellany*, ed. Morris, pp. 1-138, and *Havelok*). They will also be required to translate passages from O.E. and M.E. authors not specially offered.

IV. Candidates whose main study is English Literature will be examined in the general history of the English Language. In addition to the texts enumerated in § II, they will be expected to have studied the text of Milton, *Paradise Lost*, and to show a general but adequate knowledge of all the chief English authors. An Essay will also be set them on some subject within the scope of the School. The examination will include the history of Literature, of criticism, and of style in prose and verse. Candidates will be expected to show such knowledge of the political and social history of England as is necessary to explain their authors.

V. Candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class must offer a Special Subject, which may be chosen from the following list:—

1. Old Saxon Philology.
2. Old High German Philology.
3. Scandinavian Philology.
4. Old French Philology.
5. Shakespeare and his predecessors.
6. Early Eighteenth Century, 1700-1745.
7. The works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Keats.

Candidates who desire to offer any other subject must obtain leave at least a year before the examination.

VI. The following scheme of papers is contemplated:—

1. *Beowulf* and other O.E. texts.
2. *Sir Gawayne* and other M.E. texts.
3. Chaucer.
4. Shakespeare.

And either (A)

5. History of the Literature.
6. Historical English Grammar.
7. Gothic and Germanic Philology.
8. O.E. and M.E. set books.
9. O.E. and M.E. Unseen Translations.
10. Special Subject.

Or (B)

5. Historical English Grammar.
6. History of English Literature to 1600.
7. History of English Literature, 1600-1700.
8. History of English Literature from 1700.
9. An Essay.
10. Special Subject.

9. MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

This examination was first held in 1905. The original Statute establishing the School made provision for French, German, Spanish, and Italian, leaving the Board of Studies power (with the consent of the Hebdomadal Council) 'to add, for as long as they think fit, any Modern European language to the list . . ., provided that an application for the addition of such a language shall have been made by a candidate to the Board of Studies at least twelve months before the Examination for which he proposes to enter,' and also to remove from the list any language so added. Russian was admitted in this way in May, 1904. A peculiarity of this examination is that candidates who show proficiency in the colloquial use of the language they choose are distinguished by a special sign in the Class List.

Clause 6 of the Statute should be noticed. 'No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has obtained Honours in the First or the Second Public Examination or has passed the examination in an Additional Subject at Responsions in one of the languages, French, German, and Italian, other than the language or languages offered by him in the Final School. But this clause shall not apply to Affiliated, Colonial, Indian, or Foreign Students.'

For list of prescribed authors and special subjects, see *Examination Statutes*, pp. 129 ff.

The subjects of examination are :—

I. THE LANGUAGE AS SPOKEN AND WRITTEN AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Candidates will be examined—

- (a) in original composition in the Language ;
- (b) in translation of a passage or passages of English into the Language ;
- (c) in the colloquial use of the Language.

Every candidate will be required to show a competent knowledge of the Language as spoken and written at the present day. Those who shall have shown proficiency in its colloquial use, and shall also have obtained Honours, shall be distinguished accordingly in the Class List.

II. PRESCRIBED AUTHORS.

Candidates will be examined in certain texts, which are to be studied (1) with reference to the forms of the Language ; (2) as examples of Literature ; and (3) in their relation to the history and thought of the period to which they belong.

III. HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE.

Candidates will be examined in the Philology and History of the Language (or Languages) which they offer, and in translation of early authors not specially prescribed.

IV. HISTORY OF THE LITERATURE.

The examination in the History of the Literature of a Language will not be limited to the prescribed texts. It will include the history of criticism and style in prose and verse, and the history, especially the social history, of the corresponding country or countries of Europe.

V. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

Candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class will be expected to offer a Special Subject : of these a list will be found in the *Examination Statutes* (l. c.). They deal as a rule with old Forms of the Language, or dialects, or special branches of its literature, or the connexion between the History and the Literature of a country.

Those who desire to offer any subject or period not specified in the list as a Special Subject must obtain the leave of the Board of Studies seven months before the Examination. Candidates who offer a period of Literature will be expected to show a competent knowledge of the history, especially the social history, of the corresponding country or countries of Europe during that period.

Any candidate who desires to offer any Modern European Language other than French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Russian, must make application to the Board of Studies through the Society to which he belongs, at least twelve months before the Examination for which he purposes to enter.

The following scheme of Papers for each language is contemplated :—

1. Translation from English.
2. History of the Language.
3. } Early prescribed texts and questions thereon.
4. }
5. (α) Provençal, and unprepared translation from Old French authors.
- (β) Gospel of St. Mark in Gothic, and unprepared translation from OHG. and MHG. authors.
- (γ) Provençal, and unprepared translation from Old Italian authors.
- (δ) The Galician and Catalán dialects, and unprepared translation from early Spanish authors.
- (ε) Gospel of St. Mark in the Ostromir Codex, and unprepared translation from early Russian authors.
6. }
7. } History of the Literature¹. In both these papers questions will be set involving a knowledge of the political and social history of the country, and every candidate will be required to answer some of these.
8. }
9. } Modern prescribed authors and questions thereon.
10. Special Subject.

TEACHING.

All the organized teaching of the languages prescribed for this School is carried on by the Taylor Institution, and the Professor of Russian and other Slavonic languages holds his classes at the same place.

¹ The Board of Studies has given notice that the answers to one or more questions on the History of Literature must be written by each candidate in the language which he offers.

The Curators of the Taylor Institution provide complete courses of instruction in the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages at present required for the Honour School of Modern Languages. The Institution has eight lecturers.

1. **French.** H. E. Berthon, M.A. (Tutor), Modern French language and literature.
H. Oelsner, M.A., Ph.D., Old French language and literature, Provençal, and Romance philology.
2. **German.** F. L. Armitage, M.A. (Tutor), Modern German language and literature.
H. Fiedler, M.A., Ph.D., Old and Middle High German language and literature, Gothic, Old Saxon, Middle Low German, and Germanic philology.
3. **Italian.** C. F. Coscia, M.A. (Tutor), the Italian language and literature.
E. Moore, D.D., Dante.
4. **Spanish.** F. de Artéaga, M.A. (Tutor), the Spanish language and literature.
5. **Russian.** Professor W. R. Morfill, M.A., the Russian language and literature, and the other Slavonic languages.
6. **Scandinavian.** W. A. Craigie, M.A., Old Icelandic language and literature.

The Lecturers furnish from time to time, as desired by the Colleges, a tabulated list of attendances, and a brief report of each student attending the lectures and classes.

A fee of £5 a Term for each student covers all the lectures and tuition required for the Honour School of Modern Languages.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SUPERIOR DEGREES.

THEOLOGY, Law, and Medicine are superior Faculties, each possessing Degrees which are granted only to those who have previously graduated in Arts; but all three subjects are now also studied by candidates for Degrees in Arts. In the Second Public Examination there are Final Schools of Theology and Jurisprudence, and the regulations of the Final Honour School of Natural Science allow a student of Medicine to offer some of the work required for a Medical Degree as part of his qualification for the degree of B.A. So far as these subjects are part of the final Honour School they have already been described: it remains to give some account of the steps which have to be taken to secure the higher degrees in each faculty.

THEOLOGY.

The Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity are both granted without examination. The candidate for the B.D. degree has to read two dissertations in English on Theological Subjects, and the candidate for the D.D. has to expound on three separate days three portions of Scripture, to the Regius Professor of Divinity. The detailed regulations will be found below in Chapter XI.

LAW.

I. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C.L.

The subjects are—

- I. Jurisprudence and the Theory of Legislation.
- II. Roman Law. (Private Law as set forth in Justinian's Institutes, together with one special subject.)
- III. English Law (including Real and Personal Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, the Procedure of the High Court, and Equity, together with one special subject).
- IV. International Law *or* the Conflict of Laws.

Every candidate is also required to take up one special subject in Roman Law and one special subject in English Law, to be selected by himself out of a list of subjects prescribed by the Board.

For the detailed regulations see *Examination Statutes*, 1906, pp. 190, 191.

The examination begins on the Tuesday in the seventh week of the Summer Term (in 1907, Tuesday, June 11); no limit of standing is prescribed for those who wish simply to qualify themselves for the degree, but Honours can be obtained only by candidates who have not exceeded the twenty-fifth Term from their matriculation. This restriction however does not affect the specially privileged students from other Universities.

Every candidate must give in his name to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties at least four weeks before the examination, together with a list of subjects offered, a statement of the year and Term of his matriculation, a certificate signed by some officer of the College or Hall or Body to which he belongs, showing that his name is on their books, and the fee (£1 1s.). A late entry will be received (with an additional fee of £2 2s.) if it reaches the Secretary not less than two weeks before the commencement of the examination. The Secretary verifies this statement and certifies it to the Examiners. Names for the examination in 1907 should be sent in before 10.30 A.M. on Tuesday, May 14.

Other conditions of the degree are specified on p. 227.

II. DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF D.C.L.

Any Bachelor of Civil Law may be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law if he (1) has occupied himself in the study of Civil Law for five complete years, to be reckoned from the date of his admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, and (2) has written a Dissertation upon some legal subject approved by the Regius Professor of Civil Law. The Dissertation must be submitted to the approval of the Board of the Faculty of Law; if it is approved, the Dissertation is read publicly by the author in the presence of the Regius Professor. A book treating in a scientific manner of a legal subject already published by the candidate may be accepted in place of the Dissertation. (See p. 228.)

MEDICINE.

The University teaches, examines, and grants degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Its teaching in Medicine is open to all persons who have become, by matriculation, members of the University; and any person may become a member of the University who satisfies the prescribed authorities that he is likely thereby to obtain educational advantage.

Its degrees in Medicine and Surgery are those of—

I. Bachelor of Medicine (B.M.), and Bachelor of Surgery (B.Ch.). Every one who is admitted to the former degree is *ipso facto* admitted also to the latter. These degrees entitle the holder to be registered as a qualified Medical Practitioner under the Medical Act, 1886.

II. Master of Surgery (M.Ch.).

III. Doctor of Medicine (D.M.).

It also grants Diplomas in Public Health.

The degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are open to all who (1) have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and (2) have passed certain examinations.

The degrees of Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine are open to all Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery who have reached a certain standing and who have fulfilled certain other conditions mentioned below (see p. 210). There are special examinations for the Degree of Master of Surgery and for the Diploma in Public Health.

These examinations as well as the other conditions of the degrees are described below, under the head of each Degree.

[The extra-academical privileges of Students and Graduates of Medicine will be found below, p. 211.]

I. BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.
EXAMINATIONS.

These are :—

A. Preliminary examinations in—

(1) Mechanics and Physics.

(3) Zoology.

(2) Chemistry.

(4) Botany.

A pass in these subjects can be obtained by satisfying the Examiners in the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, p. 166, with which the examination in Group C. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 of the Final Pass School is identical, or from the Examiners in the Final Honour School of Natural Science.

The Preliminary Examinations in the School of Natural Science are open to all members of the University who have passed Responses or an equivalent examination; they may be taken in any order.

B. Two examinations for the degree of B.M. and B.Ch.

(i) *The First Examination.* The subjects are:—

- (a) Organic Chemistry in relation to Physiology and Medicine.
- (b) Human Anatomy.
- (c) Human Physiology.
- (d) Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

For the detailed list of subjects under each of the above heads see Examination Statutes, 1906, pp. 201-205.

Of these, Human Anatomy is obligatory on all candidates; Organic Chemistry is not required from those who have obtained a first or second class in Chemistry, nor Human Physiology from those who have obtained a first or second class in Animal Physiology in the Honour School of Natural Science.

Candidates (unless exempted as above from offering Human Physiology) must offer Human Physiology and Anatomy at the same examination. The other subjects may be offered at any time after the Preliminary Examinations are passed, and in any order.

There is no prescribed length of residence or standing for this examination: Candidates in subjects (a) and (d) must have passed a Preliminary Examination in Chemistry; Candidates in subjects (b) and (c) must have passed all the examinations specified above under A.

There are examinations in all the subjects in Trinity Term and in Michaelmas Term. The next two examinations begin on Thursday, December 6, 1906, and Thursday, June 20, 1907.

(ii) *The Second Examination.* The subjects are Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Forensic Medicine, and Public Health.

For the detailed regulations under each of the above heads see Examination Statutes, 1906, pp. 205-210.

These subjects cannot be offered until the First Examination has been passed; candidates may offer themselves for examination in Pathology only; the remaining subjects must be offered together. Examinations are held twice a year, in Michaelmas and Trinity Terms, at the same time as the First Examination. Candidates are required to produce evidence that their names are on the books of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Students' Delegacy, together with certificates of proficiency in Vaccination, Midwifery, Lunacy, and Infectious Diseases, when they enter their names for examination.

COURSE OF STUDY.

A. Preparation for the First Examination for the degree of B.M., and examinations preliminary to it.

The above stated examinations are the only Scientific and Medical examinations required by the University for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and they are open to all members of the University who have passed Responsions. But since no one can be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine who has not been previously admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the conditions of residence and examination attached to the latter degree must also be satisfied. Of the different courses of study open to the candidate for the two degrees the chief alternatives are:—

(1) He may postpone the whole of his scientific and medical studies until he has obtained the degree of B.A. either as a Pass man, or by obtaining Honours in some Final School other than that of Natural Science.

It is often the case that those who enter upon the study of Medicine in Oxford have already taken Honours in literary or mathematical subjects, and it is much to be desired that whenever possible the intending medical Graduate should avail himself of the opportunities afforded by the University for the study of one or more of the large range of subjects now recognized in the examinations for the degrees in Arts. But the student who intends to defer the beginning of his medical education until after taking his B.A. degree must be prepared to incur an increased expenditure of time and labour, for which he will seek compensation in the larger opportunities he will have enjoyed of acquiring a wide and general education. He will find it possible to accomplish the course of study requisite for

the First Examination in Medicine in three or four years from the time of taking the B.A. degree. If he has already passed some of the preliminary scientific examinations the time may be reduced.

If he reads for Honours in one of the Final Schools (other than that of Natural Science), he may take the Preliminary in Chemistry and Physics (together with an additional subject in Responsions) in place of the First Public Examination (in Greek and Latin Literature). If, on the other hand, he is content to graduate as B.A. without reading for Honours, he has several possible ways open to him (see above, Chapter VIII), but he will find his subsequent course of medical study most facilitated if he takes up one or more of the Science subjects in Group C. of the Final Pass School (see p. 148). The advantages of this course are the following: (1) these subjects, except C. 1 and C. 2, are considered by the General Medical Council as subjects of Medical Study, so that at this stage a candidate may enter his name in the Register of Medical Students kept by the Council (p. 211) and begin to count the five years of medical study required before registration as a qualified practitioner; (2) the passing of the examination in Group C. 3 or 4 or 6 or 7 (p. 148) exempts the candidate from the corresponding Preliminary Medical Examinations (pp. 202, 203).

(2) He may obtain the degree of B.A. by obtaining Honours in the Final School of Natural Science.

In this case he may qualify himself for the First Examination for the degree of B.M. in three or four years from matriculation, the special advantages to the student adopting this course being as follows:—(1) he need not pass the First Public Examination (pp. 130, 131); (2) he will already have passed some or all of his Preliminary Medical Examinations when he takes his Arts degree; (3) if he makes Chemistry or Physiology his Final Subject, and obtains a First or Second Class in either, he will be exempt from the corresponding portion of the First B.M. Examination. He must pass the following:—

A. Literary examinations:—

- (1) Responsions (see p. 115), or an equivalent (see pp. 120–122).

This may be passed before matriculation, and must be passed before the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

- (2) An Additional Subject at Responsions, or an equivalent

(see pp. 122, 123). This may be passed before matriculation, and must be passed before the Final Honour Natural Science Examination.

- (3) Holy Scripture, or an equivalent (see p. 131). This Examination cannot be passed until the candidate has entered on the second Term from matriculation, and must be passed before the Final Honour Science Examination.

B. Honour School of Natural Science:—

Any one of the seven subjects recognized in the Final Honour School may be offered, so long as the necessary Preliminary Examinations attached to each subject are passed (p. 164).

If Physiology is the subject selected, the candidate (unless he has already obtained Honours in a Public Examination) has to pass three Preliminary Examinations—Chemistry, and two of the following three, Physics, Zoology, and Botany, but as the certificate of the Examiners in these subjects is also required as a condition precedent to entrance for the First B.M. Examination, these subjects are not in general an addition to his work.

The student who takes Honours in Chemistry has to pass two Preliminary Examinations—those in Zoology and in Botany—besides those necessary for his Arts degree. The student who takes his degree with Honours in Zoology will have satisfied most of the conditions for admission to the First B.M. Examination, but Physiology and Chemistry are the only subjects in which the obtaining of a First or Second Class exempts from any part of that Examination. On the whole, therefore, the candidate can bring his Arts work most completely into line with his course of medical study by taking the Honour Subject of Physiology.

In selecting his Final Subject the candidate in Natural Science will of course be influenced not only by the considerations given above, but also to some extent by his individual bent of mind, and by the relation borne by these various subjects to the particular line of practice he intends to adopt. Thus the Honour School of Chemistry might supply a most valuable training to those intending to pursue the scientific study of Medicine or to seek appointments as Medical Officers of Health.

The following order of study is recommended by the Board of

the Faculty of Medicine to students of Medicine who intend to take the degrees of B.A. with Honours in Physiology and B.M.:—

	<i>Studies.</i>	<i>Examinations.</i>
1st year.	Physics and Chemistry.	Responsions, with both Geometry and Algebra, and Additional Subject. Preliminary Examinations in Physics and Chemistry.
2nd year.	M. T. Organic Chemistry and Zoology. H. T. Zoology; Botany. T. T. Botany; Human Anatomy.	First B.M. Organic Chemistry. Preliminary Zoology. Preliminary Botany.
3rd year.	Human Anatomy and Physiology; Materia Medica (one Term).	First B.M. Materia Medica (T. T.).
4th year.	Physiology.	Honour School.
5th year.	Human Anatomy and Physiology; Pathology.	First B.M.
6th & 7th.	Subjects of the Final B.M. Examination.	

The same general order of study may be followed by candidates who take the B.A. degree in some biological subject other than Physiology: candidates who offer Chemistry should if possible enter for the Final Honour School at the end of the third year, devote the fourth year to biological subjects, and the two succeeding years to the subjects of the First B.M. Examination. Candidates who come into residence with a sufficient knowledge of Physics and Chemistry may take the Preliminary Examination in one or both of these subjects at an earlier date than that specified in the table, and may shorten the whole time of study in this way. In such cases it is sometimes advisable for a candidate to enter for the First B.M. Examination in Human Anatomy and Physiology in his third year, and for his Honour School at the end of his fourth year.

It may be well to remind the intending student of Medicine that it will be far more convenient for him to begin residence in

Michaelmas Term than in any other, and that if it is important for him to save time, he should do his best to pass Responsions with both Geometry and Algebra required for registration and the Additional Subject (or their equivalents) (see p. 124), before coming up. He must also bear in mind that he will have to obtain the certificate of the Moderators in Holy Scripture (at some time after the beginning of his second Term from matriculation), and before he enters for a Final School.

B. Preparation for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.M.

In addition to the course of study at Oxford above described, two years at least will be required for preparation for the Second or Final Examination. These years must be spent in London or in some other large town where there are Hospitals organized for instruction in all branches of practice.

In any case, therefore, the shortest time from matriculation in which a candidate can expect to qualify for the degree of B.M. and B.Ch. is, under the most favourable circumstances, six years; many candidates pass at the end of the seventh year.

TEACHING.

1. Subjects of the Preliminary Examinations.

The University and College lectures and teaching in the School of Natural Science already described (p. 164) are open to Students of Medicine.

*2. Subjects of the First Examination for the
Degree of B.M. and B.Ch.*

Human Anatomy.

Courses of Lectures and Practical Instruction on Human Anatomy are given in the Department of the Professor of Human Anatomy, at the Museum. The course consists of lectures delivered three times a week, and is completed in two years. Those of the first year are devoted to the consideration of the osseous, muscular, and vascular systems. Those of the second year relate to the nervous system, the thoracic and abdominal viscera, and to the development of the human embryo. Written examinations are held twice in each Term.

The Dissecting Room is open daily during Term from 9 A.M. to

4.30 P.M., between which hours practical instruction is given by the Professor. Demonstrations on the dissected subject are given three times a week at 9 A.M. On alternate days at the same hour special demonstrations are given. Students receiving practical instruction are examined orally from time to time. The fee for practical instruction is £4 per Term.

Facilities are given to Graduates who may desire to pursue their anatomical studies during the Vacation. The Museum, which contains a rich collection of specimens illustrative of Human Anatomy, is open to students.

Human Physiology.

Lectures are given in the Department of Physiology, which include (1) a General Course by the Professor, extending over three Terms; (2) Courses on special subjects by the Professor and other Lecturers. For attendance on the Lectures, the statutory fee of £1 per course is required.

The courses of Practical Instruction are arranged consecutively, so that the whole of the work necessary for the First B.M. Examination may be completed in one year. In Histology the general practical course is completed in two Terms, commencing in Michaelmas Term. Fee, £3 per Term. A Special Course is given in the Summer Term. The fees for this and for the courses of Chemical and Experimental Physiology are charged at the rate of £1 per Term for every day in the week that the student works.

Organic Chemistry.

A course of Practical Instruction on Organic Chemistry in its relation to Physiology and Medicine is given in the Museum in the Michaelmas Term.

Materia Medica.

A course of Lectures and Practical Instruction, comprising all the subjects mentioned in the Regulations of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine relating to Materia Medica and Pharmacology, is given in the Summer Term by the University Lecturer. The dispenser at the Radcliffe Infirmary gives practical instruction in Pharmacy.

Pathology.

A course of Lectures on General Pathology, extending over two Terms, is given by the Reader in Pathology, and during one Term there is a course of Lectures on Bacteriology. Practical Instruction is given during each Term in Pathology, including Pathological Bacteriology and Histology. The instruction is given in the new Department of Pathology at the Museum.

The Radcliffe Infirmary.

Courses of tutorial instruction and demonstrations in Physical Diagnosis (both medical and surgical) and in Regional Anatomy are given at the Radcliffe Infirmary in each Term. Lectures are also delivered in Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

II. THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY (M.CH.).

The subjects of examination are the practice of Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, and Surgical Operations. The examination is held in Trinity Term. Day, hour, and place are arranged by the Regius Professor, and not less than seven days' notice is to be given.

Candidates must have fulfilled two conditions:—

- (1) They must have passed all the examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery;
- (2) They must either (*a*) be members of the Surgical Staff of a recognized Hospital, or (*b*) have acted in such a Hospital as Dresser or House-Surgeon for six months.

III. THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (D.M.).

Candidates for this degree must be Bachelors of Medicine who have (1) entered on the thirty-ninth Term from their matriculation, (2) had their names on the books of some College or Hall or on the Register of Non-Collegiate Students for twenty-six Terms.

They must deliver to the Regius Professor of Medicine a dissertation on some subject connected with the Science or Practice of Medicine, to be submitted for approval to those Professors of the Faculty and Examiners for the Degree of B.M. whose special subjects are dealt with in it. Under certain conditions an already published work may be offered.

IV. DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

The subjects of examination are: Part I. Application of Chemistry and Physics to General Hygiene; Part II. General Hygiene, General Pathology, with special reference to Infectious Diseases, Laws relating to Public Health, Sanitary Engineering, and Vital Statistics.

The examination is held at the end of Michaelmas Term; in 1906 it will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 20. Candidates may take the two parts together or at separate Examinations, but cannot pass in Part II unless they have passed in Part I.

Candidates need not be members of the University; they must have their names on the Medical Register of the United Kingdom, and must produce evidence that they have satisfied all the rules of the General Medical Council relating to the admission of Candidates for Diplomas in Public Health.

Time of Holding and Fees payable for Medical Examinations.

		£ s. d.		
1st B.M.	Michaelmas Term	Anatomy and Physiology	1	10 0
	and Trinity Term.			
"	"	Org. Chem. and Materia Medica, each	1	0 0
2nd B.M.	"	Pathology	0	16 0
	"	Remaining subjects	1	11 6
M.Ch.	Trinity Term.	" "	5	0 0
D. P. H.	Michaelmas Term.	Two parts, each	5	0 0

Candidates must give in their names to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties (Clarendon Building, Broad Street), for the B.M. and the Diploma, at least fourteen days (or with an additional fee of £2 2s. for the B.M. up to four days, for the Diploma up to seven days) before the examination; for the M.Ch. at least fourteen days before the first day of the week in which the examination is held. They must pay the fees and send the necessary certificates at the same time.

EXTRA-ACADEMICAL PRIVILEGES AND STATUS OF GRADUATES AND STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.

1. *Registration of Medical Students.* It is for the interest of the student, though it is not required by the University, that he should be entered as a Medical Student on the Register of the Medical

Council, as soon as he has passed Responsions (Stated Subjects with Geometry and Algebra), or has obtained some certificate accepted as equivalent by the Council, and can produce a certificate of having commenced medical study in the University. Forms of application and all information can be obtained from the Regius Professor of Medicine, University Museum.

2. *Registration of Medical Practitioners.* Any person who has been admitted to the degree of B.M. and (*ipso facto*) to the degree of B.Ch. is entitled, on production of the requisite evidence of his having been so admitted, to be registered as a qualified Medical Practitioner, under the Medical Act, 1886.

The two degrees (B.M. and B.Ch.) are to be registered separately.

3. *Exemptions from other Examinations :—*

- i. Any person who has passed the University examinations described above in any of the subjects (1) Mechanics and Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Materia Medica and Pharmacology, and who has been registered as a Medical Student, is exempted from examination in those subjects for the Licence of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England.
- ii. Any person similarly registered who has passed the First Examination for the degrees of B.M. and B.Ch. in (1) Human Anatomy, (2) Human Physiology, (3) Materia Medica and Pharmacy, is exempted from the First and Second Examinations for the Licence of the same Conjoint Board; and is admissible to its Third or Final Examination as soon as two years have elapsed from the time at which he passed the above-named examinations of the University, provided that he produces the certificates of attendance at lectures, clinical instruction, &c., required of non-University candidates.

CHAPTER X.

SPECIAL DEGREES.

I. IN LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

SINCE the addition (in 1853) of the Honour School of Natural Science and the Honour School of Law and Modern History to the two pre-existing Schools of *Literae Humaniores* and Mathematics, the courses of study leading to the B.A. degree have been greatly multiplied. As has been explained above (pp. 173, 186), the title of Arts has, by the establishment of Honour Schools in Theology and Jurisprudence, been stretched to include subjects which properly belong to the superior faculties; and even in the subjects which are not part of professional training, such as *Literae Humaniores* and Natural Science, the growing influence of specialist teachers has been powerful in the encouragement of special study and research. And this more or less unconscious influence has been intentionally reinforced by the establishment or reconstitution of certain University and other endowments, some College fellowships, and the qualifications for the Degrees of Doctor of Civil Law and of Medicine. Recently it has been felt that, while further specialization is necessary, the Arts curriculum cannot be further extended without grave injury to education; and the new 'research degrees' have been instituted.

These Degrees are in Letters and in Science (i.e. Mathematics, Natural Science, and Mental and Moral Science¹). They include the inferior Degree of Bachelor and the superior Degree of Doctor. But it should not be inferred from this distinction that work of an inferior or more elementary kind is exacted for the inferior degree. The same high standard of proficiency is set in

¹ Hence an application for a Degree in Science may have to be made to the Board of the Faculty of Arts (*Literae Humaniores*).

either case, and the distinction exists partly because it has always been the tradition in the University that the degree of Doctor should be preceded by that of Bachelor, and partly because there is a real difference between the courses of study required for each degree. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor must pursue his studies under the direction of a Committee; he is examined in public, and is required to reside for a certain period within the University. For the degree of Doctor none of these conditions are required, and a candidate of the proper academical standing has only to present some original contribution to the advancement of Learning or Science, which must be approved by the Board of the Faculty.

The intention of the University in instituting these degrees was to encourage and systematize what has come to be known as 'post-graduate' study among those of its members who had already taken the ordinary Honour examinations in Arts or Natural Science. And such students avail themselves in increasing numbers of the opportunity of pursuing organized research under capable direction. There is nothing to prevent a student from combining a course of research with his ordinary work for the degree in Arts. Provided he be twenty-one years of age he can register his name under the conditions enumerated below, and under the most favourable circumstances can apply for a certificate within twelve months. Most students, however, will find such an undertaking somewhat onerous, and will content themselves with pursuing their studies for the ordinary degree, at the same time establishing relations with the teacher or teachers appointed to superintend their 'research studies.' They can maintain those relations, after taking the ordinary degree, without necessarily residing in the University, and can proceed to the 'research degree' at their convenience.

But besides providing for the advanced studies of its own Graduates, the University admits to these degrees any student who is likely to pursue advanced studies with profit, and 'can give evidence of having received a good general education.' There have been many such students from Colonial and from American Universities¹. The credentials which they should submit are

¹ Information in cases of doubt may be obtained from the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, Oxford; but since candidates

(1) the certificate of their degree, if they have taken a degree, (2) a certified record of their course of study, (3) a detailed statement of any work that they may have done or published as the result of their special studies. In all cases it will be advisable for them to present letters of recommendation from former teachers together with a copy of the register of the University from which they come. In default of such credentials a candidate may be required to submit himself to an informal examination.

Though but recently inaugurated the new system has already greatly influenced University studies, and it is likely to exert a still greater influence upon them. The gain to the student has been in the widening of the area of his choice. He can now devote himself to practically any subject of learning¹ to which he is inclined, and have his studies actively supervised by the University. This feature in the system is deserving of special attention, since the student enjoys the advantage of being brought into close contact with those who have a first-hand acquaintance with the department of knowledge to which he is devoting himself, and are ready to give him the benefit of their experience in researches similar to his own. Professors and Readers in the University have gained a new responsibility by being brought into relations with the most earnest students in their respective branches of learning. Indeed it is clear that the influence of a Professor in these studies will be as great as he chooses to make it, since it is open to him to assume the supervision of 'research' candidates, to accommodate his courses of lectures to their needs (as has been done, to take one instance only, in Philosophy), and to test the results of their work by examination.

B.LITT., B.SC.—ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES.

A candidate for either Degree must be of the age of twenty-one years, and (1) must either be a Bachelor of Arts in the University

must be matriculated as members of the University they should, as early as possible, place themselves in communication with the Head of some College or Hall, or the Censor of the Non-Collegiate body, since they can only be presented for matriculation as members of some such Society.

¹ A full account of the opportunities for Special Study and Research will be found in the Supplement on that subject at the end of the present volume.

of Oxford, or satisfy a Joint Committee¹ of the several Boards of Faculties and Studies that he has had a good general education (as described above); (2) must give evidence (to the Board of the Faculty or of Studies to which the course of study or research on which he proposes to enter belongs) of his fitness to enter on it, as well as that it is such as may profitably be pursued under the direction of the Board. If necessary, the Board may appoint a Committee to report on the fitness of an intending candidate.

He must give notice in the first instance to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties (Clarendon Building, Oxford). If his application is approved the Secretary will notify the fact to him, and he must pay to the University Chest through the Secretary a fee of £5 within a fortnight of such notification, or if at the time he is not yet a member of the University, within a fortnight of his matriculation. His name is then entered upon the register of candidates for the degree.

RESIDENCE.

No one is allowed to take the Degree until he has kept at least eight Terms (i.e. one year and eight months) of residence as a matriculated member of the University; but the Terms are reckoned from matriculation, so that any one who has kept two years as an Undergraduate is qualified by residence. Leave may be obtained to substitute in the same academical year forty-two (not necessarily consecutive) days in vacation for a Term's residence. But no candidate is allowed to reckon more than one such Term in the same year, or to reckon more than four Terms as kept by residence in the same year.

COURSE OF STUDY AND EXAMINATION.

Every candidate's work will be under the direction and supervision of the Board of the Faculty or Board of Studies to which his subject belongs, or of a Committee appointed by that Board. A description of these Bodies has already been given in Chapter VII.

¹ This Committee consists at present of one representative of each of the following Boards of Faculties: Theology, Law, Medicine, Natural Science, Literae Humaniores, Oriental Languages, Modern Languages, and of one chosen by the Board of Studies for English Language and Literature, and one by the Board of Studies for Modern Languages.

When a candidate has completed his course, he can, at any time not less than twelve months after his admission, apply for leave through the Secretary to proceed to the degree. He must at the same time pay a fee of £5. The Board of the Faculty must thereupon satisfy itself of the merit and proficiency of the candidate either by examination simply, or by requiring a dissertation or report of work done, and also by examination. If a dissertation is required, notice will be given to the candidate as soon as may be after his admission. The examiners are appointed by the Board, and certificates are issued upon their recommendation. The Boards are directed to give certificates only to those candidates who have attained a high standard of merit, and the grounds on which the certificates are granted must be stated in the *University Gazette*. Before granting a certificate the Board has the power to require the publication of the candidate's dissertation or of any portion of it. The certificates are signed by the Chairman of the Board and the Secretary. They are registered by the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties.

CONDITIONS OF THE DEGREES OF D.LITT., D.SC.

A. *Standing.* A Bachelor of Letters may supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Letters, and a Bachelor of Science for the degree of Doctor of Science, provided he has had his name on the books of some Society for twenty-six Terms. A Master of Arts of the University may proceed to either of these degrees after entering upon his thirty-ninth Term of standing. Masters of Arts of Cambridge or Dublin who have been incorporated, and Undergraduates or Bachelors of Arts from these Universities who have been incorporated and have incepted in the Faculty of Arts at Oxford, may supplicate for either degree after entering on the thirty-ninth Term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. It will thus be seen that residence is not required for these degrees. A candidate must provide himself with a certificate signed by the officer of the Society to which he belongs, showing that his name is on the books of the Society.

B. *Evidence of Fitness.* Candidates must send in their applications, with the Statutable fee of £7, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties together with such published papers or books as they may

desire to submit to the Board to which their subject belongs. Two copies are always required, one of which will be preserved in the Bodleian. If the Board is satisfied with the evidence submitted, a certificate of approval is issued, signed by the Chairman and Secretary. The candidate is then entitled to supplicate for the degree.

Unlike Degrees in Arts, Degrees in Letters or in Science do not carry with them any share in the government of the University; and a Bachelor of Letters or of Science is not allowed to proceed to the Degree of M.A. unless he has at some time qualified himself for, and taken the Degree of, Bachelor of Arts.

II. IN MUSIC.

The University grants two Degrees in Music: viz. Bachelor of Music (B.Mus.) and Doctor of Music (D.Mus.). These degrees may be obtained without residence, and consequently do not confer the right to vote in Convocation. To obtain them it is necessary to pass (1) a Preliminary Examination, (2) three separate examinations for the degree of B.Mus., and (3) two for that of D.Mus.¹

Candidates who wish to enter for the Preliminary Examination should communicate with the Head of some College or Hall within the University or with the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Body. Though it is not necessary to have matriculated before passing the Preliminary Examination, the University must be satisfied that a candidate intends to matriculate, and as a consequence his name must be sent in through the officer of some such Society before he can be admitted to the examination.

* * Candidates² will save themselves considerable trouble if they

¹ Candidates are recommended to procure the pamphlets on 'The Regulations for Responsions' (price 2½d. post free), and on 'The Examinations and Degrees in Music' (price 3½d. post free). These may be obtained from the Clarendon Press Depository, 116 High Street, Oxford, where copies of Papers set at previous Examinations can also be obtained; price by post, per set of Papers. 1s. 3d.

² Women Candidates should address all inquiries to *The Secretary, Delegates of Local Examinations, Merton Street, Oxford, and under no circumstances to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties.*

carefully observe the following rules in reference to all examinations subsequent to the Preliminary Examination :—

- (1) Their names must be entered by a certain date, which they can ascertain *from the officer of their Society* (usually about a month before the beginning of the Examination).
- (2) Their names must be sent in upon the proper forms, accompanied (a) by a certificate that their names are on the books of their Society, and (b) by the requisite entrance fee. The forms required can be obtained from *The Secretary*, Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford; to whom all Entrance-fees must be paid.
- (3) Their Exercises must be accompanied by a Declaration on a prescribed form to be obtained from the Secretary. No Exercise that has been rejected can be presented again except at the times fixed, and on payment again of the prescribed fee.
- (4) No information of any kind can be given to candidates as to the cause of their failure in any part of the examination.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Candidates may be admitted for examination without any knowledge of the classical languages, since it is possible to pass the Preliminary Examination for Students of Music (held at the same time as Responsions) by satisfying the Masters of the Schools in any two of the following languages—Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian. The regulations are :—

Candidates who offer Greek or Latin must offer one of the Greek or Latin books specified as 'Stated Subjects' in Responsions¹.

Candidates who offer French, German, or Italian must offer one of the French, German, or Italian books prescribed for the Examination in 'Additional Subjects' at Responsions².

All candidates will be required to translate passages not only from the books which they offer, but also from one or more prose authors, in the same language, not specially offered by them. *Candidates who offer French, German, or Italian will in addition be examined in the contents as well as in the text of the books which they offer.*

¹ See p. 118.

² See p. 123.

No candidate is permitted to offer himself for this examination and for the examination in Responsions (either in Stated or in Additional Subjects) at the same time.

EXAMINATION FOR B.MUS.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

The First Examination is held twice a year, and begins on the first Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in November (Tuesday Nov. 6, 1906, Tuesday May 7, 1907). It comprises Harmony and Counterpoint in not more than four parts, and the harmonization of a given melody; and is conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

The fee is £2 2s.

No certificate of his having passed the Preliminary Examination is required from a candidate, as the fact of his having done so will have been registered.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

Candidates who have duly passed the First Examination (but only such) are qualified to offer themselves for the Second Examination. This is held twice a year, and begins on the first Tuesday in February and on the third Tuesday in June (Tuesday Feb. 5, Tuesday June 18, 1907). Candidates are not required to attend in Oxford; they submit for examination a Musical Exercise of their own composition. The Exercise must be—

- A sacred or secular vocal work consisting of not more than four movements, namely—1. A five-part Chorus. 2. A Song or Duet.
3. An unaccompanied vocal Quartet. 4. A five-part choral Fugue.

These movements may appear in any other order. The accompaniment must be for a string band, and should exhibit a fair amount of independent structure, and contain full marks for 'bowing,' &c. Throughout the work all directions of 'expression' are to be inserted.

The fee is £2 2s.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

Candidates who have duly passed the Second Examination (but these only) are qualified to offer themselves for the Third Examination. This is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*, and includes the following subjects:—

Harmony ; Counterpoint, in not more than five parts ; Harmonization of a given melody ; Fugue, to be composed in the room ; Form in Composition ; Musical History ; Orchestration ; a critical knowledge of the full scores of such standard classical compositions as shall be selected previously by the Professor of Music, and announced after the First Examination. [*Information as to what scores have been announced will be supplied, on application, by the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties.*]

The examination is held twice a year, in May and November, at the same time and place as the First Examination.

The fee is £2 2s.

EXAMINATION FOR D.MUS.

The Degree of Doctor of Music cannot be taken until five years have elapsed since the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Music. But candidates may *qualify* for the Degree at any time after their admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Music by passing the two examinations hereafter described.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

The First Examination is held once a year, and begins on the third Tuesday in June (next examination, Tuesday June 18, 1907). Candidates are not required to attend in Oxford. They submit for examination a Musical Exercise of their own composition. This must be—

A Cantata, secular or sacred, or Oratorio, in length of performance from forty to sixty minutes, scored for a full orchestra, and containing an overture in modern form (concert overture), and eight-part choral fugue, and at least one other chorus in eight-part harmony.

This Exercise must be forwarded to the Secretary, accompanied by a Declaration on a prescribed form, which must be obtained by application to the Secretary.

The fee is £5.

The names of those who pass this examination (their Exercises having been approved by the Examiners) will be published in time to enable successful Candidates to enter their names for the Second Examination.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

Candidates who have duly passed the First Examination (but these only) are qualified to offer themselves for the Second Examination.

This is conducted entirely in writing, and includes the following subjects:—

Harmony; Eight-part Counterpoint; Double and Triple Counterpoint; Fugue, to be composed in the room, in not more than six parts; Form in Composition; Instrumentation; Musical History.

The examination is held once a year, in November, at the same time and place as the First and Third Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

The fee is £2 2s.

COURSE OF STUDY, FEES, ETC.

As admission to examinations in Music is not limited by any conditions as to academic standing, it is possible for a candidate who has passed one of the necessary preliminary literary examinations to matriculate in May, and obtain the degree of Bachelor of Music before the end of the same year.

A Student in Music¹ has to pay the following fees to the University during his course:—

	£	s.	d.
At Matriculation	3	10	0
On entering his name for—			
Preliminary Examination	1	1	0
First B.Mus. Examination	2	2	0
Second B.Mus. Examination	2	2	0
Third B.Mus. Examination	2	2	0
B. Mus. Degree Fee	10	0	0
	<u>£20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

For D.Mus.:—

First D.Mus. Examination	5	0	0
Second D.Mus. Examination	2	2	0
D.Mus. Degree Fee	25	0	0
	<u>£32</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

¹ Candidates for Musical Degrees whose Exercises have been received and approved before May 12, 1903, are required by decree to pay a fee of £12 for the B.Mus. and of £27 2s. for the D.Mus. (*Exam. Stat.* p. 178).

But as he must become a member of a Society within the University, he will also have to pay College fees (for which see Chapter III). At Queen's College, New College, Christ Church, and St. Edmund Hall there is a reduced Entrance-fee for Students in Music.

Courses of lectures are given in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to members of the University on the subjects required for Degrees in Music, by Graduates appointed by the Professor.

WOMEN CANDIDATES.

Women are admitted to the examinations in Music, but are not eligible for Degrees.

They are required to pass a Preliminary Examination or to submit evidence that they have passed certain recognized equivalents. Application for information should be made to The Secretary, Delegates of Local Examinations, Merton Street, Oxford.

tive Terms from their matriculation are eligible for their degree in their twelfth Term as soon as they have completed the statutable residence for that Term: for example, any one who matriculates in Michaelmas Term, 1903, may be eligible for a degree in Trinity Term, 1906, i.e. in two years and eight months.

(β) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest, by cheque or otherwise, the fee of £7 10s.

No certificate or testamur is required from any candidate who matriculated after Michaelmas, 1887. The Grace of the College or Hall is presented by the College Officer, not by the candidate.

A Bachelor of Arts may remove his name from his College books on taking his degree or at any other time, but he will not in that case be able to take the degree of Master of Arts without replacing his name and fulfilling the conditions of standing for that degree. Unless the name is removed either no part or only a small part of the Caution-money is returnable until the M.A. degree is taken.

2. MASTER OF ARTS.

(α) Candidates must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have entered upon the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation (reckoning only those Terms in which they have kept their name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students). A certificate to this effect is attached to the Grace of the College or Hall; it is not presented by the candidate. There is no prescribed interval of time between the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, so that a candidate of the requisite standing can take them on the same day.

(β) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £12, unless they have previously been admitted to, and paid the fees for, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine, in which case the fee is £7, or unless they have taken the degree of Master of Surgery, in which case there is no fee.

No certificates are required to be exhibited by the candidate.

At the expiration of the Term in which a Master of Arts has taken his degree (Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one) he becomes a '*Regent Master*.' He is then, but not until then, a member of the House of Convocation, and as such entitled to vote upon any question which comes before that House, and in the election of the two Burgesses who represent the Univer-

sity in the House of Commons, so long as he pays his annual dues to the University (£1, paid through the Society to which he belongs), and also keeps his name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students. Arrangements have been made by which he may through his College compound for both University and College dues by payment of a single sum, and thus become a life-member of Convocation.

A member of a College who takes the degree of Master of Arts has thus, as a rule, three courses open to him. (1) He may remove his name, and so become entitled to receive the whole of any Caution-money paid by him, less his debts to his College or Hall. In this case he of course forfeits the privileges of a member of the House of Convocation, and cannot be re-admitted to those privileges except under the conditions specified on p. 232. (2) He may keep his name on the books of his College and pay dues annually, receiving so much of his Caution-money as his College is accustomed to return to its M.A. members. (3) He may compound.

2. Degrees in Civil Law.

The presentation is by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, with whom the candidate must previously communicate through the Society to which he belongs.

1. BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(a) Candidates must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or have been admitted under cl. 2 of the Statute, which requires them to have obtained a degree in Arts in some other University, and to have satisfied the Board of the Faculty that they are qualified to pursue an advanced course of legal study.

(β) They must be of the standing required for the M.A. degree (p. 226), except in the case of those admitted under cl. 2 of the Statute.

(γ) They must have passed an examination (see p. 200).

(δ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £8.

Bachelors of Civil Law are not, as such, members of the House of Convocation: but since every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law has also attained the standing which is necessary for the degree of Master of Arts, it is usual for the two degrees to be

held together. The University allows this to be done without the sacrifice of any of the privileges of either degree. Both degrees may be taken on the same day; that of B.C.L. is granted first; the University fee for the two degrees is £15.

2. DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(a) Candidates must have completed five years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

(β) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Civil Law, or his deputy, a dissertation composed by themselves. The dissertation must be on a subject pertaining to Civil Law approved by the Professor, and must be submitted for the approval of the Board of Faculty of Law, and the granting of the degree is conditional on the Board reporting to the Regius Professor that it is of sufficient merit to entitle the candidate to the degree. A book treating in a scientific manner of a legal subject already published by the candidate may be accepted in place of the dissertation, in which case the approval of its subject by the Regius Professor, and the public reading, are dispensed with.

(γ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £40.

3. Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

The presentation is by the Regius Professor of Medicine, with whom the candidate must previously communicate through the Society to which he belongs.

1. BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

(a) Candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(β) They must have passed the examinations described on p. 202.

(γ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £14.

2. BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

Every one admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine is *ipso facto* admitted also to the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

3. MASTER OF SURGERY.

(a) Candidates must be Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery, and of the standing required for the M.A. degree.

(b) They must have passed the examination described on p. 210, to which no one is admitted unless he is a member of the surgical staff of a recognized hospital, or has acted in such a hospital as Dresser or House Surgeon for six months.

(γ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £12, unless they have taken the degree of M.A., when there is no fee. (A Master of Surgery may take the degree of M.A. without further payment of fees.)

4. DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

(a) Candidates must be Bachelors of Medicine who have entered upon the thirty-ninth Term from their matriculation, and have had their names on the books of a College or Hall or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students for twenty-six Terms.

(b) They must deliver to the Regius Professor of Medicine a dissertation on some subject connected with the Science or Practice of Medicine, including the History and Literature of the subject treated of. The dissertation is subject to the approval of those Professors of the Faculty and Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine for the time being whose special subjects are dealt with in it. Candidates may offer a work already printed and published if written by them since taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and if such printing and publication shall have taken place within the two years immediately preceding.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £25.

4. Degrees in Theology.

The presentation is by the Regius Professor of Divinity, with whom the candidate must previously communicate through the Society to which he belongs.

1. BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

(a) Candidates must have completed three years from the day on which they became Regent Masters of Arts (p. 226).

(b) They must have been admitted to Priest's Orders, and must exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor in the House of Congregation either

their Letters of Orders or a certificate from the Registrar of the Diocese in which they were ordained.

(γ) They must read publicly in the Divinity School, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Divinity, two dissertations composed by themselves in English on Theological subjects, either dogmatical or critical, approved by the Professor, and publicly notified seven days beforehand, and must deliver to him copies of them.

(δ) They must pay to the University a fee of £14.

2. DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

(α) Candidates must have completed four years from the time of their admission as Bachelors of Divinity.

(β) They must publicly read and expound in English, in the Divinity School, on three separate days, three portions, either continuous or separate, of Holy Scripture. They must also notify the University of the time and subject of their exposition three clear days before.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

Accumulation of the degrees of B.D. and D.D.—Any Master of Arts who has completed fifteen years from his admission to regency may, with the consent of the House of Convocation, which must be embodied in a decree, take the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity at the same time. In this case (1) he is at liberty to perform the Exercises for either of the two degrees, whichever he may choose; (2) he is required to pay a fee of £5 in addition to the fees for both the degrees.

5. Degrees in Music.

The presentation for Bachelors of Music is by the College Officer or by the Professor of Music, if the College consent; for Doctors, by the Professor or a M.A. deputed by him. A week's notice should be given in either case.

1. BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

1. Candidates must have matriculated and passed the examinations described on p. 220, but there are no conditions of residence or standing attached to the degree.

2. They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest, on the degree day, a fee of £10 on taking the degree.

2. DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

1. Candidates must be of five years' standing as Bachelors of Music.
2. They must have complied with the conditions of study and examination stated on p. 221.
3. They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest, on the degree day, a fee of £25 on taking the degree.

Candidates for the degree of B.Mus. or D.Mus. whose Exercises have been received by the Examiners before May 12, 1903, and have been approved, pay fees of £12 and £27 2s. on admission to these degrees respectively.

6. Degrees in Letters and Science.

The presentation for Bachelors in either subject is by the College Officer; for Doctors of Letters, by the Regius Professor of Greek or a M.A. deputed by him; for Doctors of Science, by the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy or a M.A. deputed.

Candidates must have complied with the conditions of study and residence described in Chapter X, and must, like candidates in Arts, obtain the grace of their College or Hall.

Bachelors pay a fee of £7 10s.; Doctors, £25.

DEGREES IN ABSENCE.

The degrees of Doctor of Letters or Science, of Master of Arts, of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine, of Bachelor or Doctor of Civil Law, of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity, may be conferred upon persons who are not present to receive the degree, if they satisfy the following conditions:—

1. They must be resident abroad and have completed the statutable period of standing for the degree which they seek.
2. Candidates for the degree of Civil Law or of Medicine must transmit their dissertations, and candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity their Exercises, to the Regius Professor of their Faculty, and obtain approval of them.
3. They must produce testimonials of good character which must include evidence from some ecclesiastical, civil, or military official, or other person in a responsible position, resident abroad in the same locality as themselves. These must be transmitted by the College

or Hall of the Candidate, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, to the Junior Proctor.

4. They must, as for a degree in ordinary course, obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, and such consent must be signified in the usual way.

5. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity must also transmit a declaration of their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

6. They must pay an additional fee of £5.

It is not possible to take the degree of B.A., B. Litt., or B. Sc. in absence except by obtaining a decree of Convocation. The additional fee is £5.

RE-ADMISSION OF GRADUATES.

A Bachelor of Arts who has removed his name from the books of his College or Hall may replace his name and recover the privileges of a member of the University but if he wishes to take the degree of Master of Arts he must fulfil the conditions of standing specified on p. 226.

A Master of Arts or Doctor of any Faculty who has removed his name from the books of his College or Hall may similarly replace it, but he cannot recover the right of voting in Convocation without paying £10. He will not recover the right of voting until one hundred and eighty days after the performance of the conditions.

CERTIFICATES.

Any one who has been admitted to any degree can obtain a certificate of his admission from the *Registrar of the University* (Clarendon Building, Broad Street). The fee is 5s.

Any one admitted to a degree in Medicine or in Surgery is entitled to receive a certificate of his admission from the Registrar without the payment of a fee.

CHAPTER XII.

PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS.

I. INCORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin can be, under certain conditions, incorporated into the University of Oxford, i.e. admitted to the same status and degree which they hold in their own University¹.

Incorporation of Undergraduates.

(1) They must be matriculated either as members of a College or Hall, or as Non-Collegiate Students.

(2) In counting their standing they can count only those Terms which they kept at their University by a residence of forty-two days: which residence must be certified in writing under the seal of their College or University, and the certificate delivered to the Registrar of the University of Oxford within twenty-one days in Full Term after their matriculation.

(3) The certificate mentioned in the foregoing clause must be publicly read in the Ancient House of Congregation, and the consent of that House formally asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been granted, the Vice-Chancellor publicly mentions the number of Terms which the Undergraduate is entitled to count towards his degree at Oxford.

The only exemptions from examinations which are allowed are that (a) those who have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge and those who have gained a class in the Final Senior Freshman Examination (provided that they satisfied the Examiners in Greek) at Dublin are exempted from Responsions, and (b) those who have passed the General Examination at Cambridge from the First Public Examination.

The fee payable to the University in addition to the matriculation fee of £3 10s. is £1.

¹ Members of Cambridge or Dublin Universities, whether graduates or undergraduates of these Universities, are of course not precluded from matriculating at Oxford in the usual way.

Incorporation of Graduates.

- (1) They must obtain the consent of the Hebdomadal Council.
 (2) They must be matriculated, either as members of a College or Hall, or as Non-Collegiate Students.

(3) They must, within twenty-one days in Full Term after their matriculation, produce to the Registrar a certificate or certificates under the seal of their College or University, stating (a) the degree or degrees to which they have been admitted, and (b) that before taking their first degree they were actually resident in their University during the greater part of each of nine Terms. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the certificate must further give the date of his matriculation, and state the number of Terms during which his name remained on the boards or books of his College or of the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

(4) These certificates must be publicly read in Congregation, and the consent of that House asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been given, the person to be incorporated is presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and formally admitted to the same status and degree in the University of Oxford as that which he is certified to have in his own University. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the Vice-Chancellor also mentions the number of Terms which he is entitled to count towards his next degree, the number so counted being reckoned from the date of his matriculation at his own University, and Easter Term at Cambridge or Dublin being reckoned as equivalent to Easter and Trinity Terms at Oxford.

(5) Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity are further required, before presentation, to make and subscribe the Declaration of Assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

(6) A Doctor or Master who desires to exercise the *Jus Suffragii* must reside forty-two days in some one Term.

The standing of Graduates incorporated, above the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is counted from the day of their incorporation.

The fees which are payable to the University on the occasion of incorporation are (in addition to the University matriculation fee of £3 10s. and any College or Non-Collegiate fees) for an Undergraduate £1; for a B.A. £8; M.A., B.D., B.C.L., or B.M. £15; D.Litt. or D.Sc. £30; D.D., D.C.L., D.M. £40; B.Mus. £5; D.Mus. £10.

2. AFFILIATED COLLEGES AND COLONIAL AND INDIAN
UNIVERSITIES.

1. Any College or Institution in the United Kingdom or the British Dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of 17 at least, may be affiliated by a vote of Convocation. The conditions are in effect as follows:—

The College or Institution must be incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise established on a permanent and efficient footing; it must allow the University to be represented on its Governing Body and to take part in its examinations; and the connexion between it and the University must be terminable at the will of either body.

2. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions, other than the United Kingdom, may be admitted by Convocation to privileges similar to those of Affiliated Colleges.

Any member of an Affiliated College who has pursued a course of study prescribed by it, extending over two full years, and has taken honours in an examination incident to the course can claim the status and privileges of an Affiliated Student.

Members of Colonial or Indian Universities are classed as Junior or Senior Students according as they have completed a course of study lasting for two or three years in a Colonial or Indian University. Junior Students must have passed all examinations incident to their course; Senior Students must have taken Final Honours of a sufficient standard (as defined in the case of each separate University by Convocation).

Students so qualified (*who should be careful to provide themselves with sufficient evidence of their qualification*) are granted a special status and special privileges if they desire to matriculate.

The privileges of an Affiliated Student and of a Junior Colonial (or Indian) Student are as follows:—(1) He can reckon his first Term of residence as the fifth from his matriculation, i.e. he is granted one year's standing. (2) He is not required to pass Responsions or in an Additional Subject (he may, unless he be an Indian Student, find it convenient to take one or other of these examinations in order to satisfy in Greek). (3) He can take the degree of B.A. after a residence of *eight* terms, i.e. two academical years, if he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained honours in either the First or Second Public Examination. If he has only

taken a pass in either of these examinations he cannot take the degree till he has resided for twelve Terms.

* * * *Unless an Indian Student*, he must show a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language¹.

The privileges and status of a Senior Colonial (or Indian) Student are similar. He can count his first Term of residence as the fifth from his matriculation. He is not required to pass Responsions, the First Public Examination, or any Preliminary of the Second Public Examination. If he obtain Honours in any Final School, he can take the B.A. degree after eight Terms' residence. The regulation as to a sufficient knowledge of Greek applies to Senior Colonial Students. It does not affect Indian Students.

Though a student so qualified cannot enjoy the full privileges of this status until he has been regularly matriculated as a member of the University, yet he is allowed by statute to offer himself for certain examinations *before matriculation*, provided that his name is entered through the officer of some College, Hall, or the Non-Collegiate body, who must sign a declaration that the candidate *bona fide* desires to be admitted to such a Society.

These examinations are, in the case of Affiliated Students and Junior Colonial Students, (1) any part of Responsions; (2) any part of the First Public Examination; and (3) any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination. By taking 'the Examination in the Greek language only' in (1) he can qualify in Greek. He can do the same by passing in the classical portion of (2), or by satisfying in a Greek book in the Preliminary Exami-

¹ Candidates are held to have satisfied in the Greek language if they have passed any of the following examinations: (1) The examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions, or any examination which exempts a candidate from Responsions (see p. 120). (2) The examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subject offered being a Greek book, or any examination including Greek which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this examination. (3) The examination of candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions. (4) The examination of candidates not seeking honours in the First Public Examination. (5) The examination of candidates for honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination. (6) The preliminary examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the candidate satisfies the Examiners in a Greek book. (7) Groups A. 1 and D in the Second Public Examination. (8) and (9) The Honour Schools of Literae Humaniores and of Theology. (10) *Certain examinations in Colonial Universities recognised from time to time as equivalent.*

nation in Jurisprudence, which is part of (3). If he take either of the last two courses, and also pass in the Examination in Holy Scripture (which is part of (2)), he can proceed to read for the Final School that he has chosen immediately upon coming into residence. Similarly Senior Colonial Students can, if necessary, qualify in Greek before matriculation.

A qualified student who is not yet matriculated must pay a fee¹ for registration at the same time as he pays the fee for any examination to which he is admitted. If he is matriculated before admission to any examination he must pay this fee for registration within one week of his matriculation. Should he omit to claim his status within a week he must pay an additional fee of £1.

The Colleges at present affiliated are—St. David's College, Lampeter; University College, Nottingham; Firth College, Sheffield; Reading College, Reading; Hartley University College, Southampton.

The Colonial and Indian Universities which can claim the above privileges for their students are (in the order of their admission)—the Universities of the Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, the Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Montreal (McGill), Tasmania, New Brunswick, Malta, King's College (Windsor, Nova Scotia), Dalhousie (Halifax, Nova Scotia), Mt. Alison College (Sackville, New Brunswick), Acadia University (Wolfville, Nova Scotia), University of Queen's College (Kingston, Ontario).

The relations of the University to Affiliated Colleges and Colonial and Indian Universities are under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors and the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties. All applications must be made to the Secretary.

3. CANDIDATES NOT BEING EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

No candidate for the B.A. degree is exempt from the necessity of passing Responsions, or some other examination for which some knowledge of Greek and Latin is necessary. And all candidates (unless they object on religious grounds, in which case certain alternatives are provided) must pass the Examination in Holy Scripture (p.131) which forms part of the First Public Examination.

¹ £1 for Affiliated Students and Junior Colonial or Indian Students; £2 for Senior Colonial or Indian Students.

But under a recent Statute candidates not being European British subjects¹ are allowed to offer in Responsions 'either Sanskrit, or Arabic, or Pāli, or Classical Chinese as a substitute for Greek or Latin, but for one of these languages only,' and similarly to substitute alternatives for the Greek text in the Examination in Holy Scripture. Any such candidate who has passed these examinations may of course choose a line of study and examination in which a knowledge of Greek and Latin or of one of the two is not required; he may, for instance, take the Honour School of Mathematics in the First Public Examination (p. 142), or one of the Preliminary Examinations, and so proceed to the School of Oriental Studies (p. 191), or any other Final Honour School. But if he prefers to enter for the Pass Examinations he may offer certain Sanskrit, Arabic, Pāli, or Classical Chinese books in substitution for either the Greek or Latin books otherwise required in the First Public Examination (p. 132), and in the Second Public Examination (Pass School) he may offer as one of his subjects Sanskrit (Group A. 3, p. 146) or Persian (A. 4, p. 136). In this way he may obtain a degree without being required to learn both Greek and Latin: though he must in any case offer one of these languages in Responsions.

If he has completed a two years' course at an Indian University and avails himself of the privileges described above (p. 235), he is exempt from Responsions and from the necessity of offering Greek at some examination before entering the Final Schools.

In *Responsions* he may offer any one of the following:—

I. SANSKRIT.

HITOPADEŚA: Books I, II, III, with Introduction (ed. Johnson).

NALĀ: the whole (ed. Monier-Williams), with Book I of the HITOPADEŚA.

PANCA-TANTRA: Book I (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

II. ARABIC.

EL-FAKHRĪ (ed. Ahlwardt), pp. 1-175.

[EL-BELĀDHORĪ]: Anonyme Arabische Chronik (ed. Ahlwardt, Bd. xi, ed. 1883), pp. 161-359.

The portion of the IKHWĀNU-S-ŞAFĀ edited by Dieterici, under the title *Thier und Mensch*, 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1881.

III. PĀLI.

JĀTAKA (ed. Fausbøll), vol. ii, pp. 1-112.

UDĀNA (ed. Steinthal).

THERĪ GĀTHĀ ATTHAKATHĀ (ed. E. Müller), pp. 91-199.

IV. CHINESE.

LUN YÜ (in Legge's *Chinese Classics*).

MĒNG-TSŪ (in the same).

SHIH CHING, Part i (in the same).

¹ 'European British subject' means:—(1) Any subject of His Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of His Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal; (2) Any child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.

If any candidate desires to offer books or authors not contained in the above list he is requested to communicate (through the Society to which he belongs or desires to belong) with the Chairman of the Board of Studies for Responsions (Office of the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford) *at least a fortnight* before the Examination.

Every candidate will be examined in the Sanskrit, Arabic, Pāli, or Chinese book or author which he offers in such manner as to test his knowledge of the grammar and of the subject-matter.

A candidate who does not offer Latin will be required to translate an easy passage of English into the language which he offers.

In the First Public Examination (*Holy Scripture*) he may offer *either* (1) a Sanskrit, Arabic, Pāli, Chinese, or English book in place of the Examination in Holy Scripture: the books to be so offered are at present—(a) in Sanskrit, *Ratnāvalī* (ed. Cappeller); (b) in Arabic, Ibn Khaldun's *Prolegomena* (pp. 104–181, ed. Beirut, 1886, pp. 101–174, ed. Boulak); or Cureton's *Shabrastāni*, pp. 201–251; (c) in Pāli, *Dīgha Nikāya*, vol. i (ed. Rhys Davids and Carpenter); (d) in Chinese, *Ta Hsüeh* and *Cbung Tung*; (e) in English, Burke's *Thoughts on the Present Discontents*, together with the speeches *On American Taxation* and *On Conciliation with America*; or (2) the subject-matter of the two Books of Kings, *together with* the subject-matter of the Acts of the Apostles, in addition to the subject-matter of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John.

In the Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis* (Pass School) at the First Public Examination three books must be offered, of which at least one must be either Latin or Greek. He may therefore offer a book or two books, as the case may be, selected from the following lists¹:—

I. SANSKRIT.

PANCA-TANTRA: Book I, or Books II, III.

RAGHU-VANŚA: I–VII.

KUMĀRA-SAMBHAVA: I–VII.

*BHAGAVAD-GĪTĀ: the whole.

BHĀṬṬI-KĀVYA: I–V, with the commentary of Jayamaṅgala.

II. ARABIC.

(1) KUR'ĀN: Sur. 1, 19, 90–114, with the commentary of al-Baidāwī (ed. Fleischer) on Sur. 19.

Candidates who offer two Arabic books will be required to offer either (1) and (3) or (2) and (3).

(2) AL-HARĪRĪ: any three Maḳāmas with commentary.

(3) *IBN KHALDUN: *Prolegomena*, Books IV and V (pp. 286–358, ed. Boulak).

III. PĀLI.

*ITI VUTTAKA (ed. Windisch).

SAMYUTTA NIKĀYA, vol. i (ed. Feer).

PETA VATTHU ATTHAKATHĀ (ed. Hardy).

IV. CHINESE.

*MĒNG-TSU.

*SHU-CHING, Part V.

SHI CHING, Part III.

¹ Of the three books offered one at least must be selected from those marked with an asterisk (cf. p. 132).

No candidate is allowed to offer the same books or any portion of the same authors in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools at Responsions.

Candidates will also be required to translate short passages from books not specially offered by them, and, unless they offer Latin, to translate from English into the language which they offer.

The changes for 1907 and after do not affect the non-European alternatives.

In the *Second Public Examination* no special provision has been made for Asiatic candidates; but the Sanskrit and Persian alternatives for Greek and Latin are open to all candidates in that School, and are stated on p. 146, and Honours may be obtained in the School of Oriental Studies (p. 191).

PART III.

CHAPTER XIII.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

UNIVERSITY Scholarships and Prizes are not, like College Scholarships (Chap. II), awarded to persons proposing to become members of the University, but are given after Examinations or Competitions, open only to members of the University of specified standing. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of an examination; Prizes are sometimes awarded after an examination (see § 8 below), but are more usually given to the author of the best Composition upon a subject proposed some time beforehand. The general conditions of competition only can be given here: the subjects of the Prizes as well as the dates for sending in Compositions may be found in the current edition of the *Examination Statutes*. The nature of the examination for Scholarships will be best gathered from the Examination Papers, some of which are published at the University Press.

In the following pages both Scholarships and Prizes are classified under the branches of study for proficiency in which they are given.

I. GREEK AND LATIN SCHOLARSHIP AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships open to undergraduates of not more than four years' standing from matriculation:—

(1) *Hertford Scholarship*. This is awarded in the third week before Commemoration. It is tenable for one year and is of the annual value of about £45. Candidates must not have completed two years from their matriculation. The subject of examination is Latin scholarship.

(2) *Ireland Scholarships*. These are four in number: one Scholar is elected every year in Michaelmas Term, and (unless he has

been a Craven Scholar) is elected at the same time to the First Craven Scholarship. The value is £30 per annum for four years. Candidates must not have exceeded their sixteenth Term. The subject of examination is Greek and Latin scholarship.

(3) *Craven Scholarships*. There are six Scholarships, each worth £40 a year and tenable for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded their sixteenth Term. Three Scholars are elected each year after the same examination as for the Ireland Scholarship.

Scholarships and Fellowships open only to candidates who are qualified for a degree:—

(4) *Derby Scholarship*. This is awarded every year (if there is a candidate qualified) to the candidate who has attained the highest academical distinction in Classical scholarship. Candidates must be members of the University who have passed all the examinations required for the Degree of B.A. and have not exceeded their twenty-fourth Term. They must have obtained the following academical distinctions: *either* (1) a First Class in *Literae Graecae et Latinae* in the First Public Examination, (2) a First Class in *Literae Humaniores*, and (3) one of the three classical University Scholarships, viz. the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven Scholarships; *or*, (1) a First Class in *Literae Graecae et Latinae* in the First Public Examination, (2) a Second Class in *Literae Humaniores*, and (3) two of the above-mentioned University Scholarships, the Ireland and Craven Scholarships being counted for this purpose as separate Scholarships, or at least one of these Scholarships and one of the Chancellor's Prizes, or one of the Gaisford Prizes.

During the year for which he holds the Scholarship the Scholar elected must undertake to pursue some course of study to be approved by the Trustees, and he must not hold any appointment which, in the opinion of the Trustees, is inconsistent with the carrying out of the course of study so undertaken by him. It is worth about £190, and tenable for one year.

(5) *Craven Fellowships*. There are two Fellowships, each worth £200 a year and tenable for two years. Candidates must have passed all examinations required for the degree of B.A., and must not have exceeded their twenty-eighth Term. One Fellow is elected each year either without examination or after an examination in Greek

and Latin Literature, History, and Antiquities. A Fellow is required to spend at least eight months each year in residence abroad for the purpose of study at some place or places approved by the electing Committee.

(6) *Passmore Edwards Scholarship*. One Scholarship, tenable for one year, of the value of £50, is awarded annually after examination, for proficiency in the comparative study of the Literatures of Greece, Rome, and England. Candidates must have completed the twelfth and not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation.

PRIZES.

All compositions must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the dates announced in the *University Calendar* and in the *Examination Statutes*. 'Each author is required to conceal his name and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name and the date of his matriculation, and (for the Gaisford Prizes) of his commencement of residence, sealed up under another cover with the same motto inscribed upon it.'

The following Prizes are open to those of not more than *four* years' standing from matriculation:—

(1) *English Verse (Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize)*. This is awarded every year for the best composition in English Verse. The length of the poem is not to exceed three hundred lines. The metre is not restricted to heroic couplets; but dramatic form of composition is not allowed. The value of the prize is £21. Competitors must be Undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation.

(2) *Gaisford Prizes*. These are two in number, awarded every year. One prize is given for a composition in Greek Verse, the metre as well as the subject being fixed from year to year; the other is given for a composition in Greek Prose. The value of each prize is at present about £23. The compositions are to be sent in on or before March 1, and competitors must not have exceeded the seventeenth Term from their matriculation on that day.

(3) *The Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse*. This is awarded every year: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must not have exceeded four years from their matriculation.

The following Prize is open to those of not more than *seven* years' standing :—

(4) *The Chancellor's Prize for a Latin Essay.* This is awarded every year: its value is £20 in money.

The following Prizes are open to those who are of not less than *four* years' standing :—

(5) *The Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay.* This is awarded every year for the best essay in English on a subject which has been announced in the preceding year. Its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have completed four but not have exceeded seven years from their matriculation.

(6) *Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize.* This Prize is awarded annually for an English Essay upon some subject connected with English Literature, and is open to all members of the University who have proceeded to the degree of B.A., but have not exceeded seven years from their matriculation. Its value is about £25.

(7) *English Poem on a Sacred Subject.* A prize for this is awarded once in every three years: the poem must be written in decasyllabic verse, which may be rhymed in couplets or stanzas; or in blank verse. The length of the composition must be not less than sixty nor more than three hundred lines, and dramatic form is not allowed. The value of the prize is about £90. Competitors must be members of the University who at the time the subject is announced are qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(8) *Conington Prize.* This is awarded once in every three years for a dissertation, on some subject appertaining to Classical learning, which is chosen by the writer, subject to the approval of the Trustees. It is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the dissertations, have passed all the examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have completed six years, and not exceeded fifteen years, from their matriculation. The value of the prize is about £150.

2. HISTORICAL ESSAY PRIZES.

The regulations for the other University Prizes, given on p. 245, apply to these, except that the Arnold Essay is to be sent in before the first day of February.

(1) *The Stanhope Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every year

for the best essay on some subject of Modern History, Foreign or English, between A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1815. Its value is £20 in books. Candidates must not, in the Term in which the prize is to be awarded, have exceeded the sixteenth Term from their matriculation.

The Gladstone Memorial Essay Prize is awarded for an essay on the same subject and under the same conditions as the above. Its value is £10 in books. The two prizes cannot be awarded to the same person in the same year.

(2) *The Marquis of Lothian's Historical Essay Prize*. This is awarded every year for the best essay on some subject of Foreign History between the dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the death of Frederick the Great. Its value is £40, in money or books, at the discretion of the adjudicators. Candidates must not, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

(3) *The Arnold Historical Essay Prize*. This is awarded every Hilary Term for the best essay on some subject (suggested by the judges, or approved by them on not less than six months' notice by the candidate) of Ancient or Modern History alternately. Its value is £60 in money. Candidates must be Graduates of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have not exceeded twelve years from their matriculation.

3. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Cobden Prize. This prize is awarded every three years for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy. It consists of a silver medal and £20, and is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the essays, have not exceeded twenty-eight Terms' standing from their matriculation.

4. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1) *John Locke Scholarship*. This is awarded every year after an examination in Mental Philosophy. It is tenable for one year only, and is of the value of £100. Candidates must be qualified for the degree of B.A. and be of not more than twenty-five and of not less than seventeen Terms' standing.

(2) *Green Prize*. This is awarded once in three years for a dissertation on some subject relating to Moral Philosophy. Its value is £90.

246 UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Every candidate, before the day appointed for sending in the essays, must have been admitted to, or qualified for, the degree of Master of Arts.

5. MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Junior Mathematical Scholarships.* These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £30 per annum for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded seven Terms from their matriculation inclusively. The subject of examination is Pure Mathematics. An *Exhibition* of £20 for one year is usually awarded to the candidate who is second in order of merit in the examination.

(2) *Senior Mathematical Scholarships.* These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of the Scholarship itself are £30 for the first year and £50 for the second; the Scholar also receives during his first year a moiety (about £20) of Dr. Johnson's Fund, on account of which he is called during that year 'Johnson University Scholar.' Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, or at least be qualified for that degree, and must not have exceeded the twenty-sixth Term from their Matriculation inclusively. The subjects of examination are Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

(3) *Johnson Memorial Prize.* This is awarded once in every four years for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject. It consists of a gold medal of the value of ten guineas, and about £45. It is open to all members of the University, whether Graduates or Undergraduates.

6. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) *Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships.* These are three in number. One Fellow is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £200 per annum for three years, subject to the condition that not more than eighteen months of that period shall be spent in the United Kingdom. No person is ineligible by reason of his not being a Master of Arts of Oxford and 'entered on the Physic line,' but candidates must have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and must either have been placed in the First Class in one of the Public Examinations of the University, or have gained a University Prize or Scholarship. Candidates are further required to declare that they intend to devote

themselves during the period of the Fellowship to the study of Medical Science, and to travel abroad with a view to their improvement in that study; but in case no person willing to make this declaration, or no person of sufficient merit to be elected, shall offer himself as a candidate, the competition is thrown open to all persons who shall have been placed in the First Class in the School of Natural Science; the previous declaration is not required, and a physician is not disqualified. The subject of the examination is Medicine.

(2) *Burdett-Coutts Scholarships.* The Examination is in Geology. One Scholar is elected every Michaelmas Term: the emolument of each Scholar is £115 for two years. Candidates must have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not have exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation. Each Scholar must reside for one year, and pursue his studies in the University or elsewhere under the guidance of the Professor of Geology during the second year of tenure.

(3) *Rolleston Memorial Prize.* This is awarded once in two years for original research in any subject comprised under the following heads—Animal and Vegetable Morphology, Physiology and Pathology, Anthropology—to be chosen by the candidates themselves. Its value is £60, and it is open to members of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge who have not exceeded ten years from the date of their matriculation under the following conditions:—

No one is eligible who has not either passed the examinations for the B.A. degree or the B.M. degree at Oxford, or for the B.A. degree or the M.B. degree at Cambridge, or been admitted as a Candidate for the degree of B.Sc. at Oxford or as an Advanced Student for the degree of B.A. at Cambridge.

No candidate is eligible who has exceeded a period of six years from attaining one or other of these qualifications, or from his attaining the first of such qualifications, if he has attained more than one.

No account shall be taken of any research which has not been prosecuted by the candidate subsequently to his matriculation.

Matter already published is admitted to competition.

(4) *Oxford Biological Studentship at Naples.* In recent years the Delegates of the Common University Fund have made an annual election to a Studentship under this title. The Student is entitled to the use of a table at the Stazione Zoologica at Naples.

(5) *Welsh Memorial Prize*. This is awarded annually for the best set of drawings illustrative of human anatomy. Candidates must be students in the Anatomical Laboratory of the University; no one is eligible who has passed the First Examination for the degree of B.M. or who has been registered as a qualified medical practitioner.

7. LAW.

(1) *Vinerian Scholarships*. These are three in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £80 per annum for three years. Candidates must have completed two, but not have exceeded six years from their matriculation. The subjects of examination are the Civil Law, International Law, General Jurisprudence, and especially the Law of England, both public and private.

(2) *Eldon Law Scholarship*. This is awarded once in every three years. A Second Scholarship has been established from accumulation of income. Candidates must be Protestants of the Church of England, and have passed all the examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have been placed in the First Class in one School at least, or have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes, or the Ireland or Hertford Scholarship, or the Vinerian Law Scholarship, and shall intend to follow the profession of the law. If the Scholar be called to the Bar, or begin practice under the Bar, he thereby vacates his Scholarship. There is no examination for the Scholarship, but candidates are required to send a written application to the Secretary to the Trustees (W. Trower, Esq., 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.). The Scholarship was last awarded in 1906.

8. DIVINITY.

(1) *Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships*. These are two in number, and are awarded to the two persons who obtain the two highest places in a theological examination held annually in Hilary Term, and open to all Bachelors of Arts who have not, at the time of examination, exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation. The emoluments are £50 for one year. The subjects of the examination are fixed each year by the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

(2) *Ellerton Theological Essay Prize*. This is awarded every year for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Chris-

tian religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.' Candidates must be members of the University who have passed their examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who have begun their sixteenth Term from their matriculation inclusively for the space of eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in the essays, and who have not exceeded their twenty-eighth Term on the day on which the subject of the essay is proposed (which is in the Easter Term of each year). The value of the prize is £21 in money.

(3) *Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes.* These are two in number: a Junior Prize of the value of £20, and a Senior Prize of the value of £30; they are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation. (b) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the New Testament in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, interpretation, inspiration, and authority.'

(4) *Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prizes.* These are two in number: a Junior Prize of the value of £15, and a Senior Prize of the value of £25, are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is one or more books of the Septuagint announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prizes. (b) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the Septuagint version of the Old Testament in its twofold aspect, retrospectively as regards the Hebrew Bible, and prospectively as regards the Greek Testament.'

250 UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

(5) *Houghton Syriac Prize*. This is of the value of £15, and is awarded every Hilary Term. Candidates must not have exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation. The examination is in the ancient versions of the Holy Scriptures in Syriac, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation.

(6) *The Squire Scholarships*. See p. 64.

The following are not in the gift of the University, but are open only to members of the University:—

Liddon Theological Studentships. These are of the value of not less than £90, tenable for two years, the Student being re-eligible for a third year, at the discretion of the appointing Committee. Students must, on the day of election, have passed all the examinations necessary for the degree of B.A., be members of the Church of England who intend to take Holy Orders, and have obtained Honours in some School of the University. There is no examination.

Aubrey Moore Memorial. This Studentship is open to members of the Church of England who have graduated in the University of Oxford, in order to enable them to continue the study of Theology, or of either Philosophy or Science in their relation to Theology, or to carry out some definite work of research in connexion with Theology, upon such conditions as shall seem good to the Trustees. The value of the Studentship and the length of its tenure is left to the discretion of the Trustees; but the value will not be less than at the rate of £20 a Term.

9. ORIENTAL STUDIES.

(1) *Boden Sanskrit Scholarships*. These are four in number: one is awarded every Easter Term after an examination in Sanskrit: the emoluments are £50 per annum for four years. Candidates must be matriculated members of a College or Hall who on the day of election have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year. The holders of the Scholarships are required to keep their names on the books of a College or Hall, to keep a statutable residence of three Terms in each year, to attend the lectures of the Boden Professor, and to satisfy him at the end of each Term of their proficiency in the Sanskrit language.

(2) *Kennicott Hebrew Scholarships*. These are two in number, awarded in Michaelmas Term. The Senior Scholarship is open

to members of the University who on the first day of the Term in which the Scholarship is awarded have passed the examinations needed for the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded twelve years from matriculation. It is awarded every alternate year, and is tenable for two years: the emolument is £120, paid upon election to the candidate whose essay (on a subject connected with the Hebrew language and literature, and approved by the Regius Professor of Hebrew) is deemed by the electors of sufficient merit. The Junior Scholarship is open to members of the University who on the first day of the Term in which the Scholarship is awarded have passed the examinations needed for the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded thirty Terms from matriculation. It is awarded each year, and is tenable for one year on condition that the Scholar reside seven weeks during both Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and seven weeks between the first day of Easter Term and the twenty-first day of Trinity Term: the emolument is £120.

(3) *Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships.* These are four in number: two are awarded every Michaelmas Term: the emoluments are £40 per annum for two years, subject to the condition that every Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms respectively of each year, and seven weeks in the Easter and Trinity Terms of some one of those two years, and that during such periods of residence he shall pursue his studies in Hebrew and the cognate languages under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. Candidates must be members of the University who have not exceeded fourteen Terms from matriculation, or twenty-five years of age. The subjects of examination are Hebrew and other Semitic languages, together with the application of Hebrew to the illustration of the New Testament. This Scholarship must be vacated if the Scholar obtain the Kennicott Scholarship.

[The Syriac Prize is mentioned on p. 249.]

10. CHINESE.

Davis Scholarship. This is awarded every alternate year, after an examination in the Chinese language and literature, and is of the value of £50 per annum for two years, subject to the condition that the Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in each Term,

252 UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

and that he shall pursue his studies in Chinese under the advice and supervision of the Professor of Chinese. Candidates must be members of the University who on the day of election have not exceeded twenty-eight Terms from matriculation. The Electors have power, in case no candidate satisfies them in the examination for the Scholarship, to grant the annual stipend of £50, or any less sum, under the name of an Exhibition, to any person who shall be certified to them as desirous of pursuing the study of Chinese.

II. GEOGRAPHY.

In recent years a Scholarship in Geography, of the annual value of £60, has been established as part of a scheme entered into between the University and the Royal Geographical Society for the promotion of the study of Geography within the University. It is open to members of the University who have taken Honours in one of the Final Schools. The scholar is required to study for a year in the School of Geography with a view to obtaining the Diploma.

CHAPTER XIV.

COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.

IN the Statutes framed for the several Colleges¹ by the late University Commissioners, and approved by the Queen in Council in 1882, Fellowships are as a general rule divided into (1) Ordinary, or Non-Official, or Non-Tutorial, and (2) Official, or Tutorial.

ORDINARY OR 'PRIZE' FELLOWSHIPS:—

In almost every College, candidates must have passed all examinations required for the degree of B.A., and must be unmarried; also they must not possess more than a certain specified income (generally £500 a year), from any benefice, property, pension, or office.

The election is made after an examination. Elaborate provision is made by the Statutes for the assignment of a due proportion of Fellowships to the reward of proficiency in every branch of study and knowledge recognized in the different Schools of the University.

The yearly emolument of each such Fellowship is £200, together with, in most cases, rooms rent free and an allowance for dinner in hall. The tenure is for seven years.

These Fellowships are simply rewards for proficiency in the various subjects studied in the University, and the holders as a rule are under no obligation to reside, or to serve their Colleges in any capacity. But notice may be given before election that the Fellow elected will be required to take part during a period not exceeding two years in the educational work of the College.

¹ Lincoln College remains subject to its previous Statutes: and Keble and Hertford are unaffected by the legislation of the Commissioners.

Ordinary Fellows remain Probationer Fellows for one year¹; till the expiration of which time, and also in several instances till the completion of a certain amount of residence, they are not entitled to take any part in the government of their Colleges.

Many Colleges have made use of powers by which they are permitted to elect persons distinguished in science or literature to 'research Fellowships,' tenable on condition of the Fellow prosecuting some definite scientific or literary work; such work being named in the resolution by which he is elected.

OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIPS:—

These are mainly intended to be held by members of the educational staff in each College; but they are also in many cases tenable by other College officers.

The yearly emolument is generally £200, besides rooms rent free and in most cases an allowance for dinner in hall. An Official Fellow, being Tutor, may receive annually in addition a sum varying in different Colleges² from £50 to £150 from the Corporate Revenues, together with such a sum paid out of the Tuition Fund as may be from time to time awarded.

The length of tenure varies from two years to fifteen; but the holder may always be re-appointed for successive periods varying from fifteen years to five.

Under the new Statutes all Colleges have power to form Pension Funds, and an Official Fellow, who has been Tutor or Lecturer of his College for a certain specified term of years, is eligible, and in some cases is entitled to receive from the Fund, a pension calculated according to the length of his service, but in no case exceeding £400 a year. An allowance may also be made in cases of compulsory retirement owing to illness.

An Official Fellow in most cases vacates his Fellowship by marriage, if his marriage takes place within seven years from the date of his election as Fellow: but he is as a rule not incapable of being re-elected to fill the vacancy so created, provided that there be

¹ Except at University College, where the period of probation is six months.

² In Oriel and Wadham Colleges no additional payment is made out of the Corporate Revenues, but a definite stipend is payable out of the Tuition Fund.

resident within the College a specified number, varying from two to six, of unmarried Fellows.

CLERICAL FELLOWSHIPS :—

By these it is intended to make provision, in certain Colleges, for the religious instruction of the Undergraduates and for the due performance of Divine Service. The conditions of tenure are very much the same as the above. There must be at least one in Balliol, Brasenose, Exeter, Jesus, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity, University, and Worcester Colleges: at least two in Magdalen College: at least three in Christ Church.

In All Souls, Corpus Christi, Merton, New, and Wadham Colleges it is not required by Statute that any Fellow should be in Holy Orders, but it is provided that one of the Fellows may hold the office of Divinity Lecturer or Chaplain.

PROFESSORIAL FELLOWSHIPS :—

Many College Fellowships are now attached to certain University Professorships; the person elected to the Professorship becoming *ex officio* a Fellow of the College.

HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS :—

Most Colleges have now the power of electing distinguished persons to Honorary Fellowships. An Honorary Fellow is not entitled to vote in College Meetings nor to receive any of the pecuniary emoluments of a Fellowship: but he may enjoy such other privileges as may from time to time be determined by the College.

It is impossible at present to give any detailed statement of the Fellowships tenable at the several Colleges, as, owing to the insufficiency of College revenues to meet the charges created, the Statutes made by the late University Commissioners have not come into more than very partial operation.

CHAPTER XV.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

I. ARMY CANDIDATES.

CONDITIONS OF CANDIDATURE.

THE Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University candidates have been framed with the view of securing officers who have received a genuine University education, as well as some practical and theoretical training in military subjects, during their University career.

The commissions assigned each half-year to the University are allotted, without a competitive examination, by direct award of a Nomination Board appointed by the University, and described as the Delegacy for Military Instruction, to which the War Office adds one or more military members who will have a veto on any selection.

Commissions will be granted in the Cavalry, the Royal Artillery, the Infantry, the Army Service Corps, and in the Indian Army. The nominations will be made after the conclusion of the military examinations held every March and October.

In consequence of the reduction of the Sandhurst Course from two years to one, the commissions of all University candidates, other than those appointed to the Royal Artillery, are now antedated, so that they shall not be superseded in their regiments by Sandhurst Cadets who would have been their juniors had such cadets remained at the Royal Military College for the full period of two years.

Candidates should clearly understand that, in addition to keeping the residence and passing the examinations necessary to qualify for a degree in Arts, they must fulfil the general and military conditions prescribed in the following paragraphs, and that their prospects of success in their future profession will largely depend on their fulfilling all these conditions in the shortest possible period, viz. within three years from matriculation.

A. General conditions.

A candidate must—

(1) be between the ages of 20 and 25 on the 1st of April, or on the 1st of October, immediately preceding the half-yearly nomination for which he presents himself ;

A candidate for nomination to the Indian Army must be within the ages of 20 and 24 on the dates named.

(2) be unmarried ;

(3) be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. Academical conditions.

A candidate must—

(1) have qualified for a degree in Arts, in any subject except Theology, and, if a candidate for the Royal Artillery, must have satisfied the Delegates that he has attained the standard of Mathematics required for admission to the Royal Military Academy ;

A candidate who has obtained a First Class in one of the Final Schools (except Theology), or any other distinction recognized by the Army Council as equivalent to a First Class, will be entitled to count one year's seniority on obtaining his commission.

(2) produce a satisfactory certificate of good conduct from the Head or other competent authority of the College or Society in which he has resided.

C. Military conditions.

A candidate must—

(1) have been attached to a Regular unit for six weeks in each of two *consecutive* years, or for twelve weeks in one year, and have obtained certificates of proficiency ;

Forms of Application for such attachment are obtained from, and forwarded to the War Office by, the Secretary to the Delegacy.

The only uniform required during attachment consists of Field Service (Khaki serge) jacket, breeches, putties, and cap ; sword (light), Sam Browne belt, leather scabbard and sword knot, with brass (*not* nickel) fittings. All these articles will be of use in the Regular Army. Candidates may dine at mess in ordinary evening dress.

If the candidate is an officer of the Militia or Yeomanry, two trainings with his Militia or Yeomanry unit will count as equivalent to a period of six weeks with a Regular unit.

(2) have passed an examination in military subjects, held every March and October, under instructions from the War Office.

The subjects of this examination, and the marks allotted thereto, are given as follows in the Regulations:—

		Marks.
' Group A	1. Military history and strategy (2 papers) ...	1,000
	2. Tactics (2 papers)	1,500
Group B	3. Military engineering (2 papers) ...	1,000
	4. Military topography (2 papers) ...	1,000
Group C	5. Military law (1 paper)... ..	250
	6. Military administration (1 paper) ...	250

Candidates who so desire may take up the examination in two parts. For this purpose the subjects are divided into groups as shown. Either A or B may be taken first. C cannot be taken alone, but must be taken with either A or B.

To qualify, a candidate must obtain .4 in each paper, and .5 in the aggregate of all the subjects.

A candidate who fails to qualify in one subject only must be re-examined in that subject.

If he fails to qualify in more than one subject he must be re-examined in all the subjects taken at that examination.'

TEACHING.

The Delegates have arranged for courses of instruction to be given every Term in—

(a) Military Engineering, by Col. S. WALLER, Hon. M.A., C.V.O., Commanding Oxford University Volunteers, late C.R.E., Home District.

(b) Military Topography, by Capt. W. MELVILLE LEE, M.A., late Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

(c) Tactics, Military Law and Administration, by Captain FESTING, late Lancashire Fusiliers.

Sir FOSTER CUNLIFFE, M.A., All Souls College, University Lecturer in Military History, delivers lectures on Strategy as well as on the Campaign selected yearly both for the history paper in the

military examination and as a special subject in the Honour School of History.

As a general rule the whole ground of each subject will be covered in the two winter Terms, with a view to the March examination, and will be repeated, in a less detailed course, in the summer Term, with a view to the October examination.

Candidates will be required to satisfy the Delegates that they have regularly attended, during the period of their residence at the University, courses of instruction by these Lecturers (or by others who may be approved by the Delegates) in the prescribed subjects. Reports will be rendered by the Lecturers to the Delegates as to each candidate's attendance and diligence, and will be taken into consideration when candidates are selected for nomination.

Hours and places of lectures, &c., together with the amount of the fees for the several courses, will be notified in the first *University Gazette* of each Term.

Candidates desiring to attend the lectures should send in their names to the Secretary of the Delegacy, not later than the evening of the first Monday in full Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Seeing how many and various are the avenues to the B.A. degree, the Delegates are of opinion that it would be undesirable to prescribe any particular course to pursue with regard to obtaining the military qualifications.

Candidates, however, will probably find it convenient to pass Moderations, or any examinations which exempt from Moderations, before entering upon any military work; to get through at least a part of their military examinations during their second year; and as a general rule to devote the whole of their last three Terms to work for their Final Schools.

The following observations may also be found useful:—

(1) Candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery may with advantage read for Honours in Mathematical Moderations.

(2) The special period of Military History which has to be offered in the military examination is now included in the subjects of the Honour School of History.

(3) Military Law can be offered under Group B. (4) in the Final Pass School.

(4) *Either* (a) the Elements of Military History and Strategy and the Theory of Tactics, *or* (b) the Elements of Military Engineering and Topography, can be taken in Group E of the Final Pass School.

Thus a candidate reading for the Final Pass School may select three out of the six subjects which are included in the military examination.

(5) Candidates are recommended to take Group B in the *military* examination, i.e. Military Engineering and Topography, before Group A, i.e. Military History, Strategy, and Tactics, as a knowledge of the former subjects will greatly facilitate an intelligent study of the latter.

(6) Candidates will generally be well advised to be attached to Regular units during their first two Long Vacations, and to aim at qualifying in Groups B and C of the *military* examination, if not in Group A as well, not later than the October of their second year of residence. They will then have three clear Terms of uninterrupted work for their Final Schools, and, after that, they will still have some time in which to continue work for any portion of the military examination yet to be passed in the following October.

(7) The following scheme is suggested for men who read for a Final Honour School:—to take Moderations and Holy Scripture in their second Term; to devote their third Term to working for Groups B (or A) and C of the military examination in the following October; and to pass the remaining Group of the military examination in the following March. The work for Group B is chiefly of a practical nature, performed out of doors in the afternoons.

REGISTRATION AND PAYMENTS.

Members of the University who desire to be candidates for nomination must take an early opportunity of calling on the Secretary of the Delegacy, Captain A. K. Slessor, at Christ Church, for purposes of registration, between 11.0 and 1.0 on any week-day morning during Full Term.

Candidates will be charged for the present a contribution to the general expenses of the Delegacy of £6, payable, in ordinary cases, in instalments of £1 for each of the first six Terms after registration.

Delegacy fees may be paid through battels in all but one or two Colleges.

Note. Full details as to the procedure and conditions of attachment to a Regular unit, the physical requirements and medical examination, the syllabus for the various subjects of the military examination, and other matters not specified herein, will be found in the War Office Regulations, a copy of which will be issued to each candidate on registration.

2. HOME AND INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

(The Regulations are liable to alteration: the present Regulations came into force in 1906.)

An Open Competitive Examination is now held for these three services at the beginning of August. The general characteristics of the examination are stated in the following paragraph taken from the Syllabus issued by the Civil Service Commissioners:—

The Regulations governing the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, viz. that the object of the Competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who 'have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords.' The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion, 'that no Candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined,' desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of Open Competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. . . . The Examiners will be instructed to keep the Standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the Universities.

The limits of age are the same for all three services, viz., that candidates must not be older than twenty-four or younger than twenty-two on the 1st of August of the year in which the examination is held, except that candidates for the Home Civil and Colonial

Services (but *not* for the Indian Civil Service) may in reckoning their age make various deductions on account of time spent in military service, the rules as to deduction being different for each of the two services. With these restrictions, and provided that health and character are satisfactory, the competition is open to all natural-born or naturalized British subjects.

The subjects offered are to be selected from the following list. No subject is obligatory; but, except in the case of English Composition and Mathematics, the marks assigned to candidates are subject to certain deductions, determined by the Commissioners, in order to secure that a candidate be allowed no credit for purely superficial knowledge. The number which follows each subject in the list represents the full marks assigned to it. The full marks of all the various subjects chosen by a candidate must not add up to more than 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded in the selection, the candidate will be required to indicate one of his subjects the marks for which shall in his case be reduced so as to bring the maximum within the required limit. Marks so reduced are subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Where an alternative maximum is given, as e.g. in Latin and Greek (900 *or* 600), what is meant is that the whole of the subject need not be taken. If, for instance, Composition is not taken in Latin, the maximum for the candidate in that subject is 600; if all three parts are taken, it is 900.

English Composition (500).

An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature (600).

The examination will be in two parts. In the one the candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the accession of Queen Victoria:

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the examination, which will, however, test how far the candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English

writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated:

- (1) In 1906, Pope to Cowper, 1700-1800.
- (2) In 1907, Nineteenth Century writers to death of Scott, 1800-1832.
- (3) In 1908, Chaucer to Spenser, 1360-1600.
- (4) In 1909, Shakespeare to Dryden, 1600-1700.

The examination in this part will require from candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified¹ each year by the Commissioners. The names following the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600-1700; all the works of Swift within 1700-1800; all the works of Scott, Wordsworth, and Macaulay, within 1800-1832.

Italian Language and Literature (600).

Translation and Composition. Critical Questions on the Language and Literature. Conversation.

French Language and Literature (600).

As in Italian.

German Language and Literature (600).

As in Italian.

Latin Language and Literature (900 or 600).

Translation from Latin into English; Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse Composition) an original Prose Composition in Latin; Critical Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

¹ The books for 1906 were—

- Young : Poems.
- Pope : Rape of the Lock. Moral Essays.
- Gray : Poems.
- Goldsmith : Vicar of Wakefield.
- Citizen of the World.
- Burke : Sublime and Beautiful. Regicide Peace.
- Bolingbroke : Dissertation upon Parties.
- Letters on Patriotism.
- Walpole : Anecdotes of Painting.

The maximum for each of the three parts is 300. Not less than two of these may be taken, of which one must be Translation.

Greek Language and Literature (900 or 600).

Translations from Greek into English; Composition in Prose and Verse or (as an alternative for Verse Composition) an original Prose Composition in Greek; Critical Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Rules of selection and marking the same as for Latin.

Sanskrit Language and Literature (600).

Translation into English from Sanskrit, and from Sanskrit into English; History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature (600).

Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature (including knowledge of such Arabic History as bears upon the subject); Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History (800 or 400).

(a) Political History of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies; (b) Constitutional History of the United Kingdom. In two periods, either or both of which may be taken: for each the maximum is 400:—(1) to 1485, (2) 1485–1848.

General Modern History (500).

Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:—

- (1) From the accession of Charlemagne to The Third Crusade, 800–1193.
- (2) From the Third Crusade to The Diet of Worms, 1193–1521.
- (3) From the Diet of Worms to The end of the reign of Louis XIV, 1521–1715.
- (4) From the accession of Louis XV to The French Revolution of 1848, 1715–1848.

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History (500).

Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History (500).

Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics (1,200).

Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential

Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary), Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics. The methods of the Differential and Integral Calculus may be used in any other division of the subject, but the questions will be such as can be solved without these aids.

Advanced Mathematics (1,200).

Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid, Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

Natural Science (not more than 2,400), i.e. any number not exceeding four of the following subjects:—

Chemistry (600), Physics (600), Geology (600), Botany (600), Zoology (600), Animal Physiology (600).

Political Economy and Economic History (600).

Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text-books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Psychology (600).

Including the history of the subject.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy (600).

Including the history of the subject.

Roman Law (500).

English Law (500).

Any four of the following:—Law of Contract.—Law of Evidence.—Law of the Constitution.—Criminal Law.—Law of Real Property.

Political Science (500), including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation.

The examination will not be confined to these subjects, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, &c. A knowledge of original authorities is required.

As may be gathered from the above list of subjects, the examination embraces nearly all the subjects of the Honour Schools of the University; and as it takes place in August it is open to those who have taken their Final Schools in the preceding June. Any one, therefore, who is under twenty years of age on 1st August in the year in which he matriculates (in October) may give four years to an Honour course, and enter for the competition for the Indian Civil Service immediately after his Final School, while any one who is under

nineteen at the date named will have a second chance (if he fail the first time) after another year of special preparation. Experience has shown that among those who take Honours in the University, there are many who need little or no special preparation for the competition, especially if during their academical course they are careful to maintain their familiarity with a wider range of subjects than is absolutely necessary for a Final School. It is too early to estimate the practical effect of the recent limitation of subjects, which may be offered, to a list selected by the candidate but not exceeding a maximum of 6,000 marks. It is hoped that this alteration (which took effect in 1906) may result in a closer agreement between the University courses and the Civil Service Competition. Those, on the other hand, who prefer to devote some period of time to special preparation for the competition, must be careful not to postpone the commencement of their University residence. A man whose birthday is on July 31 is in the worst possible case in this respect. He must come into residence at the age of eighteen years and three months if he wishes to have the full four years' course at Oxford and still to have another year in reserve, supposing him to prove unsuccessful in his first attempt for the Civil Service. A man born two days later, on August 2, would be in the same position if he came into residence at the age of nineteen years and three months.

Successful competitors, it has to be noted, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which they will be examined in the Indian Penal and Civil Procedure Codes, a vernacular Indian language, and the Indian Evidence and Contract Acts, together with not more than two of certain optional subjects, and in riding.

Any selected candidate who passes his probation at Oxford (or any other of the Universities approved by the Secretary of State) will receive an allowance of £100, provided that he in due course passes the Final Examination. Seniority in the service will be determined according to the totals of the combined marks obtained in the open competition and the Final Examination.

The University has provided for the instruction of probationers in all the subjects of the Final Examinations. The arrangements are superintended by the Delegacy for the Instruction of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India. The present Secretary to the Delegates is F. C. Montague, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford.

3. CLERKSHIPS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A paper issued by the Clerk of the House of Commons in April, 1906, announced that the appointments to these Clerkships would in future be governed by these rules:—

1. Candidates nominated by the Clerk of the House will be required to enter for Civil Service Examination. Appointment will be made in accordance with the results of the examination, but a candidate will not be appointed unless he attains a place in the examination which, in the opinion of the Clerk of the House, is sufficiently high to justify his selection.

2. The age limit is the same as for the Home, Indian, and Colonial Services, viz. twenty-two to twenty-four.

3. In the case of vacancies required to be promptly filled, the Clerk of the House reserves the power of selecting from among persons who have done well in the examination. The selection will not necessarily be made from among those who, before the examination, had been nominated by the Clerk of the House.

4. Persons appointed will be on probation during at least a year, and will be required, before the appointment is confirmed, to pass an examination in English Constitutional History.

4. CLERKSHIPS IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND ATTACHÉSHIPS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

After the 1st of July, 1907, candidates for Clerkships on the Establishment of the Foreign Office and for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service, who may have actually been nominated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will be required to attend the Civil Service Examination. They must be as old as twenty-two and not older than twenty-five on the 1st of August in the year of examination.

Candidates may offer any of the Subjects specified above with the following provisos:—

(i) The maximum is limited to 4,000 (instead of 6,000).

(ii) French and German are obligatory, and candidates must reach a high qualifying standard in translation, composition, and oral examination in these languages.

(iii) Spanish may be taken as an alternative to Italian.

(iv) The marks of these, as of other, candidates are subject to a deduction.

In French, German, Italian, and Spanish 400 marks will be assigned to translation, composition, and the oral examination, and 200 to the critical paper. The latter is optional, and in reckoning the total maximum only the maximum of the parts of these subjects offered will be counted.

The papers (except in Spanish) are those of the Civil Service Examination ; and candidates may, if they wish and are eligible in respect of age, be examined also as candidates in the combined Open Competition, choosing subjects up to a maximum of 6,000, according to its regulations.

5. STUDENT INTERPRETERSIPS.

The examination for these is not the same as that for the Indian Civil Service, and is held at irregular intervals. The appointments fall into two divisions: (1) for Turkey, Persia, and the Levant; (2) for China, Japan, and Siam; the regulations for each being rather different. In the first case selected candidates have to spend two years at a University to study Oriental languages. Under an arrangement with the Foreign Office, the Delegates for the Instruction of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India provide for the instruction of selected candidates in all the subjects of the Final Examination. In the second case selected candidates proceed direct to the country to which they are appointed. On the last occasion candidates for these posts were selected by limited competition, a certain number of nominations being given to different Universities.

6. EGYPTIAN AND SUDANESE CIVIL SERVICES.

Appointment to these Services is now made as the result of investigation by a Selection Board, constituted of members of the Egyptian Government.

By arrangement with the Egyptian Government, all members of the University of Oxford who wish to apply must do so through the Oxford University Appointments Committee, and enter their names with the Committee in the usual way.

All names must be entered by March 1st in each year. The applications are then forwarded to the Egyptian Government, who consider them and if necessary make further inquiries, and the final selection is made by the Board, which meets in London early in August, and personally interviews a certain number of the most promising candidates.

Selected candidates have to reside at either Oxford or Cambridge for one year on probation, during which they attend courses in Arabic and various other subjects. There is a qualifying examination in Arabic at the end of this probationary year, and the final appointment is then made, which determines each candidate's location.

The limit of age for applicants is twenty-three.

Application Forms and further details may be obtained from the Secretary to the University Appointments Committee, Old Clarendon Building, Oxford.

7. OXFORD UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

This Committee was constituted in 1892, every College supplying one member. In 1902 two additional members were added, elected as its representatives by the Hebdomadal Council.

The Committee recommends members of the University of Oxford for all kinds of Educational, Literary, Administrative, or Business posts, permanent or temporary, and keeps a list of those who wish to be Masters, Tutors, Examiners, Secretaries, Editors, Sub-Editors, Reviewers, Leader-writers, Librarians, &c., or who wish to enter the various branches of the Home or Colonial Civil Service, or of business life. All communications should, as a rule, be addressed to the Secretary, Oxford University Appointments Committee; but they may, if confidential, be directed to the Chairman, for whom they will then be reserved.

The Office of the Committee is in the Old Clarendon Building, Broad Street, and is open for interviews from 9.45-11.30 A.M., Saturdays till 10.30 only, or at other times by special appointment. (Registered address for telegrams: 'Appointments, Oxford.')

CHAPTER XVI.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

I. Delegacy for the Training of Elementary Teachers.

IN 1892 the University established this Delegacy, with a view to encouraging the training at the University of teachers in the public elementary schools. It is recognized by the Education Department as the Committee of a Day Training College, and hence it is now possible for teachers to use their Government allowance of £25 or £40 for residence in Oxford during three years. Students of the Day Training College are required to matriculate either as members of a College or Hall or as Non-Collegiate Students. In order to facilitate the passing of the examinations necessary for a degree, the Board of Education exempts those who pass certain University examinations from about half the examinations mentioned in the Government Regulations. All work necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Board of Education is arranged by the Master of Method.

Candidates for admission as Three Year Students must be over eighteen years of age on October 1st in the year of admission; and must, within the two years and six months preceding that date, have passed one of the examinations specified in Appendix A (II) of the Regulations for the Training of Teachers, 1906 (published by the Board of Education). They must pass Responsions or an examination exempting from Responsions before entering the College, unless for special reasons the Delegacy dispense with this requirement.

Candidates for admission as Two Year Students must be over eighteen years of age on October 1st in the year of admission, and must, within the two years and six months preceding that date, have passed Moderations.

Candidates for admission as One Year Students must be over nineteen years of age on October 1st in the year of admission, and must

be B.A.'s of Oxford of less than two years and six months' standing, or have passed within two years and six months from that date one of the examinations specified in Appendix B.

All candidates must produce satisfactory testimonials as to character, must undergo a medical examination by the medical officer of the Delegacy, and must sign a declaration that they intend *bona fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in a public elementary school.

The residence required to satisfy the requirements of the University and the Department is under thirty weeks in the year.

All further particulars can be obtained on application to G. R. Scott, M.A., 2 Clarendon Villas, Park Town, Oxford, to whom application for admission to the Training College should be addressed.

II. Delegacy for the Training of Secondary Teachers.

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION.

Before candidates can obtain the Diploma, they must satisfy three distinct conditions—

I. They must have gone through a course of practical training at Oxford, and produce satisfactory evidence of their ability to teach.

II. They must satisfy the Examiners appointed by the University in the written work of the examination.

III. They must produce a certificate of power to maintain discipline from the head of a school, approved by the Delegacy, in which they have given at least 100 lessons.

I. THE COURSE OF PRACTICAL TRAINING.

1. The work done while in residence at Oxford falls into two divisions—

(a) *The more theoretical side.* This includes attendance at lectures and reading under guidance. Two or three lectures are given by the Reader in Education on the leading principles and practice of teaching; while the student's reading is guided in interviews with one of the tutors. Students also write an essay for the Reader every week.

(b) *The more practical side.* The students have to prepare and give regular courses of lessons in secondary schools under the guidance and

supervision of the Reader and tutors. In connexion with the supervision of the notes of lessons, the various methods of teaching school subjects are dealt with, and their merits and demerits are shown.

2. Students have also to work for several periods as student-teachers at schools away from Oxford.

The work of the women students is similar in general plan, but differs in some details.

No candidates, who have qualified for their degrees since Trinity Term, 1902, can obtain the certificate of ability to teach until after at least two Terms' practical work in Oxford.

Fees.

The ordinary fee for a Term's Course of Supervised Lessons, Tutorial Work and Lectures, is £7 7s. In the case of men who have taken an Honours Course for their degree, and then take a course of two Terms only for the Diploma, the fee is £10 10s. Students who do not take the ordinary course are admissible to lectures alone, on payment of a fee of £1 10s. a term for each set of lectures.

Vacation Courses.

To meet the requirements of School-masters who wish to enter for the University Examination and obtain the Diploma in Education, but who are prevented by their professional duties from attending a course of professional work during Term-time, Vacation Courses of lectures and practical work have been arranged.

These courses last for one month and are generally held during the month of August. Due notice is given by advertisement of the date of these courses.

II. THE EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY, HISTORY, AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION.

The examination in the Theory, History, and Practice of Education will include—

1. The elements of Psychology as bearing on Education.
2. The History of Education, including the life and work of eminent teachers, and educational ideas and systems, actual or proposed.

The period prescribed, in addition to the History of Education since the Renaissance, is—Education in Europe from 1720 to 1800. In this

period the candidate is recommended to study in particular Rousseau's *Emile*, Pestalozzi's *How Gertrude teaches her children*, and Kant's *Treatise on Education*.

3. Practical knowledge of educational method, including school organization, discipline and management, with special regard to healthy conditions of school-work.

4. A Special Subject.

Full details of the Special Subjects which may be offered can be obtained from the Secretary to the Delegates.

Conditions of Admission to the Examination.

1. Members of the University must have entered on the eighth Term from their matriculation, and must have passed all the examinations qualifying them to enter for the Second Public Examination.

2. Men who are not members of the University must have qualified for a degree at some University recognized by the Delegacy, or have obtained an Honours Certificate in the Oxford Higher Local Examination.

3. Women will be admitted—

(a) if they have passed the Second Examination for Women (Honours), conducted by the Delegates for Local Examinations, or the Second Public Examination, or have taken Honours in the First Public Examination; or have obtained an Honours Certificate in the Oxford Higher Local Examinations.

(b) if they hold Tripos Certificates of the University of Cambridge;

(c) if they are Graduates of any University recognized by the Delegacy.

4. The Statutable Fee is £2 10s., and must be paid before noon on the prescribed date.

III. THE CERTIFICATES OF EFFICIENCY IN TEACHING.

The Delegates will certify that a candidate for a Diploma has satisfied them of his (or her) efficiency as a teacher, provided that the candidate—

1. Has satisfied the authority appointed by the Delegates in the Practical Work done under supervision in Oxford.

2. Presents a record in writing, satisfactory to the Delegates, of the lessons prepared and given by him (or her) during the Training Course in Oxford.

3. Has taken a further probationary course of teaching in some School approved by the Delegacy; such course to include giving no less than one hundred lessons, and the report of this work to be signed by the Head Master (or Mistress).

4. Pays a fee of £s 2s. when the Diploma is awarded and before issue.

For information as to a course of study, application may be made to the Reader in Education, M. W. Keatinge, M.A., 40 St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.

On all other matters in connexion with the Delegacy applicants are referred to the Secretary, Secondary Training Delegacy, Old Clarendon Building, Oxford.

CHAPTER XVII.

EXTRA-ACADEMICAL TEACHING AND EXAMINATIONS.

I. Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

THE work of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board¹ (established 1873) is—

1. To examine or inspect and report on the work of Schools or parts of Schools where education of the highest grade is given, on the application of the Head Master or of the Governing Body, at such times and in such subjects as may be agreed upon between the Governing Body and the Board.

2. To hold a yearly Examination, and to award Certificates both at such Schools as may desire it, and at Oxford, Cambridge, and other centres appointed by the Board. The Certificates are of three kinds, Higher Certificate, School or 'Leaving' Certificate and Lower Certificate. The two former exempt the holder, under certain conditions, from Responsions, or from the Preliminary Examination for the degree of B.Mus.

I. EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

This may be either a general examination of a School, or an examination of certain Forms or in certain subjects, according to arrangement. (See the *Regulations* referred to at the end of section V, p. 280.) If the examination is to be held between March 1 and October 31, application must be made before February 15; if between October 31 and March 1, before October 15.

The examination of a School may be, and often is, combined with

¹ The Oxford side of the Board is under the Delegacy for the Inspection and Examination of Schools: Secretary, P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74 High Street, Oxford.

the examination of some of its members for Certificates, but in that case the School Examination must be held at the time fixed by the Board for the Examination for Certificates.

The number of Schools examined or inspected in 1905 was 194, 97 Boys' Schools, 97 Girls' Schools; and in 1904, 201 (103 and 98).

II. THE EXAMINATION FOR HIGHER CERTIFICATES.

This examination is held in July at those Schools which desire to take this as part of the School Examination, and at Oxford, Cambridge, and any other centres which may be fixed by the Board. Application must be made two months before the examination and a fee of £2 paid, or thirty shillings for a candidate who already holds a Higher Certificate. If a Candidate is not a member of the Schools which are being examined by the Board he may apply to be examined at one of the Schools where the examination is being held or at one of the centres. If the candidate is not undergoing education of the highest grade, he may be examined under the authority of the University of Oxford.

The Subjects of the examination are divided into four groups :—

Group I. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German.

Group II. Mathematics: (1) Elementary, (2) Additional.

Group III. (1) Scripture Knowledge, (2) English, (3) History, (4) Geography.

Group IV. Natural Philosophy: (1) Mechanical Division, (2) Physical Division, (3) Chemical Division, (4) Experimental Science, (5) Physical Geography and Elementary Geology, (6) Biology.

The Examination in Latin includes as obligatory subjects—
(a) Prose Composition, (β) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (γ) Grammar. Candidates may also offer a prepared book selected or approved (before February 15) by the Board. A paper in Verse Composition is also set, but is optional.

The Examination in Greek includes as obligatory subjects—
(a) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (β) Grammar, (γ) *either* a prepared book, to be selected or approved (before February 15) by the Board, *or* Prose Composition. A paper in Verse Composition is also set, but is optional.

The Examination in French and German is similar; prepared books are not obligatory. In these languages candidates may be examined orally, and if they satisfy the Examiners in this part of the subject, their Certificates will bear an endorsement to that effect.

The Examination in Elementary Mathematics includes as obligatory subjects, (1) Arithmetic, (2) Elementary Geometry, viz. the substance of Euclid I to III, (3) Elementary Algebra, to the extent required in Responsions (see p. 118).

Every candidate who satisfies the Examiners in at least four subjects, taken from not less than three different groups (with the exceptions that (a) candidates who satisfy the Examiners in one subject taken from Group II or Group IV may offer three subjects taken from Group I, and (b) candidates who have already obtained a Certificate may offer four subjects taken from not less than two groups), receives a Certificate from the Board.

Exemption from Responsions may be obtained through this examination (1) if a candidate obtains one or more Higher Certificates, including the subjects of *Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics*; (2) if a candidate, while failing to obtain a Certificate, satisfies the Examiners of the Board in the subjects equivalent to Responsions, i.e. *Greek and Latin Grammar and Books, Latin Prose, Arithmetic, and either Geometry or Algebra*. If he wishes to obtain exemption under (2) the candidate must give notice when he enters for the Examination, and must pay an extra fee of 5s. (For the degree of B.Mus. see p. 219.)

Candidates who pass with distinction in Latin or Greek, or who pass (with or without distinction) in French or German, are exempted from the Examination in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

The Certificate is further accepted by most Colleges, by the Halls, and by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as a substitute for the ordinary Matriculation Examination: but in almost all cases the Certificate must be of such a kind as to carry with it an exemption from Responsions as stated above; and in several Colleges it must also show that the candidate has passed with distinction in at least one subject. Reference should in each case be made to the regulations of the Colleges (Chapter I).

Examination of Girls for Higher Certificates.

The general conditions are the same as those for boys, with the exceptions (1) that the Italian language is added to Group I, Drawing and Music to Group IV, and (2) that the examination may be passed in two portions, not less than two subjects being offered each time.

Girl Candidates may obtain exemption from Responsions (Stated and Additional Subjects) on the same conditions as boys, provided that the certificate has not been conferred or the examination passed in two portions; and from the Previous Examination on the same conditions as boys.

A candidate may qualify for admission at Oxford to the University Examinations for the degrees of B.A., B.Mus., and D.Mus., and to the Honours Examination for Women in Modern Languages, who has *either* obtained a certificate showing that she has passed in two subjects of Group I, and in Elementary Mathematics (provided that if she has not satisfied the Examiners in all the necessary subjects at the same examination she has obtained Certificates in each examination), *or* satisfied the Examiners at the same examination in any two of the following: (a) Latin Grammar, Prose and Book; (b) Greek Grammar and Book; (c) French; (d) German; together with Arithmetic and the Elements of Algebra or Geometry.

The certificates also under certain conditions qualify for entrance at Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's Hall, and Somerville College.

The number of candidates for Higher Certificates in 1905 was 2,142¹, the number of certificates awarded, 999; in 1904, 2,154 candidates, and 1,009 certificates.

III. THE EXAMINATION FOR SCHOOL OR 'LEAVING' CERTIFICATES.

This examination, first held in 1905, is intended for candidates of about seventeen years of age. It is held in July and December, and is open only to candidates who have been at least two years in a school inspected and approved by the Board. No candidates receive the certificate until they have completed three years at the school.

¹ Of these 468 were girls, who were candidates for Partial Certificates only.

The examination includes the following subjects :—

Group I. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German.

Group II. (1) Elementary Mathematics, (2) Additional Mathematics.

Group III. (1) Scripture Knowledge, (2) English, (3) English History, (4) Geography, (5) English History and Geography.

Group IV. (1) Mechanics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Physics and Chemistry.

To obtain a certificate a candidate must pass in at least five subjects (of which English must be one), taken from not less than three groups, and at least one subject must be taken from Group I. Elementary and Additional Mathematics do not count as two subjects unless the candidate passes in Trigonometry, Statics, and Dynamics. Candidates who obtain a certificate may have additional subjects endorsed on it, if they pass in such subjects in a subsequent examination.

Exemption from Responsions is granted to every candidate who obtains a Certificate including Latin, Greek, Elementary Mathematics, and a branch of Natural Science.

IV. THE EXAMINATION FOR LOWER CERTIFICATES.

This examination, 'adapted for candidates of sixteen years of age,' is held in July at those Schools which desire it to form part of the School Examination, and at Oxford, Cambridge, and any other centres which may be fixed by the Board.

Application for examination must be made two months before the Examination begins. Candidates pay a fee of one guinea, and an additional sum of ten shillings if they are not examined at their own School.

The examination includes the following subjects :—

Group I. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German.

Group II. (1) Arithmetic, (2) Additional Mathematics.

Group III. (1) Scripture, (2) English, (3) English History, (4) Geography.

Group IV. (1) Mechanics and Physics, (2) Physics and Chemistry, (3) Chemistry and Mechanics, (4) Experimental Science, (5) Botany (for Girls only).

To obtain a certificate it is necessary to pass in five subjects taken from not less than three groups, of which Groups I and II must be two.

The number of candidates in 1905 was 1,078, of certificates awarded 550; in 1904, 1,066 candidates and 525 certificates.

V. INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Board is prepared to undertake the Inspection of Schools at any time during the School year, except when examinations are going on.

It will be the duty of the Inspector (1) to acquaint himself with the circumstances and aims of the School, and to consider its arrangements in relation to these, especially in regard to the grading and size of classes, and the distribution of subjects in the Time-table.

(2) To inspect the School buildings and apparatus of all kinds, including boarding-houses, playground, workshops, gymnasium, &c.

(3) To inspect the actual working of the School. For this purpose he will hear lessons given by the staff and inspect classes. His report will bear upon the general tone and discipline of the classes, as well as upon the teaching.

Application for Inspection should be made—(i) For Inspections between November 15 and March 15, before October 10. (ii) Between March 15 and August 1, before February 10. (iii) Between September 15 and November 15, before May 10.

The number of Schools inspected in 1905 was 35.

The Regulations of the Board may be had at the Clarendon Press Depository, High Street, Oxford, price 9d.

II. Local Examinations.

Examinations of persons who are not members of the University are held in July at Oxford and at such other places as the Delegates of Local Examinations from time to time appoint, upon application from a Local Committee formed in any place for that purpose.

1. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Persons under sixteen of either sex are admitted to this examination; candidates for Honours must not have exceeded their fourteenth year on July 1st of the year in which they are examined.

The examination includes:—

Writing from dictation; Arithmetic; Religious Knowledge (a prescribed portion of the Bible, or the Church Catechism)

—all candidates must be examined in this, unless their parents or guardians object to it—; English History ; English, i.e. Grammar, Composition, prescribed English Author ; Geography ; Latin ; Greek ; French ; German ; Italian ; Spanish ; Mathematics ; Natural Science ; Domestic Economy ; Drawing.

The conditions on which certificates are awarded are stated in the Regulations issued by the Delegacy. They are liable to alteration from year to year.

2. JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Persons of either sex are admitted to this examination without limit of age ; candidates for Honours must not have exceeded their sixteenth year on July 1st of the year in which they are examined.

The examination includes :—

A preliminary and obligatory Examination in Writing from dictation ; Arithmetic ; Religious Knowledge (certain parts of the Bible, and of the Book of Common Prayer)—all candidates must be examined in at least one division of this subject, unless their parents or guardians object to it—; History (Ancient, English, Foreign) ; English Language and Literature ; Geography, Political Economy, &c. ; Latin ; Greek ; French ; German ; Italian ; Spanish ; Mathematics ; Natural Science ; Drawing ; Music ; Book-keeping.

The conditions on which certificates are awarded are stated in the Regulations issued by the Delegacy. They are liable to alteration from year to year.

3. SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Persons of either sex are admitted to this examination without limit of age. Successful candidates under 19 years of age on July 1 of the year in which the Examination is held receive certificates conferring the title of Associate of Arts. Candidates above that age receive Pass Certificates.

The examination includes :—

Arithmetic ; Religious Knowledge (certain portions of the Bible, and of the Book of Common Prayer, or Church History)—all candidates must be examined in at least one division of this subject, unless their parents or guardians object to it—; History (Ancient, English, Foreign) ; English Language and Literature ; Geography,

Political Economy, &c.; Latin; Greek; French; German; Italian; Spanish; Mathematics; Natural Science; Drawing; Music; Book-keeping.

The conditions on which Certificates are awarded are stated in the Regulations used by the Delegacy. These are liable to alteration from year to year. School Certificates and 'Leaving' Certificates for Candidates for the Army are also awarded on the results of this Examination.

4. HIGHER LOCAL EXAMINATION.

This examination is open to persons of either sex. It is held twice yearly, in July and November (or December). There is no limit of age, and Candidates are not required to pass any previous examination. The Examination includes the following subjects:—Arithmetic, Languages, Religious Knowledge, Modern History, Mathematics, Logic, Political Economy and Psychology, English, Music, Natural Science, Geography, Education.

Honour Certificates and Ordinary Certificates are awarded as the result of the Examination. For the conditions under which such certificates are awarded the *Regulations* for the current year should be consulted.

Exemption from Examinations.

Senior Candidates who show *sufficient merit* in translations from Latin and Greek (whether the passages are set from prepared or unprepared authors), in Latin and Greek Grammar, in Latin Prose Composition, in Arithmetic, and in Algebra or Geometry, receive from the Delegates certificates of exemption from the Examination in Stated Subjects at Responsions (p. 118). Senior Candidates (Girls) who show sufficient merit in two languages, in Arithmetic, and in Algebra or Geometry, receive certificates from the Delegates qualifying them for admission to the University Examinations for the Degrees of B.A., B.Mus., and D.Mus.

Senior Candidates who show sufficient merit in French or in German or in Italian to be excused from the Examination in an Additional Subject at Responsions will be certified by the Delegates to the proper authority.

A certificate exempting from Responsions enables a person to become a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Music (p. 219).

Candidates desirous of obtaining exemption from Responsions may enter for those subjects only which are necessary for such exemption, without being Candidates for an ordinary Senior Certificate. Such persons must fill up a Special Entry Form.

Candidates in the Higher Local Examination who at one and the same examination satisfy the Examiners in Arithmetic, Latin, Greek, and either Algebra or Euclid, will receive certificates of exemption from Responsions. Candidates who have passed in either French, German, or Italian, will be entitled to exemption from the Examination in an Additional Subject at Responsions and, on application being made to the Secretary, after their matriculation as members of the University of Oxford, will receive a certificate of exemption free of charge.

The Delegates of Local Examinations also undertake the Examination of Schools, both by means of Papers used in the Local Examinations and also by means of Papers which have been specially prepared for the several Schools. The number of Schools examined by the Delegacy in 1905 was 107. The Inspection of Schools is also conducted by this Board, which is likewise charged with duties respecting Women Candidates for examination (see p. 102).

III. University Extension Teaching.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LECTURES AND TEACHING BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There is an increasing demand, on the part of adult students who are prevented by various reasons from becoming resident members of the University, for systematic instruction in History, Literature, Natural Science, Political Economy, and other branches of knowledge. But, in order to meet the needs of such students, this instruction must be offered in the towns where they reside, at hours which permit of their convenient attendance, at a cost which is not prohibitive to persons of narrow means, and by teachers who are competent to lecture to large and mixed audiences in a clear, stimulating, and attractive manner. Few English cities can afford to maintain a resident staff of Professors. But, by co-operating with a number of other places, even a small town can secure a part of

the time of a travelling teacher. The system of engaging peripatetic instructors began in the 'sixties,' and for many years was carried on in an informal manner. But, as the demand for such teaching steadily increased, the advantage became apparent of having some central organization, to which the local societies which required Lecturers might apply. Such an organization would be in a position to select and keep in touch with a large number of suitable teachers, of whose services the Local Committees would be able to avail themselves with greater economy and with less loss of time in preliminary correspondence and arrangement. Accordingly, the University of Cambridge empowered, in 1873, an official Syndicate to draw up a list of Lecturers, and to enter into negotiations with such Local Committees as might require their services. In 1878 the University of Oxford adopted the same arrangement, entrusting the administration of the scheme to a committee of Delegates of Local Examinations. In 1892 the University transferred the work to the control of a new Delegacy 'for the extension of teaching beyond the limits of the University.'

Since that time the system, which is now commonly known as University Extension Teaching, has steadily grown, and the following figures, being the last statistics available (1904-5), show the extent to which the Oxford branch of the work has developed since its inception.

Number of Courses delivered	185
Number of Lectures delivered	2420
Number of Lecture Centres	133
Aggregate of average attendances	18888

The local arrangements for the Lectures are usually made by a committee formed for that purpose, but are sometimes introduced as part of the educational programme of an established institution. At Reading a University College has been established. This College largely owes its origin to the action of Christ Church, that Society having elected the first Principal to a Studentship for the purpose of deepening and systematizing University Extension work

there. In all cases the local organizers guarantee to the University authorities the amount of the Lecturer's fee and railway expenses. The fees vary, according to the standing of the Lecturer engaged, from £54 12*s.* to £25 15*s.* for a Course of twelve Lectures. These charges include Lectures, Classes, the correction of a limited number of periodical exercises or essays, the loan of a travelling library of standard books required for the Course, sixty copies of a printed syllabus of the Lectures, examination fee, certificates and a prize. The Lecturer's railway expenses, which are divided among the towns which he visits during the Term, are not included in the above fees. When a Lecturer is invited to deliver more than one Lecture in a town on the occasion of each visit, the charge for such additional Lectures is at a reduced rate. Courses may be arranged of any length, but no examination is allowed on less than six Lectures. The local organizers find that the total cost of each Lecture of the Course, including all local expenses of room-rent and advertisement, varies from £5 to £6.

The method of teaching adopted at the University Extension Centres is the outcome of many years' experience. Each Lecture of the Course lasts about an hour. The Lecture is either preceded or followed by half an hour of more informal instruction, during which opportunities are given for the students to question the Lecturer on any points of difficulty needing further explanation. At the end of each Lecture, the Lecturer gives out questions on which the students write essays. These essays are sent to the Lecturer by post, and returned by him with corrections at the next Lecture. When the Course is over, an examination is held on it. The Examiner, who is never the same person as the Lecturer, is appointed by the University Delegates, but does not himself visit the Lecture-town, the examination being strictly conducted by the Local Committee in accordance with rules laid down by the University authorities. Entrance to the examination, which is open to men and women, is optional, but confined to those students who (i) have attended at least two-thirds of the Lectures and Classes; (ii) have written at least two-thirds of the weekly or fortnightly essays to the satisfaction of the Lecturer; and (iii) are at least fifteen years of age. Those candidates who acquit themselves particularly well in the examination receive a mark of distinction, but no student is eligible

for distinction who has not been specially recommended for it by the Lecturer on the ground of excellent work done during the Course.

Examinations are permitted on all courses of six lectures and upwards. Each student successful in an examination held on a course of less than ten Lectures receives a copy of a list of the successful students at the Centre in two classes, viz. pass and distinction. The list records the names of the Centre, Lecturer, and Examiner, together with the subject of the Course, &c.

The following *Certificates* are issued under the sanction of the Delegacy:—

1. The **TERMINAL CERTIFICATE** is awarded after examination on a course of twelve lectures, or in special cases ten, and, under certain conditions, after examination on two short courses of six lectures each, arranged in educational sequence and delivered in consecutive sessions.

These certificates are of two grades—pass and distinction.

2. The **SESSIONAL CERTIFICATE** is awarded for a complete session's work, extending over a period of not more than twelve months, and is granted to students who have obtained certificates either on a course of twenty-four lectures, or on two courses of twelve lectures each, or on two courses of ten lectures and one of five, arranged in a sequence approved by the Delegacy. In the case of Natural Science a course of six lectures, with eighteen classes for laboratory or field-work, is accepted as equivalent to a course of twelve lectures.

Two Terminal Certificates gained within the prescribed time can be exchanged for a Sessional Certificate.

The Sessional Certificate is also awarded to students over seventeen years of age who (1) have attended and passed the prescribed examination on a course of not less than thirty-six language classes, and (2) have obtained a certificate (a) on a course of not less than twelve lectures on the history, philosophy, literature, and art of the nation whose language is studied in the class, or (b) on the prescribed course on one of these subjects at the Summer Meeting.

The **SESSIONAL CERTIFICATE IN HONOURS** is awarded to students who have (1) obtained a certificate of distinction in one of the two

required courses, and (2) submitted to one of the lecturers whose course they have attended an essay on some subject involving advanced work. Provided that (a) the lecturer shall select or approve the subject, and (b) shall report to the Delegacy that the essay is of special merit.

3. The **AFFILIATION CERTIFICATE** is awarded to students at affiliated centres (and to other students not resident at affiliated centres, under the title of the Higher Certificate of Systematic Study), under the following conditions:—

The students must either within a single session or within a period of years approved by the Delegacy obtain

- (1) Certificates on courses comprising not less than seventy-two lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Arts Group, and twenty-four lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Science Group, *or*
- (2) Certificates on courses comprising not less than seventy-two lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Science Group, and twenty-four lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Arts Group.

In cases where the period of study extends over more than a single session the Courses must be arranged in a sequence approved by the Delegacy, and the Students must pass a general examination, conducted by the Delegacy, on the subject-matter of the seventy-two lectures and classes thus specified.

The Delegates accept, as part of the qualification for this certificate, certificates obtained by students on courses of University Extension Lectures delivered under the supervision of the University of Cambridge, Victoria University, and the London University Extension Board, provided that those courses have been drawn in the proper proportions from the two groups of subjects, and, together with the other qualifying courses, furnish, in the opinion of the Delegates, an educational sequence of study.

4. The **VICE-CHANCELLOR'S CERTIFICATE** is awarded to students who, in addition to having qualified for the Affiliation Certificate or the Higher Certificate of Systematic Study, shall pass or shall have

passed an examination in (1) Arithmetic; (2) Euclid, Books I, II, III; (3) Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive; and (4) Latin, and one of the following languages—Greek, French, German.

A certificate of having satisfied the examiners in these subjects in the Junior or Senior Local Examinations of the University of Oxford, or in the Junior, Senior, or Higher Local Examination of the University of Cambridge, or in the Higher or Lower Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board, or the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, shall suffice; but in the case of the Junior Local Examinations no certificate shall be recognized which does not certify distinction in Mathematics and in one of the four languages mentioned; and in the case of the Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations no lower certificate shall be recognized which does not certify a first class in Mathematics and in one of the four languages mentioned.

The Vice-Chancellor's Certificate is accepted by the Board of Education as qualifying the holder to be recognized as an Assistant Teacher.

From the list issued by the Delegates, any Local Committee may choose its lecturer and subjects. For the present, the Oxford Delegates do not superintend teaching in the London Postal District. In many parts of England, however, the Local Committees have formed federations, through which they negotiate with the Universities. These federations propose to engage the whole time of some lecturers, and hope to find themselves in a position to offer almost permanent employment to more than one teacher. The Courses are delivered on various topics, but at present the majority of the lectures are on historical, scientific, or literary subjects. The audiences vary in numbers and composition. Occasionally they rise as high as 900 to 1,000, generally they consist of about 100. Most of the audiences are representative of the chief occupations and interests of the town. Sometimes, however, they consist almost entirely of ladies. At a few Centres, chiefly in the north of England, the audiences are made up wholly of working men.

There are, however, many students, living in towns or villages where no University Extension Teaching has yet been established, who desire guidance in their private reading. This large class is

still further increased by those who, though regularly attending the lectures, wish to continue their studies during the intervals between the Courses. In order to meet the needs of these persons, the Delegates have arranged means by which isolated students or groups of students can obtain private tuition by correspondence in History, Literature, Political Economy, and some branches of Natural Science. On payment of a fee of 10s., a student obtains a syllabus containing lists of suitable books, hints for the study of the subject with which he wishes to become acquainted, and the right of sending six essays to the leader of the 'Reading Circle' for criticism and correction.

From time to time new Reading Circles are organized with the design of enabling students more thoroughly to prepare themselves by previous reading for the Courses of Lectures delivered at the 'Summer Meeting.' This meeting, which was first held in 1888, and has since been repeated twelve times, has already become an important and useful feature of the University Extension system.

It is now held biennially, the intervening meetings being generally held at Cambridge. It lasts about a month, this period being divided into two parts, usually of ten days and a fortnight respectively, for the benefit of those who cannot stay for the whole meeting. About 1,000 University Extension and other students are present at each meeting. They attend Courses of Lectures which are delivered by Professors, resident Tutors, University Extension Lecturers, and others. Advantage is also taken of the presence of so many students to hold conferences on the practical details of University Extension work. The charge for a ticket admitting to the lectures throughout the meeting is 30s.; a ticket available only for the first or second part of the meeting costs £1 1s. The students choose their own lodgings from a list provided for the purpose, and defray the cost of their board and railway journey; but a number of Scholarships, amounting in all to about £50-£60 a year, are offered for competition among the poorer students, who without such aid would not be able to afford to attend the meeting. Through the munificence of Mr. T. Dixon-Galpin, £45 a year is offered in Scholarships for natives of, or residents in, the County of Dorset, and the County Council of Dorset has also offered from

time to time valuable Scholarships to be held at the Summer Meeting.

The foregoing details show that any University Extension student who avails himself of the local Lectures, and of the educational advantages offered by the local Associations of Students, by the Reading Circles, and by the Summer Meeting, can secure continuous and systematic instruction in almost any subject for a yearly outlay not exceeding £10.

In this account of the system, a few words on the appointment of Lecturers will not be out of place. All the Lecturers are appointed by the Delegates. Every candidate must (1) have passed all examinations for a Degree in the University, (2) produce testimony of his competence to teach the subjects which he proposes to offer, (3) show evidence that he has lectured in public with success. If the candidate's application is provisionally approved by the Delegates, he is required to submit in writing a specimen syllabus of a course of lectures, and subsequently to deliver one or more of the lectures in Oxford as a trial course. No remuneration is given for the trial course, but if the Delegates, who attend the course, are satisfied with its subject-matter and delivery, the applicant's name and subjects may be added to the list published by the Delegates, and circulated by them at the Lecture Centres. Two Colleges (Balliol and Christ Church) have elected senior lecturers to fellowships or studentships in view of their success in University Extension work. The Delegates are not at present in a position to guarantee regular, or any, employment to the Lecturers on their list, but the locality of the Lecture Centres and the subjects on which courses are being given in the current session can be learnt from *University Extension* (Archibald Constable & Co.; London. 4d.). All other information, including the scale of remuneration for the different ranks of Lecturers, can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Delegates, University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INSTITUTIONS.

§ 1. The Bodleian Library.

THE Bodleian Library consists partly of the original collection of the founder (Sir Thomas Bodley), partly of other collections since given to the University, partly of works received under the Copyright Acts, and partly of purchases and small donations. It contains at present about 685,000 bound volumes of printed works (over 1,000,000 separate title-pages), and about 33,000 bound volumes of manuscripts.

(1) The *Library proper*, which contains the greater part of the collection, is opened on week-days at 9 A.M. throughout the year—closing at 3 P.M. in January, 4 P.M. in February and March, 5 P.M. in April—July, 4 P.M. in August—October, 3 P.M. in November and December. It is entirely closed on Sundays, Jan. 1, Good Friday and Easter Eve, Ascension Day, Commemoration Day, Oct. 1-7, Nov. 8 (Nov. 7 when the 8th is a Sunday), and from Christmas Eve to the end of the year.

(2) The *Radcliffe building* (or 'Camera'), originally erected for Dr. Radcliffe's Library, is open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. on all days except Sundays, the four days next before Easter, the three days ending on the first Saturday in July, the three days ending on the last Saturday in September, and on Christmas Day and three adjoining week-days.

(3) Basement rooms in the Sheldonian and Old Ashmolean buildings and in the New Schools are also occupied by the Library.

In the Bodleian building are kept all MSS. and almost all books printed before 1851, with the sections of bibliography, Oriental philology, Bibles and liturgies, the fine and industrial arts, music, the English drama, maps, voyages and travels, topography and local antiquities, genealogy and heraldry, numismatics, and law. In the Radcliffe building is kept the printed literature of almost all other

subjects from 1851. On its tables are the last received numbers of many leading periodicals, both British and foreign; and a select library of about 10,000 vols., carefully chosen and continually kept up to date, is arranged in the reading-room. With certain exceptions, books contained in the Bodleian Library may be read in the Camera, if applied for: a student who begins his reading in the Library proper, but wishes to continue it at an hour when that building is closed, may, on giving notice, have such books transferred: and a student who wishes to continue from day to day his reading of particular books can reserve them by a written slip of paper.

Both the Library proper and the Radcliffe Camera are open to readers on the same conditions: that is to say,

(1) All Graduates of the University are admitted as of right on subscribing the undertaking required by statute.

(2) Undergraduates are admitted for purposes of serious study, if there be sufficient room, on presenting a recommendation from their Tutor. Printed forms of recommendation are supplied. Undergraduates are required to wear academical dress at all times of the year when they read in either building.

(3) Other persons are admitted for purposes of serious study, with the same reservation, on presenting a like recommendation from a Graduate of the University, or on other sufficient introduction.

(Strangers who wish not to use but merely to view the Library proper or the Radcliffe Camera are admitted, without introduction, on payment of 3*d.* to the janitor of the building to be viewed, or, if accompanied by a member of the University in his academical cap and gown, without such payment. But, if a member of the University in academical dress conducts more than ten visitors, a fee of 1*d.* is charged in each building for each visitor above the number of ten, provided that the total amount is not to exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* for each fifty above that number.)

All readers in either building are required to consult the catalogue, and fill in a special printed slip for any book they wish to read. This requirement does not however extend to the books in open reference-cases.

No MS. can be copied and published without the leave of the Librarian or the Curators: and no volume (or part) may be removed from the reading-rooms.

The catalogues accessible to the student are as follows:—

I. *Catalogues of Printed Books.*

The *Alphabetical Catalogue*, in which the full titles of every work of an author which the Library possesses are arranged in order under the author's name. A copy of this is kept in either reading-room.

The *Subject Catalogue* (in process of preparation), in which the same titles are being arranged under the several departments of knowledge to which they refer. Readers desiring to consult any section of it are required to fill in special printed slips, and to hand them in at the Library proper.

For some of the collections there are also special catalogues, copies of which are kept in either reading-room.

For the select library at the Radcliffe Camera, and for almost all the additions made from 1884, there also exist minutely classified hand-lists. And most of the important new accessions are entered on classified lists exhibited in either reading-room.

II. *Catalogues of MSS.*

Of the new series of catalogues in quarto nineteen volumes or parts have already been published, copies of which, and of the older catalogues, are kept in either reading-room. A combined index is being formed, and is available for use at the Library proper.

A summary catalogue of the MSS. not included in the above new series of catalogues is also in progress, and advanced sheets, together with an index, are kept for consultation in the Bodleian. Three volumes and one part of this, comprising the acquisitions of 1695-1904, have been published, and are accessible in either reading-room.

The hand-lists and indexes of collections of MSS. not yet included in the printed catalogues may be consulted on application.

ART COLLECTIONS.

The *Gallery* of the Bodleian contains a large collection of portraits of Chancellors, Benefactors, and others connected with the history of the University.

The collection of *Coins and Medals* contains about 70,000 pieces, arranged in geographical and historical order, and includes many rarities. A catalogue of the Mohammedan coins was published in 1888.

The *Hope Collection* of engraved portraits is now arranged in one of the lower rooms of the Old Schools. It may be consulted for historical or other purposes on every week-day from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and (except Saturdays) from 2 to 4 P.M., at which times the Keeper or his assistant is present.

§ 2. The Taylorian Institution.

Nearly all the organized teaching of Modern languages is carried on by the Taylor Institution, and the Professor of Russian and other Slavonic languages holds his classes at the same place.

The Curators of the Taylor Institution provide complete courses of instruction in the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Scandinavian languages at present required for University examinations, including the Additional Subjects for Responsions, the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, the examination for Indian Forest students, the Final groups in the Pass Schools, and the Honour School of Modern Languages. In addition to the above they also provide elementary and advanced courses for students not preparing for any examination.

The fees for attending the lectures and classes fall into four groups: (1) a fee of £5 a Term for each student covers all the lectures and tuition required for the Honour School of Modern Languages; (2) a fee of £2 10s. a Term for each student covers all the teaching required for any one of the following examinations—the Additional Subjects for Responsions, the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, and the Final groups in the Pass Schools; (3) a fee of £2 a Term entitles each Indian Forest student to attend any of the lectures and classes on Modern German language and literature, as well as courses of instruction specially arranged for Indian Forest students; (4) a fee varying from 10s. to £2 a Term for each student studying a language without a view to any University examination. In this case each student pays a fee of 10s. for attending one lecture a week, a fee of £1 for two lectures a week, and a fee of £2 a Term entitles him to attend all the lectures and classes of any *one* lecturer. But the fee for attending a Class for Composition is at the rate of £1 a Term for one hour a week. The fees for persons, who are not members of the University, are the same as in (4). For details concerning

the lectures and classes see Appendix, pp. 64-66. The Lecturers furnish from time to time, as desired by the Colleges, a tabulated list of attendances, and a brief report of each student attending the lectures and classes.

TAYLORIAN LIBRARY.

The Taylorian Library consists of a large Reading-room, a Reading and Writing-room for Masters of Arts, and a Reading and Writing-room for Undergraduates.

The Library is open on week-days from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. throughout the year, except from August 16 to September 14, and from December 24 to January 2.

The Reading-rooms are open to all members of the University. Books are lent out of the Library to Graduates, and also, during Term, to Undergraduates who have been recommended to the Curators by the Head or by a Tutor of their College or Hall. Forms of recommendation must be obtained from the Librarian, and, when filled up, returned to him. Masters of Arts are allowed to have six volumes at one time, Graduates of lower degrees four volumes, Undergraduates two volumes.

Persons not members of the University desiring to pursue a special subject of study are admitted to use the Library if recommended by two Masters of Arts.

§ 3. The Radcliffe Library.

This Library and the Librarianship were established under the will of John Radcliffe, D.M., of University College, sometime Fellow of Lincoln. Dr. Radcliffe died in 1714, leaving his property in the hands of Trustees. By them the Radcliffe Camera was built under the direction of James Gibbs. It was opened in 1749, and the first Librarian appointed in 1750. The Trustees transferred their Library and Staff in 1861 to the University Museum, and lent the Camera to the University as a Reading-room for the use of the Bodleian Library. The Library has been again transferred (1902 and 1903) to a new building at the south-west of the Museum, built and presented to the University in 1901 by the Drapers' Company.

In 1811 the Trustees limited their Library to books in Mathematics, Natural Science in all its branches, and to Medicine, and it now very largely consists of periodicals and books in foreign tongues.

They are arranged according to subjects in linguistic classes—Teutonic, Romance languages, Slavonian.

The new Library built by the Drapers' Company consists of three floors.

The *basement floor* comprises a Hall, passage way into the Museum, a Lavatory, and rooms for the storage of Reserve books, i. e. such as are only in occasional use.

The *first floor* comprises (1) an Office-room (A), with a catalogue, index catalogue, and an apparatus of books, calendars, &c. needful for the working of a library; (2) a Librarian's room (B), and (3) the Lower Reading-room (C), in which are to be found the periodicals and books relating to General Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, Geography, Geology, and Mineralogy.

The *second floor* comprises an Ante-room (D) and the Upper Reading-room (E). In the latter are to be found the periodicals and books relating to General Biology, Botany, Zoology, Palaeontology, Physiology, Human Anatomy, Anthropology, and the various Medical Sciences. Certain medical periodicals are lodged in the Ante-room (D), together with a card catalogue of the whole Library, and valuable illustrated folios and quartos relating to various branches of Natural History.

In each Reading-room the periodicals are arranged in the wall-cases. A centre line of iron bookcases contains, *first*, the new works recently added to the Library in the subjects proper to the room, *secondly*, a series of small Reference Libraries in the same subjects, consisting of the most modern and best books obtainable, which are changed or added to as new books appear: the older books being drafted away to the Reserve Book-room.

The Library is open in Full Term from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 4 P.M.; in Vacations it is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 P.M. It is closed for a week at Christmas and at Easter, and during the month of August.

The Heads of the various departments at the Museum, the members of their Staffs, and students whose names are on their books, possess the privilege of Readership; members of the Ashmolean and Natural History Society are permitted to consult the Library on producing their card of membership for the year.

All other persons must apply to the Librarian, and if not personally known to him, must produce credentials satisfactory to him.

By a recent change in the Statutes of the University, the Radcliffe Librarian is empowered to borrow 'scientific' books from the Bodleian Library for the use of readers in the Radcliffe Library for the space of one month.

§ 4. College Libraries.

Every College and Hall has a Library of its own. As a rule College Libraries now consist of two portions :—

1. The Library proper, which has been gradually collected in the course of several centuries, and often contains works of great value.

It is necessary to obtain special permission in order to consult these, and any application should be addressed to the Librarian of the College. Where the loan of a manuscript is required, a College will generally prefer to send the work to the Bodleian Library for the use of the applicant for a definite period. Time must often elapse before permission can be granted, since in most cases the loan must be sanctioned at a College meeting.

2. The Undergraduates' Library, which consists of modern literature and works useful to those who are reading for the various examinations. Books may commonly be borrowed from both portions, but the use of the first portion is naturally under stricter regulations than that of the second.

The manuscripts in the possession of the various Colleges have been fully described in the Catalogue by H. O. Coxe, a former Librarian of the Bodleian, which is published at the Clarendon Press, and is accessible in most great Libraries. In some cases Colleges have transferred their manuscripts to the Museum, but this is not the case with any of the more important Collections.

The Catalogues of printed books are for the most part in manuscript, and can usually be consulted by arrangement with the various Librarians.

As is natural the older portion of College Libraries generally consists of works on Theology or Classical learning. But many libraries are rich in works on Topography and County History, and some few (e.g. St. John's) in Early English printed books.

The Codrington Library at All Souls requires separate mention. It is especially rich in works bearing upon Modern History and Law. A Reading-room is attached to it, which is open to all Graduates of the University, to Barristers on the Oxford Circuit, and to Undergraduates and other persons who bring to the Librarian or Sub-Librarian a letter of introduction from the Warden or a Fellow of the College, from a Chichele Professor, or from a Head or Tutor of a College or Hall, on week-days, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. (Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.) in Full Term, and from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.) in Vacation. It is closed during the months of August and September, from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday inclusive, on Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week, on Commemoration Day, on All Souls Day and on November 3, and from December 22 to January 1 inclusive. Books from the General Library, except those specially reserved by the Librarian, may be consulted in the Reading-room, upon application to the Sub-Librarian.

§§ 5 and 6. The Ashmolean Museum and University Galleries.

The Ashmolean Museum.

This, the earliest English Museum, was originally formed by John Tradescant the Elder and John Tradescant the Younger (c. 1600–1650). Subsequently coming into the possession of Elias Ashmole, the collection was handed over by him in 1683 to the University of Oxford, when the old Ashmolean building was constructed for its reception. The original Museum included the Ashmolean MSS. and Anthony Wood's library, but these, together with the coins, were subsequently transferred to the Bodleian, and at the same time the Natural History Collection was placed in the University Museum. The various antiquities hitherto scattered in other University institutions have now been transferred to the Ashmolean, the Ethnological objects in the Museum (with the exception of those belonging to the original Tradescant collection) being at the same time transferred to the new Anthropological department of the University Museum. Owing to the inadequacy of the existing buildings to the recent growth of the collections the University, aided by Dr. Fortnum's bequest of £15,000, has erected a new Ashmolean building in connexion with the University Galleries.

The entrance gallery of the Ashmolean Museum contains the Ancient Marbles, which include the Arundel and Pomfret collections, and in the rooms beyond is the collection of Casts.

Of the *marbles* now brought together in the University Galleries the greater part was acquired in Greece and Italy in the reign of James I by the Earl of Arundel. The inscriptions were presented to the University in the seventeenth century by his descendants, the sculptures in the eighteenth century by the Dowager Countess of Pomfret, into whose hands they had come. Other donations by Wheler, Dawkins, Rawlinson, and others have increased the collection.

The *inscriptions* are placed in a well-lighted gallery in the basement. They were edited in the eighteenth century by Chandler; of a small reprint of his readings, published by W. Roberts in 1791, copies may still be had in Oxford. There are among them several documents of great importance, the most remarkable being the Parian marble, which contains a very full chronology of Greek history.

Most noteworthy among the *sculptures* is the well-known Oxford bust, a work of great beauty, probably dating from the second century B.C., but so terribly injured and mutilated as to have lost its attractiveness. There is also a remarkable set of nine draped female figures from Asia Minor, of life size or rather less. They have mostly lost their heads, but the drapery is in some instances very pleasing. Also a torso of an Amazon of the type usually ascribed to Polycleitus. Among the reliefs is one from Samos of an early period of art representing the upper part of a man with outstretched arms, and the sole of a foot; there is no doubt that this marble records the length of the fathom and the foot in use at Samos, at about the time of the Athenian conquest of the island. There are also some sepulchral reliefs of good style, and a sarcophagus sculptured with scenes from the Trojan war. A fairly complete catalogue of these sculptures will be found in Michaelis' *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, pp. 538-592.

The Casts from the Antique are classified in five rooms as follows: I. Archaic period to the Persian War; II. Middle of the fifth century; III. The Parthenon and contemporary art; IV. The fourth century; V. Hellenistic Sculpture. The rooms are open to visitors from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

On the ground floor is also the lecture-room, common to the

whole Institution, and the Archaeological Library. Permission to use this may be obtained from the Keeper of the Ashmolean, the Keeper of the Picture Gallery, and the Professor of Classical Archaeology. The library of the Architectural Society and that of the University Galleries (also accessible to students) occupy another room on the ground floor. There is also a collection of architectural casts and models. The original Casts of statues and busts by Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., are in the basement.

The Ashmolean Collections, under the care of the Keeper, principally in the upper rooms of the Museum, comprise:— (1) The original Tradescant collection, including mediaeval arms and ornaments, historical relics and one of the earliest Ethnological collections in Europe, all set apart in separate cases as a *Museum in Museo*. (2) Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities. Thanks to donations from the Egypt Exploration Fund and other donors, the Museum now contains a very fine collection of the objects discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie and his colleagues, illustrating the pre-historic culture of the Nile Valley as well as that of the earliest Dynasties. The relics from Akhenaten's Palace at Tell-el-Amarna, derived from the same source, illustrate an extraordinary naturalistic revolution in Egyptian art, c. 1400 B.C.; while the groups from Kahun and Gurob, in which imported Aegean relics occur side by side with the Egyptian, supply the best fixed points for the chronology of Mycenaean civilization. There is also a unique Collection of Hittite seals from Syria and Anatolia, chiefly collected by the late Mr. Greville Chester. (3) Classical Antiquities. The Collection of Greek vases is now of considerable importance, including several with inscriptions and the names of artists, and an unique series obtained by the Keeper on the site of Gela in Sicily. This department also contains a collection of Greek and Greco-Roman bronzes, jewellery, and terra-cottas, and the Siemens Collection of Greco-Scythian antiquities from Kertch, &c. This department has been lately enriched by the gift of Mr. Oldfield's collection of vases, bronzes, jewellery, and other select objects, and by Mr. Greville Chester's fine collection of ancient gems. (4) Prehistoric Antiquities. One of the leading features of the Museum is a section now in course of formation containing objects, original or in facsimile, from the Keeper's

excavations at the palace of Knossos, Crete. The series of potteries, bronzes, faience, frescoes, &c., ranging from 3000 to 1600 B. C., illustrates well the history of that important and hitherto unknown epoch in Aegean civilization which these excavations first brought to light. The frescoes and the faience figures in particular are the most striking monuments of an art whose later phase is seen in the works of the Mycenaean Age. The British antiquities of the Stone, Bronze, and Early Iron Age include Lord Antrim's collection of pre-historic Irish weapons, and an interesting local series. (5) A collection of Anglo-Saxon relics, which is especially rich in the contents of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries from the Oxford district, and includes the celebrated jewel of King Alfred. (6) Oxford antiquities and a collection of historical relics. (7) A magnificent collection of Classical and Renaissance bronzes and terra-cottas, together with a highly select series of Italian majolica, including some important signed pieces, presented and bequeathed by the late Dr. C. D. E. Fortnum. The same benefactor added a collection of finger-rings and the collection of fictile ivories formed by the late Professor Westwood.

University Galleries.

1. The *University Galleries* contain, in addition to the gallery of pictures noticed below, (1) a collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, of which a full account has been written by Sir J. C. Robinson (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1870); (2) water-colours by J. M. W. Turner, given by Mr. Ruskin; (3) a large collection of sketches (street-scenes and landscapes) by George Jones, R.A.; (4) the Douce collection of early prints, chiefly German and Italian; (5) the Chambers Hall collection of etchings and drawings (Rembrandt and others); (6) a small reference Art Library, obtained, as were the drawings mentioned under (1) above, partly through funds given by Lord Eldon.

In the Eldon Room, on the first floor, are hung five portraits by H. Herkomer, R.A., late Slade Professor, the gift of the artist; ten landscapes, &c., of the Dutch School, given by T. Humphry Ward, M.A., and a fine Bega, given by the Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

In the large picture gallery are hung a series of early Italian pictures, chiefly of the Florentine school, given by the Hon. W. Fox Strangways, a good portrait of Garcia dei Medici by Bronzino,

two fine pictures by Guardi and two by Canaletto, examples of Adrian Van Ostade and Teniers, some sketches and a finished picture by Vandyck, an interesting portrait of Mary Tudor, some small sketches by Hogarth, and several pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds—among them the magnificent portrait of Mrs. Meyrick—together with numerous works by other masters. Very many of the pictures in this gallery were presented by Mr. Chambers Hall; others by Dr. Thomas Penrose, who also gave the valuable 'Sea-piece' by J. M. W. Turner. In 1894 a valuable bequest of pictures, chiefly of the pre-Raphaelite school, including works by Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and Millais, was received from Mrs. Combe. In 1897 a bequest of ten pictures by old masters was received under the will of J. D. Chambers, Esq. In 1899, by the Fortnum bequest, twelve oil paintings and one water-colour were added to the collection. Among the more important of the former are to be found one by Pinturicchio, one by Vittorio Crivelli, and one ascribed to Marco Basaiti. A provisional catalogue (which may be purchased) has been printed; copies are placed in the gallery; and photographs of some of the pictures are on sale.

The Museum and Galleries are open on week-days throughout the year from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission is free on Saturdays. At other times a fee of 3*d.* is charged, except to members of the University, parties, not exceeding five persons, accompanied by members of the University in academical dress, and privileged students.

2. The *Ruskin Drawing School*, which occupies part of the same building as the Galleries, is under the direction of the Master of Drawing appointed by the Ruskin Trustees. It is open, under certain regulations, to the general public as well as to members of the University. Students have access, for the purpose of practical work, not only to the collections in the University Galleries, but also to the following special collections of Drawings and Engravings which were prepared for the School by Mr. Ruskin—(1) the *Rudimentary Series*, which illustrates the instruction in elementary drawing which is given in the School; (2) the *Educational Series*, (3) the *Reference Series*, and (4) the *Standard Series*, which illustrate the higher work of the School. Of these series there are three descriptive catalogues, to which reference can be made at the School. A small fee is charged to those who attend the Master's classes.

§ 7. The University Museum.

All the Scientific Institutions belonging to the University, with the exception of the Botanic Garden (see p. 315), are grouped together in and around the University Museum. The main building contains collections in illustration of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Anthropology, and Pathology, and a few lecture-rooms, while the special laboratories and dissecting-rooms, with appliances for teaching the various special branches of Natural Science, are contained for the most part in separate buildings grouped round the Central Court. The Radcliffe Library (see p. 295), which adjoins the front of the main building, on the south side, is open to all who are admitted to the Museum.

The Museum is divided into a number of departments corresponding to the several Professorships in the Faculty of Natural Science, all of which are accessible without fee to any member of the University. Students of the Natural Sciences who are not members of the University are admitted free if accompanied by a Master of Arts or by a member of the University engaged in work in the Museum; strangers who wish merely to view the Museum are admitted daily from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. on payment of a fee of sixpence, and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. on payment of threepence; Thursday and Saturday afternoons free.

The office of the Secretary to the Delegates of the Museum is at the north-west corner of the Central Court.

The various departments are described in the following pages:—

I. DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY.

The Observatory in the Park is maintained at the expense of the University. The chief instrument is the Astrographic Equatorial, with which the share of the work allotted to this Observatory by the International Committee for the Astrographic Chart was carried out. The instrument consists of a photographic and a visual telescope mounted together, the former being the gift of Dr. Warren de la Rue, F.R.S., in 1887, the latter with the mounting and accessories having been purchased by the University in 1874. The Observatory also contains a large reflecting telescope equa-

torially mounted, with several mirrors, all presented by Dr. Warren de la Rue in 1874; a fine transit circle presented by J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., and several smaller instruments for students.

For the guidance of students and visitors the following remarks may be useful:—

1. For those wishing to see the Observatory and instruments generally.—The Observatory will be always open in Full Term between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. to members of the University and their friends.

2. For those who wish to look through the large telescopes at night, the Professor will endeavour to arrange several nights in each Term, of which due notice will be given, when planets or other objects of interest may be scrutinized.

3. For those wishing to consult the Professor on any astronomical subject.—The Professor is usually at the Observatory in the morning. He would, however, be glad to receive, if possible, some preliminary intimation of the time and object of a visit.

4. For those wishing to learn elementary Astronomy, including a practical acquaintance with instruments, the Professor gives a two-Term course of lectures in the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. Special attention is paid to the requirements of the Final Mathematical Schools.

5. For those who wish to read Astronomy for the Final Science Schools, or to undertake any Astronomical research, the Professor will be glad to make arrangements at a personal interview.

2. DEPARTMENTS OF PHYSICS.

(A) *Clarendon Laboratory.*

The Clarendon Laboratory attached to the University Museum is specially designed to afford facilities for the study of Physics. It contains the Physical Cabinet, a Lecture Theatre adapted for lectures requiring experimental illustration, and several laboratories devoted to the different branches of Physics.

The instruction given is of two kinds: (1) a Lecture course, (2) a Laboratory course.

(1) The Lecture course is intended to supplement the instruction given in the laboratories, and to teach the general principles of

s.

In general, two lectures are delivered by the Professor in each week during the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. These lectures are, when necessary, illustrated by experiments, and are designed to make as little demand as possible on the mathematical knowledge of the student; an acquaintance with the simplest elements of Geometry and Algebra being in most cases all that is required.

Other courses of lectures are occasionally given by the Demonstrators.

Upon first entering the class of the Professor of Experimental Philosophy the student is required to pay a fee of £1; he is then free during his University career to attend all ordinary lectures given by the Professor.

(2) The Laboratory course is intended for students aiming at Honours in Physics in the School of Natural Science, and for those requiring a thorough knowledge of the use of physical apparatus, and of the methods of accurate measurement and physical research.

In the Physical Laboratory the students work singly or in small groups, according to the nature of the instrument or method under consideration. Instruction is given to the students in the adjustments of the instruments employed, and each is then required to carry out experiments, or to make exact measurements, under the superintendence of the Professor and Demonstrators.

The Laboratory is open daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. The time required on any one occasion varies from two to five hours according to the nature of the work in hand. The fee for working three days a week is £3 per Term.

(B) *Wykeham Department of Physics.*

This department occupies the upper part of the front of the Museum which was previously occupied by the Radcliffe Library.

The Professor gives an advanced course of lectures every Term in Electricity, suitable for candidates for the Final Honour School of Physics. Fee £1.

Practical instruction in advanced electrical work is given in the Laboratory on three days a week. Fees at the rate of £1 for one day a week.

Courses of experimental lectures and practical instruction are

given in elementary physics every Term, which are arranged to suit candidates for the Preliminary Examination in Physics. Fees £1 for a course of lectures, and £3 for laboratory instruction three days a week.

The Laboratory is open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. (except on Saturdays when the closing hour is 1 P.M.) during Term and part of the Vacation for members of the University engaged in research work. A workshop is attached to the Laboratory, principally for the convenience of research students.

3. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

This department comprises lecture-rooms fitted with appliances for experimental illustration, and three principal working laboratories, the larger of which is fitted with sixty-four working-benches, together with demonstration-rooms, subsidiary laboratories, &c.

The oral instruction consists of general lectures by the Waynflete Professor on the subjects of the Final Honour School, and courses of lectures by the Demonstrators on Inorganic, Organic, and Physical Chemistry; for attendance at these lectures no fee is required. There are also courses on special points in the Theory of Chemistry, and a course on Organic Chemistry for students of Medicine. Fee £1 or £3.

The principal laboratories are open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., or 7 P.M., during Term-time, for instruction in Practical Chemistry. The fee for each Term is, for students working three days in the week, £3; for students working every day, £5. The ordinary work of the student in the laboratory consists in the study of general chemical operations with practice in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and the preparation of typical chemical compounds; and in particular of those methods and operations, of which a knowledge is required from candidates for Honours in the School of Natural Science who make Chemistry their special subject.

Opportunities are moreover afforded in the different laboratories for the experimental investigation of special subjects of chemical inquiry.

4. DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

This Department occupies the four ground-floor rooms south of main entrance, and also part of the south side of the public

Court. The main collection is contained in eight table cases. About 3,000 specimens, illustrative of the more important mineral species, are exhibited in these cases. The various classes of Minerals are arranged in the following order: elements, haloids, sulphides, sulpharsenites, &c., oxides, hydrates, aluminates, &c., borates, carbonates, silicates, niobates, nitrates, phosphates, arsenates, &c., sulphates, chromates, molybdates, uranates; closing with the organic compounds. Within each class the species are arranged in three sections: (1) compounds of univalent, (2) compounds of divalent, (3) compounds of trivalent elements or radicles; all the members of an 'isomorphous group' being brought together.

The chief crystals are mounted on separate stands in an upright case standing between the first two table cases; noteworthy specimens are: a large block of calcite, a large crystal of selenite from Utah, sapphire, brookite, topaz, emerald, and euclase.

The following are among the chief treasures of the collection:— In the meteorite case: A whole meteoric stone, a unique specimen of those which fell in Limerick in 1813; a splendid piece of the meteoric stone which fell at Chandakapur, in India, in 1838. Case 1: A gold nugget from Wicklow. Case 5: Chalcotrichite, faceted blue sapphire, lux sapphire, cassiterite, and jargoon. Case 7: Opals from Queensland, faceted blue spinel; chrysoberyl from Russia. Case 8: Calcite from Iceland. Case 9: Cerussite from Siberia. Case 11: Topaz crystals. Case 13: Meionite from Vesuvius, tourmaline. Case 14: Beryl and emerald. Case 15: Unique specimens of rhabdophane from Cornwall.

The larger mineral specimens are exhibited in the second vertical case on the north side of the collection; among them are fine specimens of apophyllite and stilbite from India, and cuprouranite from Cornwall. In this case are also placed some examples of marbles from ancient Greek quarries which are being worked at the present day. The third vertical case contains a series of specimens and models illustrating the symmetry and geometrical and physical characters of crystals and their mode of growth.

At the beginning of the collection, opposite to the public entrance, are two large table cases containing a portion of the famous Corsi collection of marbles, presented by S. Jarrett, Esq.; this collection consists of 1,000 polished blocks of marble and decorative stones;

and its importance is mainly due to the valuable antique specimens which it contains; 500 true marbles are exhibited in the two table cases, and a selection from the decorative stones is placed in an adjoining table case.

In the extreme corner of the Court, on the right of the entrance, is a case containing a fine collection of gem and ornamental stones presented by Mr. E. Streeter in 1903. The collection includes specimens of almost all the minerals used in jewellery, both cut and in the rough.

The three cases adjoining the colonnade at the beginning of the exhibited collection contain a series specially arranged and labelled to suit the requirements of the student. The first case illustrates the characters of minerals; and within the small space of the first panel are really described all the essential characters by which mineral species are defined and identified, such as crystalline form, chemical composition, hardness, lustre, &c. In the two following panels are described those characters which produce differences of aspect in different specimens of the same mineral. The second and third cases illustrate the natural modes of occurrence of minerals, their transformations (pseudomorphs), their applications in the arts, and their uses as ornamental and gem stones. Here are placed the ornamental stones from the Corsi collection mentioned above.

The departmental rooms consist of a demonstration-room, a physical laboratory, a chemical laboratory, and the Professor's room. The teaching collections, which are quite distinct from that exhibited in the Court, are placed in the demonstration-room.

Lectures are given free at least twice a week. Intending students (see p. 172) are recommended to consult the Professor.

5. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The Geological Collections are now being rearranged; the following notes indicate their present distribution.

A general collection of the fossils of the formations from the Cambrian to the Chalk is placed in the upright cases in the lower East and South Corridors. A very large collection of fossils from the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, and Old Red Sandstone, formed by the late Dr. Grindrod, is placed in the drawers of two cases at east end of the Central Court. The remaining Tertiary and

the Post-Tertiary fossils will be found in the upper East Corridor. Among these is the large series of mammalian remains collected by Dr. Buckland from the bone-caves of England and the Continent.

A series of recent and fossil specimens is being arranged in upright cases in the Central Court to illustrate the Zoological affinities and distribution of the Lamellibranchiata. It is proposed to exhibit other groups also in course of time.

The great Saurian remains from the neighbourhood of Oxford are placed in cases on the south side of the Central Avenue of the Court.

The Saurian remains presented to the University by Mr. Hawkins are placed in the South Corridor and the Central Court.

The flat cases round the south and west sides of the Central Court will contain a general Rock collection.

The large flat cases on the south side of the Central Court are allotted as follows :

I-VIII. The Mineralogical Collection.

IX, X. Specimens illustrative of Rock-structures.

XI. Specimens showing the predominant lithological character of the rocks of the successive geological formations.

6. HOPE DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

The chief part of the Collections in this Department occupy the South Upper Corridor. The General Zoological Collections, formerly unassigned to any Professor, have now been placed by the Delegates of the Museum under the control of the Linacre Professor, with the exception of the British Collections (chiefly birds in cases along the North Upper Corridor, and shells of Molluscs, especially the Barlee Collection, in a room opening out of the North side of the Court), which are under the control of the Hope Professor, together with such specimens as he may select from the former collections to illustrate the more general biological principles.

The chief part of the Hope Collections deals with the Arthropoda, and especially the Insecta. These are arranged in the Hope Museum opening out of the South Upper Corridor, and recently enlarged by the addition of the room in which the Hope Library was formerly kept. The collections of insects are particularly rich in types, especially those of the late Professor Westwood, and of Walker,

the latter being in the important Saunders Collection of Moths and Orthoptera purchased by Mrs. F. W. Hope and presented by her to the University. There are also many types of Hope in the rich collection of Coleoptera presented by him, of H. W. Bates in the Saunders Orthoptera, presented by Mrs. Hope, of Rambur in the Odonata, of F. Smith in the Saunders Aculeate Hymenoptera. These Collections are indispensable to the student of systematic entomology, and much labour is being expended in rendering them as available as possible.

Any member of the University who wishes to study the Collections should apply to the Professor. For those whose study is limited to the British Fauna, a very complete collection of the indigenous Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Odonata (Dragon-flies) has now been arranged, and the Coleoptera are being prepared.

The chief part of the Collection of Crustacea is also kept in the Hope Museum, including the Bell Collection presented by Professor Westwood on his appointment to the Chair.

The Hope Library of Entomology is now contained in a large room recently added to the department, which serves also as a lecture-room. This Library is extremely rich in old and valuable memoirs. A card-catalogue of it is in course of preparation.

The loft space above the first-floor rooms has recently been fitted up for laboratories, dark room, &c. The results of research carried on here are published in the 'Hope Reports' (vols. i-v, 1897-1906).

The opportunities which are now offered are primarily due to the munificence of the Rev. F. W. Hope, who presented his vast Collections and Library to the University, and who endowed both them and the Chair of Zoology. These Collections were then immensely enriched by the wise administration of the late Professor Westwood. In 1896 Mr. F. D. Godman and Mr. O. Salvin presented a splendid set of Lepidoptera Rhopalocera, and the Annual Reports constantly show large accessions. With increased space and augmented assistance the vast store of material which has been gradually accumulating is receiving the most complete and convenient arrangement which the present state of our knowledge permits.

The main objects which have been kept in view in the rearrange-

ment of the Collections are (1) the proper display of the types, and other especially rare and interesting specimens; (2) the illustration of geographical distribution, the appearance of local races, and of slight differences in the facies of a species in the various areas of its entire range; (3) the illustration of problems of wide biological interest, especially Mimicry, Warning Colouring, and Protective Resemblance. The two former objects (1) and (2) are being attained in the general Collection, while the latter (3) requires separate special Collections, the material for which is gradually accumulating and has now reached a very large amount.

7. DEPARTMENT OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy and his Demonstrators teach Animal Morphology or Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Embryology, and Histology. The Laboratory is open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., for practical instruction in these subjects. Those students who have not received any previous instruction in the subject begin by making a study of the anatomy of the frog and a few selected types of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, at the same time learning the use of the microscope and the elements of histology. They at the same time attend the winter course from October to March. When sufficiently advanced, those who offer Zoology for the Final Honour School join the senior classes.

A general course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy and Embryology, beginning in October and lasting over two Terms, is given; this is intended for beginners and for those who are making Physiology their special subject. Those students who take Animal Morphology (Zoology) as a subject in the Pass School (Group C) attend this course. Lectures are given on three days in the week, and are followed by practical work.

For senior students there are provided courses of practical instruction on the anatomy and classification of the various groups of recent and extinct animals, specimens being provided for dissection by the students attending the courses.

Instruction is also provided in the methods of investigating the phenomena of Variation, Inheritance, and Selection.

The Professor is assisted in these courses and in the practical work by a staff of Lecturers and Demonstrators.

The Collections in the Museum are now arranged so as to illustrate the more important features in the structure of each of the larger groups of the Animal Kingdom. Many very rare and valuable specimens are exhibited and explained by printed labels. Extinct forms such as the huge *Iguanodon*, *Pareiasaurus*, and *Dinoceras* are represented by complete casts of the skeleton.

Courses of lectures on various branches of Animal Morphology are given each Term by the Lee's Reader in Anatomy. These are thrown open to all members of the University, and arrangements are made whereby they complete the course of study required for the Final Honours Examination.

Students approved by the Professor are admitted to pursue original investigations in the laboratory, and may thus produce work qualifying them for the degree of B.Sc.

8. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY.

The Department of Human Anatomy adjoins the east side of the Museum. Access may be obtained to it either through the Central Museum Court, or by the road which runs round the north and east sides of the Museum buildings. The Department comprises, in addition to lecture and dissecting rooms, a well-appointed Museum, wherein are displayed specimens illustrative of the anatomy of man. Here also is the Anthropometrical Laboratory, the fittings of which are the gift of Mr. Francis Galton.

A collection of photographs illustrative of the different races of mankind is displayed in the gallery of the entrance hall.

The statutable lectures are delivered thrice weekly during Term. These are augmented by demonstrations each morning, given either by the Professor or Demonstrator. The dissecting-room is open daily from 9.15 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. during Term. Facilities are afforded for practical work during Vacation-time.

The course, as a rule, is completed in two years, though in some cases a shorter time suffices. The hours of attendance on practical work are regulated to suit the convenience of students, who are thus able to avail themselves of any spare time at their disposal. The fee (£4 per Term for the course) includes all material for dissection.

9. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

The Physiological Laboratory is on the north-east side of the Museum. It contains, besides the lecture-room, working rooms for practical classes in Chemical and Experimental Physiology and in Histology. There are also rooms specially fitted for research, and a workshop for making and repairing apparatus.

Lectures are given by the Waynflete Professor and other Lecturers in Term-time five days a week. These include (1) a general course in Physiology extending over Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter Terms; (2) special lectures on the subjects of the Final Examination given in each Term; (3) lectures on Physiological Chemistry given in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. A fee of £1 allows attendance at all the lectures of the academical year; it is only charged twice, and is usually paid in each Michaelmas Term. No lecture fee is charged in the case of University Graduates.

Practical instruction is given to meet the requirements of (A) Final Honours School in Natural Science; (B) First Examination for Bachelor of Medicine; (C) Preliminary Examination of Final Honours School.

For (A) the work extends over two academic years. *First year*: (1) Histology during all three Terms, fee £3 per Term; (2) Physiological Chemistry during Michaelmas Term, fee £2; (3) Experimental work during Hilary Term, fee £2. *Second year*: Advanced work in Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Physiology of Muscle and Nerve, fee £5 per Term. Total expense (lectures and practical work): first year, £14, second year, £16.

For (B) the work is that of the first year's course; total expense, £14.

For (C) the work consists of portions of the first year's course during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; total expense, £8. The hours of attendance on such of the courses as are required by medical students are arranged so as to enable them to attend lectures and practical instruction in Human Anatomy, Organic Chemistry, and Pharmacology.

10. ETHNOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT. THE PITT-RIVERS MUSEUM.

The formation of the large Anthropological Collection, recently presented to the University by General Pitt-Rivers, was begun by

him in the year 1851. In selecting specimens for his collection, Gen. Pitt-Rivers (then Col. Lane-Fox) endeavoured to form series to show, as far as possible, the developmental history of the various material arts. His main object was, to quote his own words, 'so to arrange his collection of ethnological and prehistoric specimens as to demonstrate, either actually or hypothetically, the development and continuity of the material arts from the simpler to the more complex forms; to explain the conservatism of savage and barbarous races, and the pertinacity with which they retain their ancient types of art; to show the variations by means of which progress has been effected, and the application of varieties to distinct uses; to exhibit survivals or the vestiges of ancient forms which have been retained through natural selection in the more advanced stages of the arts, and the reversion to ancient types; to illustrate the arts of prehistoric times as far as practicable by those of existing savages in corresponding stages of civilization; to assist the question of the monogenesis or polygenesis of certain arts, whether they are exotic or indigenous in the countries in which they are found. To this end objects of the same class from different countries have been brought together in the same collection, but in each class the varieties from the same localities have been placed side by side.'

In July, 1874, the bulk of the collection was placed in the Bethnal Green Museum. In 1878 it was removed to the South Kensington Museum, whence it was transferred in 1885 to the University Museum, as a gift from Gen. Pitt-Rivers. A special Annexe to the Museum has been built for its accommodation.

The collection has since been enriched by the transference of important specimens from the Ashmolean Museum, as well as by many donations from private individuals, and additions from other sources. Its educational value is constantly increasing as links in the evolutionary history of the arts are added. The Curator is Henry Balfour, M.A.

11. DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY.

The Department of Pathology occupies a building (opened in 1901) situated within the grounds of the University Museum. Amongst its chief rooms are a lecture-room, Museum, histological class-room, bacteriological class-room, four rooms for research (one fitted up as

a chemical laboratory), and a photographic room. The laboratory is furnished with all the ordinary equipment necessary for the teaching of Pathology. The departmental Museum contains a collection the nucleus of which was formed by a series of specimens prepared by a well-known Dutch pathologist, Van der Kolk, and purchased by the University after his death; within recent years this collection has been much enlarged and additions are constantly being made. There is also in the department a large collection of material prepared for microscopic examination, and this is utilized in the practical classes.

The courses of instruction in the department are usually taken after two years have been spent in the study of Anatomy and Physiology and consist partly of lectures, partly of practical work and of demonstrations. The full course of study covers a period of three terms. In the first Term there is a course of lectures introductory to the study of Pathology in which the processes of cellular degeneration, inflammation and tumour formation are discussed; these subjects are also studied in a practical class. During the second Term, in the lectures, the diseases of the blood, the disorders of the circulation, the disorders of internal secretion and of metabolism are treated; the practical work consists of practice in the methods of haematology and of demonstrations—naked eye and microscopic—in regional pathology. The third Term is mainly devoted to practical work in the methods of pathological bacteriology; lectures are also given in which the general pathology of infection is discussed in outline.

The Laboratory is well provided with apparatus required for pathological research in all its branches, and an endowment—the Burdon-Sanderson Pathological Fund—enables additions to be made as occasion arises. In connexion with the research work of the department there exists the Philip Walker Studentship of the annual value of £200 and tenable for three years—a condition of the Studentship being that the holder must spend two years of his term of office in prosecuting original inquiries in the laboratory. The present staff of the department consists of the Professor and two Demonstrators.

§ 8. The Botanic Garden.

All the botanical collections belonging to the University are arranged at the Botanic Garden so as to be available for study by

members of the University, and are under the care of the Sherardian Professor of Botany.

The *Botanic Garden*, formerly known as the Physic Garden, was founded in the year 1632 through the munificence of Henry, Earl of Danby. It was the first piece of public ground set apart in this country for the scientific study of plants. It is open daily from 6 A.M. (on Sundays, May 1 to September 30, 11.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.) in summer, and from daylight in winter, until dusk. The ground within the walls is laid out for purposes of instruction in a series of beds containing hardy herbaceous or under-shrubby plants, arranged in natural families after Bentham and Hooker's *Genera Plantarum* and Hooker's *Student's British Flora*. The arrangement commences with Thalamifloral Dicotyledons upon the plot at the north-east corner, and is continued on adjacent plots, ending with Ferns and their allies, at the south-east corner. The beds are cut so that the student can examine all the plants without stepping upon the borders, and the name, with an indication of its native country, is attached to each plant: black labels with writing in white serve further to mark out plants of the British Flora. In a tank in the centre of the garden some hardy aquatics are grown. Outside the walls, upon the ground at the south-west facing Christ Church Meadow, is a miscellaneous collection of plants. Members of the University who are studying Botany may be supplied with specimens of the plants in the collection for examination, on application to the Professor.

The stoves and greenhouses contain the collection of tender plants. They are open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 2 to 4 P.M.

The building to the west of the Danby Gate contains the Botanical Laboratory, Museum, Lecture-room, and private room of the Professor.

The *Laboratory* is open between the hours of ten and five daily during Term for practical work, both elementary and advanced, under the superintendence of the Professor and his Assistant, Dr. A. H. Church.

The *Botanical Museum*, essentially a teaching one, is open to members of the University interested in the subject, upon application to the Professor.

To the east of the Danby Gate, in a building which was for-

merly the official residence of the Professor of Botany, are housed the Library and the Herbarium.

The *Library* contains the books bequeathed by Bobart, Sherard, Fielding, and Daubeney, besides those purchased; and, in addition, the books left by Professor John Sibthorp, and now assigned to the Sibthorpean Professor of Rural Economy, are in the collection. It is rich in seventeenth and eighteenth century botanical books, the gifts of these benefactors, and contains some very rare works. The chief botanical periodicals of the present day are taken in, and these, with all the books in the Library, are available for consultation and reference by members of the University and others daily, between the hours of ten and four, on application to the Sherardian Professor of Botany.

The *Herbarium*, is under the charge of Mr. G. Claridge Druce, Hon. M.A. The General Collection consists mainly of the Fielding Herbarium, to which large additions, more especially of European plants, have been made. The historical collections of Morison, Sherard, Dillenius, Du Bois, and Sibthorp, are kept apart. There is also a special collection of British Flowering Plants. Like the Library, the Herbarium is open daily between the hours of ten and four to members of the University and others, on application to the Professor of Botany.

§ 9. The Radcliffe Observatory.

In the summer of 1768 the Professor of Astronomy laid before the Hebdomadal Meeting 'a Petition to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University, and the other Radcliffe Trustees, for granting a sum of money to build and furnish with proper instruments an Observatory in the precincts of the University.' The proposal was approved by the Heads of Houses, who subscribed the Petition. Shortly afterwards the application was renewed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by other members of the University, and by the Professor.

In response to this petition, the Radcliffe Observatory was founded about the year 1771. For the first 68 years of its existence the direction of the Observatory was in the hands of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, but in the year 1839 the office of Radcliffe Observer was separated from that of the Savilian Professor.

At the time of its erection the Observatory was probably the best equipped institution of the kind in Europe. The original instruments are still in existence, though, of course, quite obsolete. They consisted chiefly of two 8-foot mural quadrants with a corresponding 12-foot zenith sector, and a transit instrument of 4 inches aperture.

The Observatory is now furnished with a very large equatorially mounted telescope, by Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., erected in 1902-3. This instrument is composed of two refracting telescopes, mounted on the same stand, one of 24 inches aperture and 22 feet 6 inches focal length, the object glass of which is corrected for the photographic rays, the other of the same focal length and 18 inches aperture, corrected for the visual rays. A fine micrometer-microscope of novel construction, capable of measuring plates of any size up to 12 inches square, has recently been added to the equipment. There are also—an equatorial telescope of 12 feet focal length and 10 inches aperture, presented to the Observatory by the late J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., of Leyton, Essex; a heliometer, of which the telescope is 10.5 feet in focal length and 7.5 inches in aperture; an achromatic telescope of 10 feet focal length and 7 inches aperture; a 42-inch achromatic telescope; a transit-circle with telescope of 5 feet 6 inches focal length and 5 inches aperture; four sidereal and two mean time clocks; two box chronometers; and a fine electric chronograph for registering observations, erected in 1899.

The Observatory is a first-class meteorological station, and reports daily by telegraph to the Meteorological Office, London. The meteorological instruments comprise a photographic barograph, thermograph, and hygrograph; an anemograph, rain-gauge, and sunshine recorder, for automatic registration; the ordinary standard instruments; and five platinum resistance thermometers, buried at various depths for determining underground temperatures, which were placed in position in 1897.

The Observatory is open to visitors on the first Friday in each month between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.; and, if the weather be suitable, the 10-inch equatorial is placed at the disposal of visitors on the same day from 9 to 11 P.M.

Application for admission to the Observatory should be made not later than the previous Wednesday to the Radcliffe Observer.

§ 10. College Scientific Institutions.

Besides the scientific institutions already described, belonging to the University and under the charge of the University Professors, there are lecture-rooms and laboratories for scientific work at the following Colleges :—

At **Balliol** there is a Chemical Laboratory, upheld jointly by Balliol and Trinity Colleges, which is fitted with all the appliances required in preparing for the Preliminary Examination in Physics and for any of the University Examinations in Chemistry. There is also a lecture-room, with a collection of physical apparatus in which experimental lectures on the subjects of the Preliminary Examination in Physics are given. There is a small Library of scientific books and periodicals, both English and foreign. The Laboratory is intended primarily for the use of members of Balliol and Trinity Colleges : members of other Colleges are admitted to the lectures on payment of a fee, and may be allowed the use of the Laboratory by special arrangement.

At **Christ Church** there are laboratories and a lecture-room in which Dr. Lee's Readers in Chemistry and Physics give instruction in their respective subjects both for Preliminary and for Final Examinations. The Chemical Laboratory contains all the apparatus necessary for a complete course of instruction in Practical Chemistry as required in University Examinations, and has a small Library attached to it. It is open without charge for teaching or apparatus to members of Christ Church, and, with a fee, to other members of the University. It is open to Research Students during the Vacations. There is also a Metallurgical and Assay Laboratory, under the direction of the Lee's Reader in Chemistry.

The anatomical collection belonging to Dr. Lee's trustees, which was formerly kept in the Laboratory building, is now at the University Museum, under the joint charge of the Linacre Professor and of Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy.

At the Daubeny Laboratory at **Magdalen** all the practical work required for the Preliminary Examinations in Physics and Chemistry, and a considerable part of the work for the Final School of Chemistry, can be done. The Laboratory has been recently enlarged and there is a good collection of apparatus. The Daubeny Collections of Volcanic and other Rocks are also accessible for study on application to the Tutor in Natural Science.

At **Queen's** there is a small laboratory, for instruction in Preliminary Chemistry, demonstration being provided by Queen's and New College.

At **Trinity** the Millard Laboratory for Experimental Mechanics and Engineering was opened by the College in 1886 to provide instruction in Theoretical and Practical Mechanics, and has since been enlarged by the addition of buildings lent by St. John's College. It is at present subsidized by the University.

A course has been arranged to meet the requirements of men preparing for the Diploma in Engineering and Mining subjects, as set forth in the *University Gazette*, Dec. 6, 1904, p. 206. It includes—Engineering Principles, Machine Drawing, and Methods of Surveying. For further information—apply to the University Lecturer in Mechanics, Millard Laboratory, Oxford.

It may be added that a laboratory, designed for instruction in Physics and Chemistry, is in course of erection at **Jesus**.

§ 11. The Indian Institute.

The Indian Institute is intended to form a centre of teaching and information on subjects relative to India and its inhabitants, to promote Indian studies of all kinds, and generally to increase knowledge of Indian affairs. The Library contains about 23,000 Oriental books, 250 Indian and other Eastern manuscripts, besides a number of maps, and the reading-room is supplied with Indian newspapers and periodicals, English and vernacular, including many of the official publications of the Indian Provincial Governments. The Museum contains a collection of specimens and examples selected and arranged so as to give, so to speak, a concise synopsis of India.

The Institute is also intended to act as an attractive meeting-place for Oriental students of all countries, to draw together and assist the Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, and to befriend or aid natives of India who may be studying in Oxford.

Subject to the control of the Curators, the charge and supervision of the Institute is in the hands of the Boden Professor of Sanskrit.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Programme of Special Studies for
the Academical Year 1906-7; together
with some account of opportunities for
Special Work or Research existing in
the University

THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1906

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
LONDON, EDINBURGH
NEW YORK AND TORONTO

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	v
I. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:	
A. LITERAE HUMANIORES	1
<i>a.</i> PHILOSOPHY	1
<i>b.</i> ANCIENT HISTORY	3
<i>c.</i> CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY	4
<i>d.</i> CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY	5
B. LAW	7
C. MODERN HISTORY	8
D. THEOLOGY	11
E. ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, AND EGYPTOLOGY	12
F. MODERN LANGUAGES	15
G. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	19
II. MATHEMATICS	20
III. NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE:	
A. PATHOLOGY	23
B. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY	24
C. PHYSIOLOGY	24
D. ZOOLOGY	25
E. BOTANY	26
F. RURAL ECONOMY	26
G. MINERALOGY	27
H. GEOLOGY	27
I. CHEMISTRY (LABORATORIES)	28
K. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM	29
L. UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY	30
IV. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:	
A. ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM	31
B. UNIVERSITY GALLERIES	31
C. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM	32
V. DIPLOMAS:	
A. GEOGRAPHY	34
B. ECONOMICS	36
C. MINING AND ENGINEERING	38
D. ANTHROPOLOGY	40
E. FORESTRY	44
VI. DEGREES OF B.C.L. AND D.C.L.	46
VII. DEGREES OF B.MUS. AND D.MUS.	50
APPENDIX. SCHEDULES OF LECTURES IN THE SEVERAL FACULTIES FOR MICHAELMAS TERM, 1906	51

PREFATORY NOTE

THE information contained in the following pages has been compiled by members of the several Faculties. The statements are believed to be accurate, but they are not official.

INTRODUCTION

IN view of the increasing demand for special courses of study suitable to those who are not going through the ordinary curriculum for the B.A. degree, it has been thought desirable to publish a more explicit statement than has been hitherto available of the facilities and opportunities for special or advanced study that already exist at Oxford. The present publication is an effort in this direction, originating with a few Professors and Tutors who were anxious to make known what resources the University possesses for special or original study, and what assistance in the way of teaching or guidance a student who comes to Oxford for such an object may look to obtain. It is hoped that if the pamphlet is found useful, fresh editions may be issued from year to year.

The courses of instruction and the opportunities for study at present available in Oxford may be divided into four classes¹:—

1. Those which have special reference to the examinations for the B.A. degree in the Honour Schools of Literae Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Law, History, Theology, Oriental Languages, English Language and Literature, and Modern Languages.
2. Those which have reference to the examinations for the higher degrees in Law and Medicine, and for degrees in Music.
3. Those which are appropriate to the various diplomas given by the University.
4. Those which afford assistance to students pursuing advanced or research work such as may lead to the degrees of B.Sc. and B.Litt.

In regard to the lectures and teaching under heads (1) and (2), it must be observed that the Oxford teaching being mainly directed

¹ For fuller details, see *The Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Oxford*, sold at the Clarendon Press Depository, 116 High Street, Oxford. Price 2s. 6d. net : by post 2s. 9d. net.

to enabling students to take degrees with high honours, the line of division between Undergraduate and Graduate study does not occur at the same point as, for instance, in American Universities. Thus, while some of the lectures given with a view to the Schools are comparatively elementary, others are advanced and detailed. The lectures, for example, in Philosophy, History, &c. are often such as would elsewhere be regarded as special and advanced, and are in fact one of the most distinctive features of Oxford teaching. The Final Honour Schools, again, of Oriental Languages, of English Language and Literature, and of Modern Languages, partake of the nature of special studies.

Generally speaking, paper work is done not for the Professor or Lecturer, but for the College Tutor, and takes the form of essays rather than of set pieces of work; but this does not apply in all subjects.

Before the beginning of each Term a complete list of lectures for the ensuing Term is issued by the various Boards of Faculties, and published in the *University Gazette*; and a statement of those lectures that will be given next Michaelmas Term has been added in the form of an Appendix to the present publication, as many of them have clearly the character of advanced or special teaching.

3. Diplomas are a recent introduction. At present they are given for a course of work extending over a year or more in such subjects as Education, Geography, Economics, Engineering and Mining, Anthropology, and Forestry, the object being to supplement the ordinary curriculum for the B.A. degree by providing for more special lines of study. Some of the Professors have recently begun to give formal certificates for work done under their direction; but such work properly belongs to the next class.

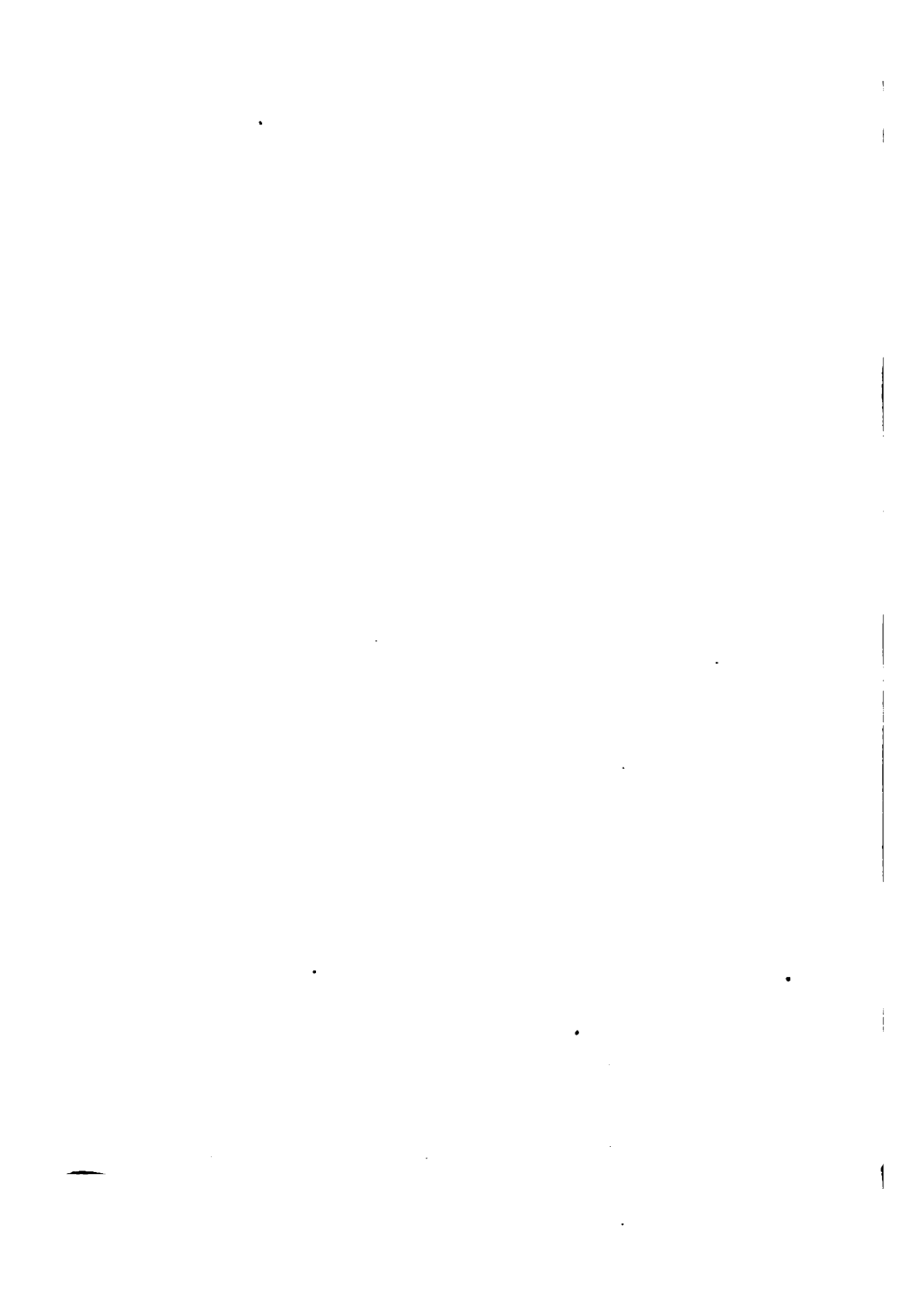
4. When a candidate enters upon a special course of work for the B.Sc. or B.Litt. degree, two graduates, of whom one is usually a Professor, are appointed to supervise his studies. At the end of the course the work of the candidate is tested, either by examination, or by a dissertation (or report of work done), or by both. Thus the research student depends upon advanced instruction in the subject he is pursuing, or upon the voluntary and personal help of Professors and other teachers.

In the course of compiling this work, the Editors have been

greatly assisted by the widespread wish among many teachers to be useful to advanced students, and it is hoped that the following statements may be found serviceable in this respect ¹.

It may be added, in conclusion, that research students will find ample opportunities at Oxford in the amount of material for research afforded by the Bodleian and other Libraries, by the scientific Laboratories, and by the extensive and valuable Collections in archaeology, natural history, and art.

¹ It should be understood that fees would be payable for individual instruction except for such statutory assistance as is given by Professors or Readers.



I. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

A. LITERAE HUMANIORES.

a. PHILOSOPHY.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

A. The following courses of Lectures, suitable to the needs of advanced students, are given during the year:—

The Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy (T. Case, M.A.) lectures on the Logic of Aristotle and Bacon, and on Induction.

The Wykeham Professor of Logic (J. Cook Wilson, M.A.) delivers a systematic course on Logic extending over three Terms, with an occasional course on some special branch of the subject.

The White's Professor of Moral Philosophy (J. A. Stewart, M.A.) lectures during two Terms on subjects connected with his Chair—in Michaelmas Term, 1906, on Plato's Doctrine of Ideas, and select passages of the Enneades of Plotinus.

The Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy (W. McDougall, M.A. Camb.) gives a general and a special course on Psychology—in Michaelmas Term, 1906, on the Psychology of Childhood.

The Master of Balliol (E. Caird, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.) lectures on Logic, Ethics, and Greek Philosophy.

B. In addition to the above Lectures, courses of an advanced character are given by College Lecturers in Ancient Philosophy (with special reference to the Republic of Plato, the Ethics, Politics, and Organon of Aristotle), Modern Logic and Theory of Knowledge, Moral and Political Philosophy. These are announced in the lists of Lectures issued by the Board of Faculty. (See Appendix, p. 51.)

The following are intended mainly for special or advanced students:—

J. A. Smith, M.A. (Balliol): Aristotle's *De Anima* III.

H. H. Joachim, M.A. (Merton): (*a*) Selected Dialogues of

Plato or Treatises of Aristotle; (*b*) selected treatises in Modern Philosophy: Michaelmas Term, 1906—Descartes' *Meditations*.

G. E. Underhill, M.A. (Magdalen): Relation of Philosophy to the Sciences.

H. W. B. Joseph, M.A. (New College): The Philosophy of Reid.

C. C. J. Webb, M.A. (Magdalen): Philosophy of Religion.

F. C. S. Schiller, M.A., D.Sc. (Corpus Christi): Logic and Psychology.

W. D. Ross, M.A. (Oriel): selected books from Aristotle's *Metaphysics*.

E. F. Carritt, M.A. (University): Philosophy of Art.

II. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Wykeham Professor of Logic holds a weekly discussion-class in New College.

The White's Professor of Moral Philosophy gives informal instruction in Christ Church at stated times.

H. W. Blunt, M.A. (Christ Church): 1. Select Metaphysical Treatises, ancient and modern alternately, in the two winter Terms: Michaelmas Term, 1906—Avenarius. 2. The Relation of Economics and Ethics.

R. R. Marett, M.A. (Exeter): 1. Early History of (*a*) Religion, (*b*) Ethics, (*c*) Politics: Michaelmas Term, 1906—The Ethical Aspect of Savage Religion. 2. Platonism, especially on its logical side.

S. Ball, M.A. (St. John's): 1. Moral and Political Philosophy. 2. Political Economy, with special reference to the Socialist School.

H. Rashdall, M.A., D.Litt. (New College): Philosophy, especially Moral, Political, and Religious Philosophy.

J. A. Smith, M.A. (Balliol): Theory of Knowledge, and Greek Psychology.

C. C. J. Webb, M.A. (Magdalen): Mediaeval Philosophy.

A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University): Political Philosophy.

W. H. V. Reade, M.A. (Keble): Mediaeval Aristotelianism, with special reference to Aquinas.

E. F. Carritt, M.A. (University): Aesthetic.

W. D. Ross, M.A. (Oriël) : The Philosophy of Schopenhauer and of von Hartmann.

III. SOCIETIES.

(a) The Oxford Aristotelian Society (*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Jenkinson, M.A., Brasenose) meets in Professor Bywater's rooms at Christ Church on Monday evenings during Term for the study of Aristotle's works.

(b) The Oxford Philosophical Society (*Hon. Sec.*, H. Sturt, M.A., Queen's) meets about three times during Term. Papers are read, by members or visitors, and discussed.

(c) Fortnightly meetings are held in Dr. Rashdall's rooms at New College for the discussion of questions affecting the relation between Philosophy and Religion.

(d) There are also College Societies (such as the Dialectical Society at Exeter College, and the Mansel Society at St. John's College), mainly intended for undergraduates.

b. ANCIENT HISTORY.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

A. Greek History.

The University Reader in Ancient History (R. W. Macan, M.A., D.Litt.) lectures on the Constitutional History of Athens, with the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία*, and on the Beginnings of Greek History.

G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt. (Corpus Christi), lectures on the Strategic Geography of Greece.

J. L. Myres, M.A. (Christ Church), lectures on the Origins of Greek Civilization, and on the Geography and Ethnology of the Mediterranean.

M. N. Tod, M.A. (Oriël), lectures on Greek Historical Inscriptions.

E. M. Walker, M.A. (Queen's), lectures on the Constitutional History of Athens, and on Alexander the Great.

B. Roman History.

The Camden Professor (H. F. Pelham, M.A.) lectures on the History of the Empire during the first two centuries A.D.

J. L. Strachan-Davidson, M.A. (Balliol), lectures on the Constitutional History of the Republic.

F. Haverfield, M.A. (Christ Church), lectures on Latin Inscriptions and on the Roman Provinces.

B. W. Henderson, M.A. (Exeter), lectures on Roman Municipal Laws and Inscriptions.

C. **Egyptology.**

The University Reader (F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.) lectures during two Terms in the year at the Ashmolean Museum. See special section, p. 13.

D. **Classical Archaeology.**

See the section on Classical Archaeology (p. 5).

II. **SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.**

The following are prepared to give special instruction to advanced students:—

The Camden Professor and F. Haverfield, M.A. (Christ Church), on Special Points in the History of the Roman Empire.

J. L. Myres, M.A. (Christ Church), on subjects connected with his lectures and with Greek History before the Fifth Century B.C.

E. M. Walker, M.A. (Queen's), on the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία* and on Special Points in the History of the Sixth and Fifth Centuries B.C.

The Reader in Ancient History (R. W. Macan, M.A., D.Litt.) will be prepared to advise advanced students generally on the study of Greek History.

c. **CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.**

I. **COURSES OF LECTURES.** (See also Appendix, p. 51.)

A. **Greek.**

The Regius Professor of Greek (I. Bywater, M.A.) lectures from time to time upon Greek texts (especially upon Aristotle and Plato), and upon Greek Palaeography and Textual Criticism.

The Professor of Comparative Philology (J. Wright, M.A.) lectures on the Comparative Philology of Greek and Latin.

B. **Latin.**

The Corpus Professor of Latin (Robinson Ellis, M.A.) lectures on

the post-Augustan Poets and on Latin Palaeography illustrated by his *Specimens* published in 1903.

The Lecturer in Palaeography (F. Madan, M.A.) in Michaelmas Term will give an Introductory Course, with special reference to forms of Letters.

II. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The following lecturers are prepared to give special instruction to advanced students:—

T. W. Allen, M.A. (Queen's), on Greek Palaeography and on the Textual Criticism of Homer.

F. W. Bussell, D.D. (Brasenose), on Later Greek Philosophy and on Latin Authors of the Silver Age.

S. G. Owen, M.A. (Christ Church), on the study of Catullus, the Latin Elegiac Poets, and the Poets of the Silver Age.

Every College has one or more classical lecturers upon its staff, who have usually made a special study of some branch of classical learning.

III. SOCIETIES.

The Oxford Philological Society (*Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Hall, M.A., St. John's) meets six evenings a Term in the two winter Terms and three evenings in the summer Term; papers are read on questions of Classical Philology, Philosophy, History, and Archaeology.

IV. LIBRARIES.

The Library of Oriel College contains a special collection of books upon Comparative Philology, and is available for students.

d. CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

A. **Egyptology.** The Reader in Egyptology (F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.) lectures at the Ashmolean Museum (see special section, p. 13).

B. **Greek and Roman Geography.** G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt., Lecturer in Ancient Geography, lectures every Term at the School of Geography, Old Ashmolean Building, where instruction in map-making and surveying is also given (see also p. 35).

C. Prehistoric Archaeology of the Mediterranean. The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum lectures generally in the Michaelmas Term on Minoan and Primitive Aegean Culture, or on other prehistoric subjects. J. L. Myres, M.A., Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, lectures each Term on the Origins of Greek Civilization : (1) the Minoan and Mycenaean Ages ; (2) the Homeric Age ; (3) the Early Iron Age. Also (in Mich. Term) on Prehistoric Italy.

D. Greek Sculpture. The Professor of Classical Archaeology (P. Gardner, M.A.) lectures as follows :—(1) Greek Sculpture, B.C. 600–450 (Hilary Term) ; (2) Selected Monuments (Easter Term) ; (3) Greek Sculpture, B.C. 450–320 (Michaelmas Term).

L. R. Farnell, M.A., D.Litt., Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, lectures in the Michaelmas Term on the last period of Greek Sculpture.

E. Greek Art and Antiquities. Professor Gardner in Hilary Term gives a short course on the Greek Theatre. Dr. Farnell usually lectures on Greek Religion, and on the Elements of Greek Epigraphy ; each course lasting for one Term. J. L. Myres, M.A., Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, lectures (in Hilary Term) on Archaeological Passages in Herodotus and Thucydides. M. N. Tod, M.A., Oriel College, lectures (in Michaelmas Term) on Greek Epigraphy.

F. Greek Coins. Professor Gardner holds occasional classes in Greek Numismatics.

G. Roman Antiquities. F. Haverfield, M.A. (Christ Church), lectures in one or two Terms on Roman Epigraphy and Antiquities.

II. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

All the above-mentioned lecturers are willing to recommend books and to give advice and demonstrations to students. Paper work is done on Greek Sculpture.

III. LIBRARIES.

There is a fairly complete library of Classical Archaeology on the ground-floor of the Ashmolean Museum. It is open to students, and some books may under certain conditions be borrowed. There is also an extensive series of photographs.

IV. COLLECTIONS : ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

The collection of casts from the antique in the custody of the Professor of Archaeology is extensive. There is also a collection

of Greek and Roman Inscriptions and Sculpture, and (in the custody of the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum) Antiquities of Egypt, Primitive Greece, and Italy, Greek Vases, Greek and Roman bronzes, gems, and terra-cottas (see also p. 31). The collection of coins is in the Bodleian Library.

V. ENDOWMENTS FOR RESEARCH.

The chief endowment for 'post-graduate' research is provided by the Craven Fund. The Craven Committee (which consists of five persons appointed by the Board of the Faculty of Arts) elect one Fellow annually in Michaelmas Term. The emoluments of the fellowship are £200 per annum, and the tenure is for two years, with the proviso that the holder shall spend eight months in each year abroad.

The surplus of the annual income of the Fund is carried to the 'Craven University Fund,' from which grants may be made from time to time by Decree of Convocation for any purpose connected with the advancement of classical learning.

The British School of Archaeology in Athens offers a studentship of £50 (usually every other year) tenable by a member of the University of Oxford nominated by the Craven Committee for a course of not less than three months' work in Greek lands.

B. LAW.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

The Regius Professor of Civil Law (H. Goudy, D.C.L.) lectures on Roman Law, its Principles and History. In some Terms he gives a course of lectures on one of the special subjects required in the examination for the degree of B.C.L.

The Vinerian Professor of English Law (A. V. Dicey, B.C.L., K.C.) lectures on various branches of English Law. He also from time to time holds classes for the discussion of particular points in English Law.

The Chichele Professor of International Law (T. E. Holland, D.C.L., K.C.) lectures on Public and Private International Law, including the History and Obligation of Treaties.

The Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence (P. Vinogradoff, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.) lectures on the History of Laws and the Comparative Jurisprudence of Different Nations. He also holds a class, conducted upon the lines of a seminar.

The Reader in Indian Law (E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L.) lectures on Indian Law and the Indian Systems of Land Tenure and Revenue. He also gives informal instruction.

The lectures delivered by College tutors or lecturers are primarily intended for undergraduates who are reading for the School of Jurisprudence, but some of them would also be suitable for those intending to take the examination for the higher degree of B.C.L. (See pp. 46-9, and Appendix, pp. 56-7.)

II. LIBRARIES.

The library of All Souls College contains a very full collection of works on law (Roman, English, and foreign), including the English Law Reports of all periods, and the principal American and Colonial Reports. A member of the University can obtain admission to the library by means of a letter of recommendation from a tutor of his College, or of non-collegiate students.

C. MODERN HISTORY.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

(1) Annual courses of lectures intended to prepare students for undertaking research work are given by the following teachers:—

(a) The Regius Professor of Modern History (C. H. Firth, M.A.) proposes to form a small class for the study of the Foreign Relations of England during the later part of the seventeenth century. This class is specially designed for students working for the degree of Bachelor of Letters.

(b) The Lecturer in Palaeography (F. Madan, M.A.) lectures twice a week upon Mediaeval Palaeography every Michaelmas Term. A syllabus of the course is published at the beginning of Term.

Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt., will take a small class for practical work upon selected documents.

(c) The Lecturer in Diplomatic (R. L. Poole, M.A.) gives

instruction two hours a week during the Hilary and Easter Terms on the method of the study of documents, their structure and classification; the modes in which they are handed down; technical chronology; and the systems of the various chanceries: with usually a special course on English records from Anglo-Saxon times downwards, concluding with an account of the different sorts of private documents.

(2) Lectures upon special portions of history varying in subject from year to year:—

(a) The Regius Professor of Modern History will lecture upon the Last Years of the Protectorate, 1656-8.

(b) The Chichele Professor of Modern History (C. W. C. Oman, M.A.) will lecture upon the History of the Peninsular War.

(c) The Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence (P. Vinogradoff, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.) will lecture upon English Law and Society in the Eleventh Century, and will conduct a class upon Domesday Book.

(d) The Ford Lecturer delivers annually a course of six lectures upon some subject in English history, embodying the results of recent researches upon some particular period or question. The lecturer for the current year (F. J. Haverfield, M.A.) has taken for his subject 'Roman Britain.'

(e) The Beit Professor of Colonial History (H. E. Egerton, M.A.) will lecture upon the English Colonies in the Seventeenth Century.

The Beit Assistant Lecturer (W. L. Grant, M.A.) will also lecture on Colonial History.

(f) Lectures delivered by college tutors for candidates for the final examination in the School of Modern History are open to advanced students, and will sometimes be of use to them as introductions to the period upon which they are engaged. (See Appendix, p. 57.)

II. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

(a) The Regius Professor of Modern History will see students informally, for the purpose of advising them as to their work, at a fixed hour every week during Term (Tuesdays, 8.30 to 10 p.m., at Oriel College. During the first week of Term he will be glad

to see gentlemen reading for the degree of Bachelor of Letters at any time between 4 and 7 p.m.

(b) The Lecturer in Diplomatic is in the habit of giving informal assistance to students of records, at times fixed by arrangement.

(c) The Modern History Board appoints a 'supervisor' for every candidate admitted to study for the degree of B.Litt. The 'supervisor' acts as intermediary between the Board and the candidate, and gives the candidate general advice as to his work, but is not expected to undertake his instruction, unless the Board makes special provision for that purpose. Private teaching, if required, must be obtained by arrangement between individual students and teachers, except in so far as it may be supplied by the History tutor of the particular college of which the student becomes a member.

(d) The following tutors are prepared to give special instruction in the subjects enumerated:—

H. W. C. Davis, M.A. (Balliol), upon the Carolingian Period of European History and upon English History, 1066-1307.

R. L. Poole, M.A. (Magdalen), upon the European History of the Tenth Century.

R. S. Rait, M.A. (New College), upon the History of Scotland.

H. Rashdall, M.A., D.Litt. (New College), upon the History of Culture in the Middle Ages, with special reference to the Universities.

III. FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH.

The Bodleian Library and the Taylorian Library of foreign books are open to all matriculated members of the University upon compliance with certain conditions as to introduction. Each college also possesses a library, and books and MSS. in the library of one college can usually be consulted by members of other colleges by arrangement with the Librarian. The Bodleian Library and some of the College Libraries contain an immense quantity of MSS. and materials for mediaeval history which have been imperfectly explored. The Bodleian is also extremely rich in collections of MSS. illustrating the history of England during the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and the early part of the eighteenth century, and

many colleges possess important MSS. of the same period which have been but little utilized by historians. The Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library are one of the chief sources for the study of Irish history.

Reference may also be made to the Library of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society (in the Ashmolean Library): it is open on certain conditions to non-members upon application to the Librarian.

D. THEOLOGY.

The Honour Examination in Theology has lately been reconstructed, and the new regulations came into force last year. The object of the reconstruction was to provide for every candidate a thorough grounding in the history, religion, and literature of Israel from the time of Moses to the Christian Era, and in the history, religion, and literature of the Christian Church from the birth of our Lord down to 461 A.D. By unifying the work of the School the new scheme militates against specialization in the first place (although special subjects may be offered), but, in so far as it provides a sound education in scholarship, historical method, and the philosophy of the Christian religion, it is admirably adapted to qualify candidates for research work in special branches of Theology and Biblical study.

I. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The lecture list provided by the Faculty (Appendix, p. 60), whilst for the most part adapted to the needs of the School, also contains lectures and Seminar classes intended to promote special work. Dr. Sanday has for some years held a Seminar which meets three times a Term for the study of the Synoptic problem, and a second on the text of St. Cyprian. Dr. Lock has a similar class for the study of St. Paul's Epistles. Dr. Driver's lectures on the Hebrew text of the Old Testament are not confined to the special books required by the Examination Statutes, but deal in turn with most of the Old Testament writings. St. John's College has provided a University Lectureship in Assyriology, and the Lecturer (C. J. Ball, M.A.) gives lectures on the bearing of Assyriology upon the Old Testament. A Speaker's Lectureship in Biblical Studies has

also been recently instituted, and Mr. C. H. Turner, M.A. (Magdalen) has been appointed Lecturer for the first term of office. In addition, the theological Professors are always ready to give advice and assistance to students working on special lines. In almost every College there is a theological Tutor who is usually a specialist in some branch of his subject. (See Appendix, p. 60.)

II. LIBRARIES.

In addition to the Bodleian Library, most College Libraries are well equipped with theological works, ancient and modern, which are accessible to members of the College, and under special circumstances to other members of the University.

Dr. Pusey's library (at the Pusey House), augmented by purchase and benefactions, is open to all members of the University, and there is reason to hope that it may before long be enlarged and improved.

III. SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Pusey House (Church of England). It has been one of the objects of the Pusey Memorial Library (usually known as the Pusey House), from its foundation in 1884, to promote theological study. From time to time graduates are able to reside at the Pusey House for purposes of study. The Librarian is glad to find opportunities of giving assistance to students.

Mansfield College (Congregational) is again a purely theological institution, equipped with a staff of lecturers who give regular courses of lectures and who are willing to encourage and to supervise students engaged in special work.

Manchester College. Here there are no doctrinal or sectarian tests. The College is open to all denominations, and the regular lectures in theological subjects are open to all members of the University.

E. ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

Nearly all the lectures on modern Indian languages, Bengālī, Hindūstānī, Marāṭhī, Gujarātī, Tamil, Telugu, besides those on Burmese, Persian, and Chinese, are delivered in the lecture-rooms of

the Institute. These are for the most part courses for the practical acquisition of the language studied. The Professors of Arabic and Sanskrit also conduct their regular classes at the Indian Institute.

II. SPECIAL COURSES OF STUDY.

Over and above the lectures which form part of a regular curriculum (Appendix, p. 62), the following facilities for special study and research work are available in Oriental languages.

1. **Sanskrit.** Professor Macdonell is prepared at any time, during the University Terms, to give instruction and assistance to students desiring to pursue a course of study in Vedic philology (grammar, exegesis, mythology), or in the interpretation of certain classical texts representing different departments of literature.

2. **Zend.** Professor Mills (218 Ifley Road) is ready to give advice to students.

3. **Persian.** Colonel G. Ranking, M.A., the Lecturer on Persian, will be prepared to see students at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, at the Indian Institute.

4. **Chinese.** Professor Bullock is prepared to advise students who propose to pursue any special course of study.

5. **Arabic.** Professor Margoliouth is ready to give advice and assistance to students proposing to pursue any course of study in Arabic literature and philology or in the history of Islam.

6. **Hebrew.** Professor Driver is ready to give advice and assistance to students proposing to pursue any special course of study.

A. E. Cowley, M.A. (Magdalen), is ready to assist students in the study of Rabbinical literature.

7. **Syriac.** The Laudian Professor of Arabic is prepared to give advice to students on this subject.

8. **Assyriology.** C. J. Ball, M.A., University Lecturer, delivers lectures and gives instruction at St. John's College.

9. Egyptology.

1. **Instruction.** The Reader in Egyptology (F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.) is in residence at Oxford during two Terms of the year, and is ready to give instruction and advice to students desiring to pursue

a special course of study in Egyptology. This year courses for pupils on the language (Egyptian and Coptic) have been arranged, besides public lectures on matters concerning the history of Egypt and the accounts of Egypt found in Greek and Latin writers.

2. *Libraries.* The Bodleian Library contains a very complete collection of works on Egyptology, which can be consulted only in the Library.

The Libraries of the Ashmolean Museum and of the Indian Institute contain many useful works on Egyptian archaeology and philology which are allowed to be taken out by students under certain conditions. A special library of Egyptology is also being formed by the Reader in Egyptology in connexion with his department.

Of College Libraries, that of Queen's College possesses many of the most important and expensive works of reference.

3. *Collections.* The Egyptian collection in the Ashmolean Museum is particularly rich in archaeological specimens from specific excavations, especially those of the Egypt Exploration Fund and those conducted by Professor Petrie and Professor Garstang. The series of finds dating from prehistoric and early dynastic times are scarcely to be equalled elsewhere.

4. *Field work.* In connexion with the Egypt Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, facilities can be offered for field work in Egypt, comprising excavation, exploration, copying of inscriptions, and study of special points in archaeology.

III. THE LIBRARY OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE.

The Indian Institute Library contains about 23,000 volumes intended to represent very fully the languages, the literatures, the religions, the institutions, the geography, the history, the ethnology, the archaeology, and the administration of ancient, mediaeval, and modern India. The books, being arranged according to subjects and within a comparatively small space, can be consulted much more conveniently and with far less loss of time than is possible in large general libraries. Books may, under certain conditions, be borrowed by students during residence at Oxford. The facilities here afforded for the study of Sanskrit and its daughter languages—Pāli, Prākṛit, the modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars, also Sinhalese—

besides the Dravidian tongues (Tamil and Telugu), as well as Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, and Burmese, are very considerable. The Library also contains many valuable illustrated works on the Flora and Fauna, the Art, the Customs, and the Antiquities of India. A large number of maps and of the official publications of the Indian Provincial Governments is, moreover, here easily accessible to the student. There is a collection of 162 Sanskrit and Prākṛit MSS., a printed catalogue of which is obtainable. Of the Persian MSS., numbering 64, a written catalogue may be consulted in the Library. In addition to the works on India, there is a fair collection of Persian, Arabic, Armenian, Georgian, Turkish, and Egyptian works. All the leading Oriental journals in English, French, and German are to be found on one of the Library tables.

IV. THE MUSEUM OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE.

The Indian Institute Museum contains a collection of specimens arranged so as to give a synopsis of Indian life and customs, being thus capable of furnishing valuable aid in the historical study of Indian subjects. Indian weapons, musical instruments, agricultural implements, sacrificial utensils, writing materials, pottery, metal work, fabrics, products of art, clay figures illustrating racial types and customs, are very fully represented. There are also a few archaeological specimens.

F. MODERN LANGUAGES.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

Nearly all the organized teaching of Modern languages is carried on by the Taylor Institution, and the Professor of Russian and other Slavonic languages holds his classes at the same place. The Jesus Professor of Celtic lectures at Jesus College.

The Curators of the Taylor Institution provide complete courses of instruction in the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Scandinavian languages at present required for University examinations, including the additional subjects for Responsions, the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, the Examination for Indian Forest students, the Final groups in the Pass Schools,

and the Honour School of Modern Languages. In addition to the above they also provide elementary and advanced courses for students not preparing for any Examination. The Institution has eight lecturers :—

1. **French.** H. E. Berthon, M.A., Modern French language and literature.

H. Oelsner, M.A. (Ph.D.), Old French language and literature, Provençal, and Romance philology.

2. **German.** F. L. Armitage, M.A., Modern German language and literature.

H. G. Fiedler (M.A., Ph.D.), Old and Middle High German language and literature, Gothic, Old Saxon, Middle Low German, and Germanic Philology.

3. **Italian.** C. F. Coscia, M.A., Old and Modern Italian language and literature.

E. Moore, D.D., Dante.

4. **Spanish.** F. de Artéaga, M.A., Old and Modern Spanish language and literature.

5. **Scandinavian.** W. A. Craigie, M.A., Old and Modern Icelandic language and literature, together with occasional courses in the Old and Modern periods of the other Scandinavian languages.

The fees for attending the lectures and classes fall into four groups: (1) a fee of £5 a Term for each student covers all the lectures and tuition required for the Honour School of Modern Languages; (2) a fee of £2 10s. a Term for each student covers all the teaching required for any one of the following examinations—the additional subjects for Responsions, the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, and the Final groups in the Pass Schools; (3) a fee of £2 a Term entitles each Indian Forest student to attend any of the lectures and classes on Modern German language and literature, as well as courses of instruction specially arranged for Indian Forest students; (4) a fee varying from 10s. to £2 a Term for each student studying a language without a view to any University examination. In this case each student pays a fee of 10s. for attending one lecture a week, a fee of

£1 for two lectures a week, and a fee of £2 a Term entitles him to attend all the lectures and classes of any *one* lecturer. But the fee for attending a Class for Composition is at the rate of £1 a Term for one hour a week. The fees for persons, who are not members of the University, are the same as in (4). For details concerning the lectures and classes see Appendix, pp. 64-6. The lecturers furnish from time to time, as desired by the Colleges, a tabulated list of attendances, and a brief report of each student attending the lectures and classes.

There is an annual public Taylorian Lecture delivered on some subject of French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Comparative Literature, by a recognized authority appointed by the Curators.

Slavonic.

The Professor of Russian and other Slavonic Languages gives courses at the Taylor Institution on the Russian Language and Literature. Fee, £2 a Term.

There is an annual course of four to six public Ilchester lectures, dealing with Slavonic Literature (Russian, Polish, Čech, Serbo-Croatian, or Bulgarian).

Celtic.

The Jesus Professor of Celtic lectures at Jesus College on the Mabinogion, and on Irish Grammar and Texts.

II. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Romance and Teutonic Languages.

The Taylorian Lecturers will advise advanced students in regard to their work, especially those who are working for the B.Litt. degree.

Slavonic.—Professor Morfill is ready to assist students wishing to pursue a special course of study in the following subjects:—

(a) Old Slavonic Grammar and Texts. (b) Russian Language and Literature. (c) Comparative Grammar of the other Slavonic Languages and their Literatures.

Celtic.

Professor Rhŷs will advise students on this subject. They should call upon him at Jesus College.

In Welsh, the Professor takes students acquainted with Modern Welsh through the text of the *Mabinogion* or other specimens of Mediaeval literature.

In Irish, he takes his students through the grammar of Mediaeval Irish, and reads with them certain texts calculated to illustrate it. But he may, if desired, substitute the grammar and pronunciation of Modern Irish.

III. THE LIBRARY OF THE TAYLOR INSTITUTION.

The Taylorian Library contains about 40,000 volumes, representing the languages of Modern Europe: English (Anglo-Saxon, Early English), French, German, Dutch, Scandinavian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Modern Greek, Polish, Bohemian (Čech), Russian, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian. The chief subjects are the Philology and Literature (mainly poetry and drama) of these languages, and historical memoirs and biographies written in them. The Library is specially strong in the literature of Dante, Molière, Goethe and Schiller, Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderon, Camoëns, and Old Norse Sagas. The Finch Collection forms a special library of works on the Fine Arts, written in French, German, Italian, and other European languages.

There is a manuscript catalogue of the Library, which may be consulted in the main reading-room. Since 1898 annual catalogues of additions to the Library have been printed and may be borrowed; these also contain a list of all current periodicals kept in the Library.

A special *Seminar-Library* contains the leading literary and philological periodicals on modern European languages, the books prescribed for the Honour School of Modern Languages, and a selection of dictionaries, grammars, and works of reference connected with the study of modern languages. Membership is rigidly confined to candidates reading for the Honour School of Modern Languages and to research students working for the degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc. For the present members are not allowed to remove books from this library.

G. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon (A. S. Napier, M.A., D.Litt.) will advise students in English.

The Professor of Poetry (J. W. Mackail, M.A.) gives lectures on literary subjects announced during the year.

The Professor of English Literature (W. A. Raleigh, M.A.) will give a course of lectures on Chaucer and his Age, and will advise persons studying for the English Language and Literature School, or for the degree of B.Litt.

The University Lecturer in Modern English Literature (E. de Sélincourt, M.A., D.Litt.) lectures on the Poetry of the Elizabethan Age.

The Reader in Phonetics (H. Sweet, M.A.) lectures at the Taylor Institution on the Principles of Elocution, and holds informal classes in Phonetics at 15 Rawlinson Road.

II. MATHEMATICS.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

In the faculty of Mathematics (exclusive of Astronomy and Physics) there are three professors in charge of three main divisions of the field of mathematical study: the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy (A. E. H. Love, M.A., D.Sc.), the Savilian Professor of Geometry (W. Esson, M.A.), and the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics (E. B. Elliott, M.A.). Their ordinary lectures aim more at the introduction of students to advanced study than at preparation for University examinations. They also give informal instruction and guidance to higher students. College tutors and lecturers are also always prepared to give personal advice and assistance to individuals, beyond what is required for the Schools.

II. LIBRARIES AND COLLECTIONS.

Most mathematical journals and large collections of standard and contemporary mathematical works can be consulted in the Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries. In a number of College Libraries also there are useful and accessible mathematical departments. An extensive collection of geometrical models is in the charge of the Savilian Professor of Geometry.

III. SOCIETIES.

The Oxford Mathematical Society. The members are for the most part graduates of the University; but the Society welcomes contributions from others. President for 1906-7 (A. L. Dixon, M.A., Merton); Secretary for 1906-7 (C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., Hertford).

III. NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The special facilities for advanced study leading to research work afforded in Oxford are as follows :—

I. SCIENTIFIC LIBRARIES.

The extensive Radcliffe Library, in close proximity to the scientific departments of the University Museum, contains upwards of 600 current scientific periodicals, both English and foreign, and about 60,000 volumes dealing with all branches of scientific work. The Radcliffe Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., is permitted to obtain on loan scientific books and periodicals from the Bodleian Library for purposes of study. The Hope Library, under the control of Professor E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., is attached to the Hope Department of Zoology, and is especially devoted to Entomological literature. An extensive Botanical Library is attached to the Botanical Department under the control of Professor Vines, F.R.S.

II. COLLECTIONS.

(i) The University Museum contains numerous collections available for study. (1) In the large general court of the Museum are the Zoological collections under the control of Professor Bourne, M.A., D.Sc., and E. S. Goodrich, F.R.S.; the Mineralogical collections under the control of Professor Miers, F.R.S.; and Geological, Palaeontological, and Petrological collections under the control of Professor Sollas, F.R.S. (2) The Hope Department of Zoology, in the south upper corridor of the Museum Court, contains extensive Entomological collections under the control of Professor Poulton, F.R.S. (3) The Pitt-Rivers Museum, approached from the east side of the Museum Court, contains a very comprehensive Ethnological collection under the control of the University Curator, H. Balfour, M.A. (4) Collections also exist in Physical Anthropology, Human Anatomy and Pathology. The office of the Secretary of the Museum, Professor Miers, F.R.S., is situated in the Museum Court, and information can be obtained on application addressed to The Secretary, University Museum, Oxford.

22 NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE

(ii) In connexion with the Botanic Garden are the Fielding and other Botanical collections, the Fielding Herbarium, and a Botanical Museum, under the control of Professor Vines, F.R.S., and the Curator of the Herbarium, G. C. Druce, Hon. M.A.

(iii) In the Scientific Laboratory of Magdalen College is the Daubeny collection of Volcanic Rocks under the control of R. W. T. Günther, M.A.

III. LABORATORIES.

(i) In connexion with the University Museum are the following Laboratories equipped for special study leading to research work: Physics, under Professor Clifton, F.R.S.; Electricity, under Professor Townsend, F.R.S.; Chemistry, under Professor Odling, F.R.S.; Comparative Anatomy, under Professor Bourne, M.A., D.Sc.; Mineralogy, under Professor Miers, F.R.S.; Geology, under Professor Sollas, F.R.S.; Physiology, under Professor Gotch, F.R.S.; Human Anatomy, under Professor Thomson; Pathology and Bacteriology, under Professor Ritchie.

(ii) Botanical Laboratories are attached to the Botanic Garden under the control of Professor Vines, F.R.S., and are available for botanical study.

(iii) The University Observatory, situated in the University Park, is under the control of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, H. H. Turner, F.R.S.

(iv) Laboratories affording facilities for special work are attached to the following Colleges: (1) *Christ Church*. A Chemical Laboratory (p. 28) under the Lee's Reader in Chemistry, H. B. Baker, F.R.S. A Physical Laboratory under the Lee's Reader in Physics, R.^eE. Baynes, M.A. (2) *Magdalen College*. This contains rooms for general chemical study and a special equipment for work in Physical Chemistry; the general control is undertaken by R. W. T. Günther, M.A. (3) *Balliol College*. This contains rooms for chemical study (p. 29) and for work in Physical Chemistry under D. H. Nagel, M.A. (Trinity), and H. B. Hartley, M.A. (Balliol).

(v) The Millard Mechanical and Engineering Laboratory is under the direction of F. J. Jervis-Smith, F.R.S. (Trinity), University Lecturer in Mechanics. The object of the institution is to provide a course of training, for members of the University,

in Theoretical and Practical Mechanics, and in the principles of Mechanism and Engineering. The Laboratory is adequately furnished for this purpose.

(vi) New Laboratories are also in course of construction at Jesus College, and at St. John's College (Rural Economy and Forest Botany).

IV. COURSES OF LECTURES.

The Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators connected with the various Departments of Science enumerated under II and III conduct practical work and give lectures which, although mainly intended for the purposes of the University examinations in the Honours School, are available for all advanced students. In many cases portions of the subjects are selected to be dealt with in detail; such courses would probably be of value for students who are devoting themselves to the advanced study of the particular subject to which the lectures, &c. refer. In connexion with the various collections and the different Laboratories, the services of the Curators, Heads of Departments, and Laboratory staffs, are largely available for the guidance of those who undertake special study leading to research in any of the branches of Natural and Medical Science indicated in the foregoing lists.

A. PATHOLOGY.

In this Department the teaching is arranged so as to meet the requirements of members of the University who are preparing for graduation in Medicine. The Lectures are devoted to the consideration of the subjects usually classed under the heading of general Pathology. Practical classes are also held in which Morbid Anatomy, Morbid Histology, and Bacteriology are studied. There are also in the Department rooms set apart for research work in Experimental Pathology and Bacteriology, and in Pathological Chemistry. These rooms are equipped with the apparatus necessary for original work along modern lines in these subjects. There is also a freezing plant in the Department and a small room which can be kept at a temperature below 0°C. There is provision

24 NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE

for histological research, and there is a room set apart for ordinary and microscopic photography. A Museum also exists furnished with a representative series of specimens illustrating the various aspects of human pathology.

The Radcliffe Library has a very complete series of modern pathological works and periodicals.

B. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The laboratories contain all the apparatus necessary for anatomical, histological, or embryological work, and two of the attendants are well skilled in the preparation of serial sections. The stores include a large series of specimens, many of which are extremely rare, from all groups of the Animal Kingdom. These can be used for purposes of research by properly qualified students, and any other materials required can be readily obtained. The Professor, or one of his colleagues, is always ready to help students who wish to conduct investigations in the Department in any way which may best suit the needs of particular individuals.

The late Professor was especially anxious to encourage the statistical study of Variation, Inheritance, and Selection, and for this purpose took every opportunity of preserving, in large numbers, individuals of species adapted for study. The material so obtained is at the disposal of students willing to undertake biometric work. Efforts are also made to help those who wish to conduct breeding experiments on an adequate scale, but the existing resources of the Department make it necessary that the animals chosen for such experiments should be small.

C. PHYSIOLOGY.

The Laboratory comprises rooms for pursuing work in Experimental Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Histology. Lectures and courses of instruction are given by the Professor and the staff, many of these being of an advanced character. (See Appendix, p. 68.)

D. ZOOLOGY.

The Hope Department of Zoology offers the following facilities for special study and research :—

I. LIBRARY.

The Hope Library contains probably the most complete collection in existence of the older works on the Arthropoda (Insects, Myriopoda, Arachnida, and Crustacea). It possesses an unrivalled series of separata, a large proportion of which are very rare or even unobtainable. The more modern works on the subject, in the Radcliffe Library and the Bodleian, may be consulted in the Hope Department.

II. COLLECTIONS.

The Hope Collection of Arthropod Animals is the second in importance in the British Empire. It is available for the study of—

(a) *Systematics*, the naming, &c. of species, and description of new species.

(b) *Geographical Distribution*, the variation of species in different parts of their range, the characters of the arthropod fauna of the various tracts of the earth's surface.

(c) *Bionomics*, the relation of the living animal to its organic and inorganic environment at all stages of its life-history, the study of Protective and Aggressive Resemblance, Warning Characters, Protective and Aggressive Mimicry, Sexual Selection; the special means for attacking these problems are more fully developed than in any other Museum.

(d) *Laboratories and Work Rooms*, for breeding and other experiments, are available.

III. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Hope Professor is always glad to assist and direct advanced work and research and, in the event of several students pursuing the same lines, is prepared to give lectures. The variety of possible subjects is, however, so great that in all probability such lectures would offer few advantages.

26 NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE

E. BOTANY.

The Department of Botany (Botanic Garden) offers the following facilities for study and research :—

I. LIBRARY.

The Library contains a good collection of botanical works, both ancient and modern, and is well supplied with British and foreign periodicals.

II. COLLECTIONS.

1. The Botanic Garden includes a due proportion of hothouses and greenhouses, and provides ample material for the study of Systematic Botany and Vegetable Bionomics.

2. The Fielding Herbarium, while it includes plants from all parts of the world, is especially rich as regards the Flora of Europe. The collection of mosses is one of the most important in the kingdom. In addition to the general Herbarium there are the historical collections of Sherard, Morrison, Dillenius, and Du Bois.

3. The Museum, though not large, provides a considerable amount of well-arranged material for the study of Economic Botany, Morphology, Taxonomy, Bionomics, and Palaeophytology.

III. LABORATORY.

The Laboratory offers accommodation for a limited number of students, with appliances suitable for the study of most branches of Botany.

A more detailed description will be found in *The Student's Handbook*.

F. RURAL ECONOMY.

St. John's College has re-endowed the Sibthorpe Professorship of Rural Economy, and Dr. William Somerville has been appointed Professor on the new foundation. He will commence his duties in Michaelmas Term, 1906.

G. MINERALOGY.

The Mineral Department contains a good general collection of about 10,000 specimens, which are kept distinct from the teaching collections, and are available for advanced study and research. A Chemical Laboratory and a Physical Laboratory are entirely reserved for research work; in these rooms (1) the study of the chemical and physical properties of minerals, and (2) crystallographic investigations of all sorts, can be carried on. The Physical Laboratory is specially equipped with goniometers, microscopes, and polariscopes, for the measurement of crystals and the study of their physical properties. The investigations at present conducted in these rooms have mainly related to the analysis and determination of minerals, the measurement of crystals, both organic and inorganic, and experiments upon crystals while growing from their solutions, and upon the nature of these solutions. Much work is required in all these subjects and research students are welcomed in the department.

A more detailed description of the department will be found in *The Student's Handbook*.

H. GEOLOGY.

I. COLLECTIONS.

The Department of Geology possesses a large general collection of rocks and fossils, a selection from which is exhibited in the Museum. It is based largely on the collections of Buckland, Lyell, Phillips, Cunningham, Philpot, and Grindrod.

The fossils are being arranged in two series, one to illustrate the succession of life on the earth, the other according to the systematic affinities of the organisms. The rocks are also divided into two series, one classified according to the mineralogical composition of the rocks, and the other illustrating various geological processes. The arrangement under the first of these four heads is fast approaching completion.

II. LABORATORY.

The Department is also provided with a commodious and well-lighted Laboratory. It contains apparatus and specimens specially

28 NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE

intended for the use of students, as well as appliances for investigation. The apparatus for research includes instruments required for work in the field, and a growing collection of geological maps, instruments for petrographical research, such as polarizing microscopes, a refractometer by Zeiss, heavy liquids, and other apparatus for determinations of specific gravity, for the quantitative separation of mineral constituents, and for chemical analysis: finally, the Laboratory is completely equipped for Palaeontological investigations: it possesses a machine for cutting thin slices of fossils (or rocks) which is worked by electric power, another for the study of fossils by serial section. There is also a dark room fitted with photographic apparatus, and cameras for recording observations, both in the field and under the microscope.

The investigations which have been carried on in the Laboratory have had for their object the study of the nature and mode of origin of various rocks and certain structures found in rocks, as well as the determination of their mineral composition, with a view to improving our methods of classification: the structure and natural affinities of various fossils, the distribution of certain groups of organisms, and the reconstruction of fossils by serial sections: and finally the form of the earth, the history of the Valley of the Thames and its glacial phenomena, are at present being investigated both in the field and Laboratory.

I. CHEMISTRY.

DR. LEE'S LABORATORY, CHRIST CHURCH.

The Chemical Department consists of (1) the lecture-room, recently refitted, and supplied with the most modern appliances for the illustration of the lectures. This will hold eighty students. (2) The new laboratory, with balance room and dark room, which accommodates thirty students. Each bench is fitted with water pressure and electric current. It is especially designed for advanced work in Inorganic Chemistry. The course is of the character of research, consisting of the investigation of problems selected by the

Reader. (3) The research laboratory, with accommodation, at present fully occupied, for four research students and the Reader. (4) The basement, which is being fitted for instruction in Assaying. It contains also a gas analysis room. (5) The Library, in which the commoner French, German, and English periodicals and standard works on Chemistry can be consulted.

The Laboratory is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., and the Research Laboratory in addition from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. The Department is under the charge of the Lee's Reader in Chemistry, H. B. Baker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., and a Demonstrator.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE LABORATORY.

Facilities can be offered for work in Physical Chemistry, for which special equipment is provided.

BALLIOL COLLEGE LABORATORY.

Facilities can be offered for special work in General and Inorganic Chemistry. The Laboratory has a considerable collection of apparatus for such purposes, and a good library of scientific periodicals and books.

K. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

The Department of the Wykeham Professor of Physics has been equipped so as to enable members of the University to conduct researches in Electricity or to work for the B.Sc. degree.

A course of lectures in Electricity and Magnetism extending over three Terms is given for candidates for the Final Honours School of Physics, and instruction in the corresponding advanced practical work is also provided.

Lectures and practical instruction in General Elementary Physics are also given each Term for the large number of undergraduates who take the Preliminary Examination in Physics.

A workshop is attached to the Laboratory so that apparatus for research can be constructed at short notice when it is required.

The Laboratory is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m. It is closed for a week at Christmas and Easter and for a month in the Long Vacation.

L. UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY.

At the University Observatory there are—

1. An 'Astrographic' telescope, consisting of a 13-inch photographic refractor, with a $12\frac{1}{2}$ -inch visual telescope mounted alongside.

2. A 13-inch reflecting telescope.

3. A transit circle, objective 4 in., circle 4 feet.

4. Several micrometers for the measurement of stellar photographs, and a stereocomparator.

The main work of the Observatory at the present time consists in taking photographs of the stars and measuring them; and research in this and allied fields of work is easily arranged. But the Director is prepared to consider applications of other kinds as they arise. He would be glad to discuss plans for research with students, who will usually find him at the Observatory in the morning between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

IV. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

A. ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

The Ashmolean Collections present some exceptional opportunities for study in the following departments:—

1. Prehistoric and Early Dynastic Egypt.
2. Primitive Anatolia (Hittite Seals, &c.).
3. Primitive Greece and the Aegean.
4. Greek Vases.
5. Greek and Graeco-Roman Bronzes.
6. Greek Sculpture: collection of casts.
7. Greek and Roman Inscriptions.
8. Prehistoric Britain (Stone and Bronze and Early Iron Age).
9. Anglo-Saxon Britain.
10. Renaissance Bronzes and Majolica.

The Ashmolean Library contains a fairly representative collection of works on general Archaeology, and also the library and collections of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, which is accessible on certain conditions to members of the University.

The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum (Arthur J. Evans, M.A., D.Litt.) gives each year a course of lectures, generally in the Michaelmas Term.

These have been principally concerned with—

1. Prehistoric Archaeology of Europe in general (the European Bronze and Stone Age; the Origin of Celtic Art, &c.).
2. The Primitive Aegean Culture, especially in relation to the recent Cretan discoveries.

The Keeper is always ready to give personal advice and instruction regarding these subjects, and in a general way about the collections of his special department.

His residence is not bound by Term, and is generally from May to February.

B. UNIVERSITY GALLERIES.

The University Galleries contain collections of (1) original drawings by Michel Angelo and Raffaello, (2) etchings by Rembrandt, Vandyck, and others, (3) a series of early prints, (4) some good

examples of the early Italian painters, (5) examples of the early and later British schools, especially the Combe collection of works of the modern pre-Raphaelite school, the Ruskin collection of works of J. M. W. Turner, and the Bentinck-Hawkins collection of miniatures. The Keeper may be consulted by those who desire to pursue special studies.

The Ruskin Drawing School occupies part of the Galleries, and contains a valuable collection of examples and studies which are available for the use of students.

The Slade Professor of Fine Art lectures at the Galleries once a week during full Term, and is prepared to advise students who desire to pursue special courses of study.

C. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

ETHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT: PITT RIVERS MUSEUM.

This Museum, which originated with the unique Ethnological and Archaeological collection formed by the late General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., and presented by him to the University in 1885, has been very considerably developed and increased by accessions. While the number of specimens has thus been largely increased, probably nearly doubled, and the scientific value of the whole steadily increased, the principles of classification and general scheme of arrangement, which formed the most interesting and distinctive characteristic of General Pitt Rivers's collection, have throughout been maintained, such modifications as have been introduced being the natural outcome of gradually increasing knowledge in the science of Anthropology, and the wider scope afforded by the additional material. Briefly the main object of this system of classification is to illustrate so far as possible, by means of synoptic groups of specimens, the actual or hypothetical *origin* and *gradual development* of the various Arts and Appliances of Mankind, as well as their *geographical distribution*. With this end in view the system of classification almost invariably adopted in the arrangement of important Ethnographical collections, one based, that is, upon a system of *geographical* groups, is departed

from, and instead, a method of arrangement is adopted which resembles that usually followed in dealing with zoological and botanical collections, the specimens being classified for the most part into families, genera and species, as it were. Objects of a like nature and use are associated together into series, so that the simple and the more elaborate forms of the same class may be compared together, and an idea may be formed as to the successive stages through which the higher, more complex, forms have been gradually developed by Man, evolved, so to speak, from the simple and primitive prototypes. Such an arrangement is further of use in assisting investigation into the question whether the presence of similar arts or industries and their appliances in different parts of the world, possibly widely separated, is due to transference or migration or to independent invention; whether, in fact, such resemblances are referable to *homology* or to *analogy*.

The Archaeological and Ethnological specimens are associated together, to the end that the present may to some extent explain the past, since *survivals* from primitive conditions of culture, observable amongst modern Savage and Barbaric peoples, frequently afford valuable clues to the interpretation of points which are obscure in the Archaeological record.

Some of the principal series exhibited are the following: In the Court—Fire-making, Weaving, Pottery, Modes of Navigation, Clothing, Fire-arms, Defensive Arms, Decorative and Realistic Art, Musical Instruments, Magic, Treatment of the Head, &c. In the Lower Gallery—Primitive Tools, Currency, Fishing Appliances, Ornaments, Artificial Deformations, Agricultural Appliances, Games, &c. In the Upper Gallery—Prehistoric Series (Stone, Bronze, and Early Iron Ages), Offensive Weapons.

The Curator, H. Balfour, M.A., gives informal instruction and occasional lectures and museum demonstrations.

V. DIPLOMAS.

A. GEOGRAPHY.

The Oxford School of Geography has been established by the University of Oxford in conjunction with the Royal Geographical Society.

The instruction consists of lectures, Seminar, and practical work in the laboratory and in the field. Most of this instruction is given at the School of Geography, in the Old Ashmolean Building, Broad Street.

The Diploma in Geography is given to candidates, whether members of the University or not, to women as well as to men, who fulfil the following conditions:—

1. They must satisfy the Committee of the School of Geography that they have received a good general education.

2. They must obtain a Certificate signed by the Reader in Geography that they have attended a prescribed course of lectures and study at the School of Geography.

3. They must satisfy the Examiners appointed by the University in at least three prescribed subjects, of which Regional Geography must be one. The subjects admitted by the present regulations are—

- (1) Regional Geography.
- (2) Climatology and Oceanography.
- (3) Geomorphology.
- (4) Ancient Historical Geography.
- (5) Modern Historical Geography.
- (6) History of Geography.
- (7) Surveying.

The Diploma course is so planned that a student can take it either in one Academical year, or if he prefers, in two or more years.

Special Certificates are also given to candidates who have undergone a prescribed course of lectures and study at the School of

Geography, and have satisfied the Examiners in either (a) Regional Geography, (b) Regional and Physical Geography, (c) Regional and Historical Geography, (d) Surveying.

The lecture-courses in each year consist of the following :—

1. A survey of the chief natural regions of the world: Southern Continents in Michaelmas Term, Europe in Hilary Term, Asia and North America in Easter Term.

2. A more detailed examination of selected regions: in 1906-7, the British Isles, British Lands beyond the Seas, Central and Western Europe, and Eastern Asia.

3. A study of typical *Land-Forms*, and of the more important results of Climatology and Oceanography.

4. A course on the *Topography of Europe*, for students of history, in the Easter Term.

5. *Geographical Methods and Notation*, with practical work.

In addition there are courses in reading of maps and diagrams.

6. There is a *Seminar* for the study of recent geographical literature; and field excursions are held regularly. These are all conducted by the Reader in Geography (A. J. Herbertson, M.A.), who will also give informal instruction to students, at hours to be arranged.

The Instructor in Surveying (N. F. Mackenzie, M.Inst.C.E.) conducts (a) a one-term course in the *Principles of Map-making*, with field-work, for students of Regional Geography; and (b) a special course on *Surveying*, for those who select this as one of the optional subjects for the Diploma, or for a special certificate, and for those who are preparing for administrative appointments or for exploration.

The Reader in Geography will lecture in Michaelmas Term on (1) America, (2) The British Isles, (3) Land Forms, (4) Geographical Methods.

A course on the *Geographical Distribution of Man* will be given for the Reader, in Michaelmas Term, by J. L. Myres, M.A.

The Lecturer in Ancient Geography (G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt.) will give a course of lectures on the *Strategic Geography of Greece* in the Michaelmas Term. He will also read with students who select Ancient Geography as a special subject for the Diploma, at

hours to be arranged. Such students are requested to see him at Corpus Christi College on Monday, October 15, at 12 noon.

The Lecturer in the History of Geography (C. R. Beazley, M.A.) will lecture in either the Hilary or Easter Term. He will also read with students who select the History of Geography as a special subject for the Diploma, at hours to be arranged. Such students are requested to see him at the School on Monday, October 15, at 12 noon.

The Reader will be in attendance at the School of Geography, to see students on the first Monday in each Term, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Wednesdays in Term from 12 to 1 p.m.

The School of Geography will also be open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when the Map Collection may be consulted by members of the University.

A course of lectures and practical work in Geography will be held in Oxford between August 7 and 24. The course, while primarily intended for teachers, will be found useful to others whose work has geographical aspects. Lectures and map demonstrations will be given in the School of Geography for about four hours each morning. There will also be demonstrations of methods of surveying and map-drawing in the field, and excursions to places of special geographical interest—one of these excursions will be to a more distant district and take up a whole day. A few evening meetings will be arranged for discussions, especially on the teaching of Geography.

Certificates of Attendance will be granted to those who go through the full course.

For further particulars apply to the Reader in Geography, Old Ashmolean Building, Oxford.

B. ECONOMICS.

The Diploma is awarded to candidates who, whether members of the University or not, have pursued a course of study in Economics which has been approved by the Committee for Economics, and have satisfied the Examiners appointed by the University to examine in that subject. The examination is held annually in June.

Candidates who are not members of the University must satisfy the Committee constituted under the provisions of *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. IV. § 2*, 'Of the Admission of Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science' that they have received a good general education.

The course of study must in ordinary cases be pursued at Oxford ; but in the case of members of the University who have kept by residence all the Terms required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Committee may at its discretion approve a course of study pursued elsewhere.

In addition to lectures in preparation for the General Part of the examination (see Appendix, p. 60), the following arrangements have been made for Lectures, Classes, and Informal Instruction during Michaelmas Term, 1906.

I. COURSES OF LECTURES.

Professor Edgeworth will lecture during Michaelmas Term on (1) the History of English Finance from Pitt to Harcourt ; (2) the Theory of Distribution.

A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University), will lecture on the History of Theory of Wages, and on Political Economy with special reference to Mill.

H. W. Blunt, M.A. (Christ Church), will lecture on Economics and Ethics.

H. B. Lees Smith, M.A. (Queen's), begins a course of lectures on the Outlines of Economic Theory, and J. A. R. Marriott, M.A. (Worcester), lectures on Economic History.

II. INFORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Professor Edgeworth will be ready to see students at All Souls College on Fridays in Full Term, at 5 p.m., in order to advise on their reading and talk over difficulties. He will hold a Seminar on Fridays at 5.30 p.m.

L. L. Price, M.A., will be ready to see students at Oriel College, for the discussion of difficulties that may arise in their reading, on Mondays at 5 p.m.

S. Ball, M.A. (St. John's), will be ready to give informal instruction in Economic Theory (together with the History of

Theory), and also on the following special subjects:—The Theory of Value, The Theory of Wages, The Socialists, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, The Influence of Combination.

E. Cannan, M.A. (Balliol), will be ready to give informal instruction on:—Public Finance, Taxation, Capital, Malthus's *Essay on Population*, Ricardo's *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*.

G. H. Wakeling, M.A. (Brasenose), will be ready to give Individual or Class tuition in Economic Theory.

Arrangements can be made with the School of Geography for the provision of instruction in Economic Geography.

Full information as to the scheme of study for a Diploma in Economics, and as to the conditions under which it is granted, may be found in the statement issued by the Committee of Economics—Secretary, L. L. Price, M.A. (Oriol).

C. MINING AND ENGINEERING.

Members of the University who have passed all the examinations required for the degree of B.A., and who intend to become Mining or other Engineers, may now obtain a Diploma in Scientific Engineering and Mining Subjects under regulations issued by the Committee. To obtain this Diploma a candidate must pass an examination in these subjects and must undergo a course of practical training approved by the Committee, during four months in a mine or in engineering works.

The Diploma is in one of two forms (A) and (B). The latter is designed to suit the requirements of the Home Office for those who desire to obtain a certificate as Colliery Manager, and will be accepted by the Home Office in lieu of two of the five years' underground work necessary for that certificate. The course of study for the Diploma must extend over two years, but some of the examinations for the B.A. Degree are either identical with this Diploma or may be substituted for them; moreover it is possible for a candidate to count as part of his two years' work for the

Diploma, a course or courses followed outside Oxford, if approved by the Committee.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

- (a) Mathematics for Applied Science.
- (b) Physics and Chemistry.
- (c) French and German Translation.
- (a) Engineering Principles and Machine Drawing.
- (e) Surveying.
- (f) Geology.
- (g) Mineralogy.
- (h) Mining Engineering Hygiene and Mine-ventilation.
- (i) Electricity.
- (j) Assaying.

A candidate will be required (except as hereinafter provided) to pass the examinations in (a), (b), and (c), and in not less than three of the remaining subjects, provided that the combination (f), (g), (i) be not taken without one or more of the others.

Candidates who wish to obtain the special form of Diploma (B) must pass examinations in the following subjects or their equivalents:—

(a), (b), (c), (h); and three [not being (f), (g), (i)] of the following (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), and must take their four months of practical training at a mine or mines.

There will be no special examination for the Diploma in subject (b), but the candidate will be required to pass the preliminary examination in Physics and Chemistry (or equivalent examinations) in the Honour School of Natural Science.

Exemption from the subjects (a), (b), (f), (g) may be obtained by passing the corresponding Honours examinations in the University, and exemption from (c) may be obtained by passing certain pass examinations of the University, or by means of the Higher Certificate, Higher Local, and Senior Local Examinations.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Committee explaining all the regulations for the Diploma, and containing a complete syllabus. Any information can be obtained from the Secretary, H. L. Bowman, M.A., at the University Museum, to whom intending

candidates should give notice at least four months before the date of the examination, stating the subjects in which they desire to be examined.

D. ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Diploma is awarded to candidates who, whether members of the University or not, have pursued a course of anthropological study which has been approved by the Committee for Anthropology, and have satisfied the Examiners appointed by the University to examine in that subject. The examination is held annually in June.

Candidates who are not members of the University must satisfy the Committee constituted under the provisions of *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. IV. § 2*, 'Of the Admission of Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science,' that they have received a good general education.

The course of study must in ordinary cases be pursued at Oxford; but in the case of members of the University who have kept by residence all the Terms required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Committee may at its discretion approve a course of study pursued elsewhere.

REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations have been made by the Committee for Anthropology in conformity with the Statute:—

1. Every candidate for examination must, before admission to the examination, produce evidence of having been engaged in the study of Anthropology for at least one academic year.

2. The examination shall include both written work and practical work, combined with oral examination.

3. Any candidate may, three months' notice having been given, submit, at the time of the examination, any notes or other evidence of work, whether published or otherwise, done in any department of Anthropology, and these shall be considered by the Examiners in their award.

4. Every candidate must, before admission to the examination, pay a fee of £2 10s.

5. Every candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects :—

I. The Elements of Physical Anthropology.

II. The Elements of Cultural Anthropology.

The Subjects for examination prescribed in Regulation 5 in a Syllabus may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee has also issued a selected list (*Paper 13*) of books recommended for the use of students. It will be sent to intending candidates, on application to the Secretary to the Committee, Christ Church, Oxford.

LECTURES, &C.

The following courses of lectures, and arrangements for informal instruction, have been announced for Michaelmas Term, 1906 :—

GENERAL.

The Professor of Anthropology lectures on Development of Art and Knowledge, at the University Museum.

He will also receive students of Anthropology informally for the discussion of special questions.

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Professor of Human Anatomy (Prof. Arthur Thomson) is prepared to give instruction, as required, in the elements of Physical Anthropology, at times to be arranged.

The Waynflete Professor of Physiology (Dr. Gotch) is prepared to arrange for practical work on The Structure of the Special Sense-Organs, and of the Skin (including the phenomena of Pigmentation) ; and for a course of lectures on Sensation, if required.

PSYCHOLOGY.

The Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy (W. McDougall, M.A. Camb.) lectures on the Psychology of Childhood, and will give informal instruction in various branches of Psychology, at times to be arranged.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The Reader in Geography (A. J. Herbertson, M.A.) will receive

students informally for the discussion of questions of Geographical Distribution, and of the Influence of Geographical conditions on Human Types and Societies.

Mr. J. L. Myres, M.A., lectures (for the Reader) on the Geographical Distribution of Man, at the School of Geography.

The Map-room of the School of Geography is open to students on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Professor of Geology (W. J. Sollas, M.A.) is prepared to arrange, if required, a short course on Stages of Human Culture and the Latest Episodes in the Earth's History, to meet the requirements of students of the early history of mankind; and will receive students informally, and for laboratory work.

The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum (A. J. Evans, M.A., D.Litt.) will give informal instruction in the Prehistoric Archaeology of Europe and the Mediterranean, at times to be arranged.

The Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum (H. Balfour, M.A.) will give informal demonstration-lectures on the Early Prehistoric Periods and the survival of primitive conditions of culture amongst savage peoples, in the Pitt-Rivers Museum.

Mr. A. M. Bell, M.A. (Balliol College), lectures for the Professor of Anthropology on the Prehistoric Man in Europe, at the Ashmolean Museum.

He will also receive students informally for discussion of early traces of Man in Europe.

Mr. J. L. Myres, M.A. (Christ Church), lectures on Prehistoric Greece (the Minoan and Mycenaean Ages), at the Ashmolean Museum; on Prehistoric Italy, at the Ashmolean Museum; and on the Geography and Ethnology of the Western Mediterranean, at Christ Church; and will receive students informally for discussion of early traces of Man in the Mediterranean Basin.

The Reader in Egyptology (F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.) will give informal instruction on questions relating to Ancient Egypt, at times to be arranged. Intending students should call on him at 12 Norham Road, on Mondays at 5 p.m.

SOCIOLOGY (RELIGION, LAW, CUSTOM, &c.).

The Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence (P. Vinogradoff, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.) will receive students informally at Corpus Christi College, on Wednesdays, at 11 a.m., for the discussion of questions relating to early legal institutions.

Mr. H. W. Blunt, M.A. (Christ Church), will receive students informally for the discussion of The Method of Cultural Anthropology (psychology of evidence, statistical treatment of incomplete data, &c.).

Dr. L. R. Farnell, M.A., D.Litt. (Exeter College), will receive students informally, for the discussion of Primitive Religious Ideas, or Early Art Forms.

Mr. E. F. Carritt, M.A. (University College), lectures on Introduction to the Philosophy of Art, at University College; and will receive students informally.

Mr. R. R. Marett, M.A. (Exeter College), will lecture informally on Savage Religion, at Exeter College: syllabus provided, suggesting accompanying course of reading.

The Boden Professor of Sanskrit (A. A. Macdonell, M.A.) will give informal instruction on Indian Religion and Customs, at the Indian Institute.

Mr. A. E. Zimmern, M.A. (New College), lectures on Slavery, at New College.

PHILOLOGY.

The Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology (J. Wright, M.A.) will receive students informally at 119 Banbury Road, on Mondays and Wednesdays, from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m., for discussion of questions of Philology.

The Jesus Professor of Celtic (J. Rhys, M.A., D.Litt.) will give informal instruction, if required, in Celtic Philology and kindred subjects.

The Professor of Russian (W. R. Morfill, M.A.) will receive students informally for the discussion of questions relating to the Slavonic peoples.

The Professor of Chinese (T. L. Bullock, M.A.) will receive students informally for the discussion of questions relating to the people of China.

For lectures on Indian and other Oriental Languages, &c., see Appendix to the terminal announcements in the *University Gazette*.

E. FORESTRY.

The Diploma in Forestry is established primarily for the training of Probationers for the India Forest Service; but other candidates, whether members of the University or not, may pursue the Diploma Course and obtain the Diploma.

Such candidates must satisfy the Examiners in Theoretical and Practical Forestry and in subjects auxiliary thereto, including Elementary Organic Chemistry and the Chemistry of Soils; Geology; Forest Entomology; Forest Botany; Geometrical Drawing, Mathematics up to and including Plane Trigonometry, and Surveying; German; Engineering (Elementary); Book-keeping, in reference to Indian Forest accounts (for Probationers for the Indian Forest Service only).

They must pursue a course of study approved by the Delegates for Forestry at the University for two academical years at least, and must also undergo a practical course of training in Forestry at places and under conditions approved by the Delegates and extending over a period of not less than one Academical year. Hitherto this practical course has been carried out in Germany, and the arrangement will probably continue.

Regulations for the Admission of Candidates, together with lists of lectures and particulars of the approved course of study, are issued by the Delegates (Clarendon Press Dépôt). Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Schlich, M.A., C.I.E., F.R.S., Secretary to the Delegacy, 29 Banbury Road, Oxford.

The following Courses of Lectures and Practical Instruction in Forestry and Subjects auxiliary to it will be given during Michaelmas Term:—

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

The Professor of Forestry (W. Schlich, M.A.) will lecture at 6 Keble Road on Forest Mensuration.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, M.A., will lecture (1) at 6 Keble Road on Silviculture (Fee, £1); (2) at the Museum on Forest Utilization (Fee, £1).

Mr. B. Lambert, B.A., will lecture at the Museum on Organic Chemistry, with Practical Work (Fee, £3).

The Sherardian Professor of Botany (S. H. Vines, M.A.) will give a General Course of Lectures on Botany, with Practical Work, at the Botanic Garden (Fee, £3).

The Professor of Geology (W. J. Sollas, M.A.) and Mr. M. M. Allorge will lecture at the Museum on Geology, with Practical Work (Fee, £3).

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

The Professor of Forestry (W. Schlich, M.A.) will lecture at 6 Keble Road on Forest Management (Fee, £1).

Mr. W. R. Fisher, M.A., will lecture (1) at the Museum on Forest Utilization (Fee, £1); (2) at 6 Keble Road on Silviculture (concluded) (Fee, £1).

The Sibthorpeian Professor of Rural Economy (W. Somerville (M.A., D.Sc.)) will lecture on Plant Pathology, with Practical Work.

Mr. G. H. Grosvenor, B.A., will lecture at the Museum on Entomology, with Practical Work (Fee, £4).

The Reader in Indian Law (E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L.) will lecture at the Indian Institute on Law (Fee, £1).

Mr. H. F. Mackenzie will lecture (1) at the Old Ashmolean Building on Geometrical Drawing and Engineering (concluded) (Fee, £2); (2) at 6 Keble Road on Surveying (Fee, £2).

VI. DEGREES OF B.C.L. AND D.C.L.

Extract from the Statute rendering the Degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L. accessible to persons who, having obtained Degrees in Arts, Philosophy, or Science, in other Universities, shall study Law in this University, although they have not been admitted to the Degree of B.A.

‘2. Any person who has been, or is qualified to be, matriculated in the University, and is not under the age of twenty-one years, and has obtained a Degree in Arts, or in Philosophy, or in Science, in some other University, may give notice to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties of his desire to enter upon a course of advanced legal study as a Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that the applicant has satisfied the conditions aforesaid, and, if he has satisfied these conditions, to lay his application before the Board of the Faculty of Law. The Board shall determine whether he is well qualified to pursue such a course of advanced legal study; and, if it approves the application, the Secretary shall notify the fact to the applicant, who shall pay to the University Chest through the Secretary a fee of £5 within a fortnight of such notification, or, if at the time he is not yet a member of the University, then within a fortnight of his matriculation.

It shall be the duty of the Candidate to occupy himself, for eight Terms at the least, in hearing lectures or otherwise in the study of Law under the supervision of the Board. He may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law not earlier than the eighth, and not later than the twelfth Term from his matriculation; and if he shall have obtained Honours in that Examination, he may supplicate for the Degree, provided he has kept statutable residence for eight Terms.

3. The Board of the Faculty of Law, and subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, shall have power to make and vary such regulations, having regard

to their respective duties, as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of the foregoing clause.'

Any person who desires to avail himself of the provisions of this Statute should apply to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, Old Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford. He should at the same time forward (1) a certificate of birth, or other satisfactory evidence, showing that he is not less than 21 years of age; (2) the diploma of his degree (which must be a degree in *Arts*, *Philosophy*, or *Science*), or an official certificate that he has been admitted to the degree.

In addition, the Board of the Faculty of Law has to be satisfied that the applicant is well qualified to pursue a course of advanced legal study at Oxford. He must therefore accompany his application with such documentary evidence on this point as he may desire to submit to the Board in support thereof. No definite rules have been laid down as to this; but in any case a Catalogue or Calendar of his University and a detailed statement (officially certified when possible) of the work done and the courses taken by him during his preparation for his degree should, among other things, be sent.

The application will be laid by the Secretary before the Board of the Faculty of Law. If it is approved, the Candidate, if not already a member of some College or Hall, or of the Non-Collegiate body, must become such and must be matriculated. After a minimum residence of eight terms (two years), and not later than after twelve terms (three years), he may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of B.C.L. (the Regulations as to which are printed below), and if he obtains Honours in the Examination, he can then take that degree.

Bachelors of Civil Law may proceed to the Doctorate after five years have elapsed from the time of their admission to the degree of B.C.L. Evidence of fitness consists of a dissertation to be approved by the Board of the Faculty of Law and to be read publicly. The dissertation must be on a subject previously approved by the Regius Professor of Civil Law. A book, already published, treating in a scientific manner of a legal subject, may be offered in place of a dissertation, in which case the public reading may be omitted.

*Regulations of the Board of the Faculty as to the Examination
for the Degree of B.C.L.*

The Examination for the Degree of B.C.L. will, until further notice, include the following subjects :—

I. JURISPRUDENCE.

All Candidates will be examined in Jurisprudence and the Theory of Legislation.

II. ROMAN LAW.

All Candidates will be examined in—

1. The principles of Roman Private Law, as set forth in the Institutes of Justinian.
2. One Special Subject, to be selected by each Candidate for himself from the following :—
 - (1) Ownership and Possession.
 - (2) The Theory of Contract generally.

Candidates are advised to refer as frequently as they can to Gaius and to the Titles of the Digest which bear upon the special subject they have selected. In particular, reference may with advantage be made to the following Titles of the Digest :—

For Special Subject No. (1), to the Titles 'De Adquirendo rerum dominio' (xli. 1); 'De Adquirenda vel amittenda possessione' (xli. 2).

For Special Subject No. (2), to the Title 'De Verborum Obligationibus' (xlv. 1).

III. ENGLISH LAW.

All Candidates will be examined in—

1. Real and Personal Property.
2. Common Law (including Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, and the Procedure of the High Court).
3. Equity (with especial reference to Trusts and Partnership).
4. One Special Subject to be selected by each Candidate for himself from the following list :—
 - (1) Agency.
 - (2) Sale.

- (3) Easements and Profits-à-prendre.
- (4) Specific Performance.
- (5) Criminal Law.
- (6) Evidence.

IV. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

All Candidates must be examined *either* in—

- 1. International Law ; *or* in
- 2. The Conflict of Laws.

All official correspondence relative to these degrees should be addressed to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties.

VII. MUSIC.

DEGREES OF B.MUS. AND D.MUS.

The Regulations for the Admission of Candidates to the Examinations and Degrees in Music are published in a separate pamphlet which may be obtained from the Clarendon Press, price 3*d.*, by post, 3½*d.* Any further information, if necessary, may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

The Professor of Music gives occasional Public Lectures during Term; and will advise students who desire to pursue any particular course of study.

The following courses of lectures and Practical Instruction in Music are given for the Professor of Music each Term. Students enter their names, and pay the fees, in advance, in each case.

Acoustics, by Rev. F. J. Jervis-Smith, M.A., at Trinity College.

Composition, by Dr. Ernest Walker, M.A., at 28 St. Margaret's Road.

Musical Analysis, by Dr. Ernest Walker, M.A., at 28 St. Margaret's Road.

Harmony and Counterpoint, by Dr. J. Varley Roberts, at Magdalen College.

Harmony and Counterpoint, by Dr. F. Iliffe, M.A., at St. John's College.

Analysis of J. S. Bach's Forty-eight Fugues and Preludes, by Dr. F. Iliffe, M.A., at St. John's College.

Organ (practical instruction), by Dr. Basil Harwood, M.A., at Christ Church.

Pianoforte (practical instruction), by Dr. H. P. Allen, M.A., at New College.

APPENDIX.

Lectures to be given in the Honour Schools of the University of Oxford during Michaelmas Term, 1906.

NOTE.—Full lists of lectures, with time-tables, &c., will be published officially at the beginning of Term. The lists appended are therefore subject to alteration. For the courses of study covered by the lectures, reference should be made to the *Student's Handbook*.

In the case of lectures which are given in College, the name of the College is given in brackets after that of the Lecturer: where no College is given, the lecture is given either in a Laboratory or other University Department or Institution, or in the Examination Schools.

I. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

A. LITERAE HUMANIORES.

a. PHILOSOPHY.

- Plato: Republic, I-III*: J. A. Stewart, M.A. (Christ Church).
 — *Republic* (continued): J. A. R. Munro, M.A. (Lincoln).
 — *Republic* (second half): A. D. Lindsay, M.A. (Balliol).
 — *Republic* (concluded): W. Temple, B.A. (Queen's).
 — *Republic* (concluded): R. R. Marett, M.A. (Exeter).
 — *Republic* (second half): H. A. Prichard, M.A. (Trinity).
Aristotle: Ethics (beginning): Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, T. Case, M.A. (Corpus Christi).
 — *Ethics*: H. Rashdall, M.A., D.Litt. (New College).
 — *Ethics, I-III*: H. P. Richards, M.A. (Wadham).
 — *Ethics, I-IV*: W. H. Hadow, M.A. (Worcester).
 — *Ethics, III. 1, 5; V; VI*: H. W. Blunt, M.A. (Christ Church).
 — *Ethics* (concluded): J. A. Smith, M.A. (Balliol).
 — *Politics: Introduction*: J. L. Myres, M.A. (Christ Church).
 — *Metaphysics Γ and Ε*: W. D. Ross, M.A. (Oriel).
 — *De Anima III*: J. A. Smith, M.A. (Balliol).
On the Treatise Περὶ ἀρώων γραμμῶν (six lectures): H. H. Joachim, M.A. (Merton).
Logic: Wykeham Professor of Logic, J. Cook Wilson, M.A.

- Logic* (Informal Instruction): Wykeham Professor of Logic, J. Cook Wilson, M.A. (New College).
- Hypothetical Thinking* (concluded): Wykeham Professor of Logic, J. Cook Wilson, M.A.
- Logic*: Master of Balliol, E. Caird, M.A. (Balliol).
- Aristotelian Logic*: J. A. Smith, M.A. (Balliol).
- Logic*, with special reference to the Psychology of Cognition: F. C. S. Schiller, M.A., D.Sc. (Corpus Christi).
- Theory of Knowledge* (Descartes to Kant): S. Ball, M.A. (St. John's).
- Descartes: Meditations*: H. H. Joachim, M.A. (Merton).
- Avenarius*: H. W. Blunt, M.A. (Christ Church).
- Select passages of the Enneades of Plotinus* (six lectures): White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, J. A. Stewart, M.A. (Christ Church).
- Plato's Doctrine of Ideas* (six lectures): White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, J. A. Stewart, M.A. (Christ Church).
- Nic. Ethics, VI and VII* (Informal Instruction): White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, J. A. Stewart, M.A. (Christ Church).
- The relation of Economics and Ethics: the Conception of Culphable Luxury*: H. W. Blunt, M.A. (by arrangement with Professor Stewart) (Christ Church).
- Savage Religion in its bearing on Ethics* (Informal Instruction): R. R. Marett, M.A. (by arrangement with Professor Stewart) (Exeter).
- Kant's Kritik of Pure Reason*: H. Rashdall, M.A., D.Litt. (New College).
- Kant's Kritik of Pure Reason*: A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A. (University).
- Kant's Kritik of Pure Reason*: H. A. Prichard, M.A. (Trinity).
- Main Problems of Ethics*: S. Ball, M.A. (St. John's).
- Moral Philosophy*: H. H. Williams, M.A. (Hertford).
- Outlines of Moral Philosophy*: W. H. Hadow, M.A. (Worcester).
- The Philosophy of Reid*: H. W. B. Joseph, M.A. (New College).
- Relation of Philosophy to the Sciences*: G. E. Underhill, M.A. (Magdalen).
- Ethics in relation to Biology and Psychology*: R. R. Marett, M.A. (Exeter).
- Varieties of Idealism*: C. C. J. Webb, M.A. (Magdalen).
- The Philosophy of Religion*: C. C. J. Webb, M.A. (Magdalen).
- Introduction to the Philosophy of Art*: E. F. Carritt, M.A. (University).
- The Philosophy of the Stoics*: A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A. (University).
- Philosophical Terminology*: W. D. Ross, M.A. (Oriel).
- The Psychology of Childhood*: Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy, W. McDougall, M.A. Camb.

- Outlines of the History of Political Philosophy*: P. V. M. Benecke, M.A. (Magdalen).
Political Economy, with special reference to Mill: A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University).

LOGIC (ELEMENTARY).

- Logic (Deductive)*: Warden of Wadham, P. A. Wright-Henderson, D.D. (Wadham).
 — W. Warner, M.A. (Christ Church).
 — (beginning): W. H. Hadow, M.A. (Worcester).
 — H. W. B. Joseph, M.A. (New College).
 — H. A. Prichard, M.A. (Trinity).

δ. ANCIENT HISTORY.

GREEK HISTORY.

- Constitutional History of Athens, with Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία*: Reader in Ancient History, R. W. Macan, M.A., D.Litt. (University).
Constitutional History of Athens: E. M. Walker, M.A. (Queen's).
Aristotle: Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία, Part I: H. J. Cunningham, M.A. (Worcester).
The Pentekontaetia, B.C. 479-431: M. N. Tod, M.A. (Oriel).
Greek History (continued), B.C. 479-403: G. Wood, M.A. (Pembroke).
Herodotus, IV-IX: W. W. How, M.A. (Merton).
 — *III-IX*: G. E. Underhill, M.A. (Magdalen).
 — *IV-IX*: J. Tracey, M.A. (Keble).
 — *V-IX*: J. Wells, M.A. (Wadham).
Herodotus in Egypt: Reader in Egyptology, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.
The Delian Confederacy and the Athenian Empire: B. W. Henderson, M.A. (Exeter).
Thucydides: H. W. C. Davis, M.A. (Balliol).
Thucydides, VIII; and Xenophon, Hellenica: G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt. (Corpus Christi).
Greek Commerce and Colonisation: J. L. Myres, M.A. (Christ Church).
Slavery: A. E. Zimmern, M.A. (New College).
Strategic Geography of Greece: Lecturer in Ancient Geography, G. B. Grundy, M.A., D.Litt.

ROMAN HISTORY.

- The Early Caesars*: Camden Professor of Ancient History, H. F. Pelham, M.A. (Exeter).
Military History of Rome, A.D. 68-70: B. W. Henderson, M.A. (Exeter).

- Army, Frontiers and Provinces under the Early Principate*:
E. G. Hardy, M.A., D.Litt. (Jesus).
The Empire (continued): F. Haverfield, M.A. (Christ Church).
Cicero's Life and Letters, B.C. 68-49: W. Warde Fowler, M.A. (Lincoln).
Cicero's Letters: J. L. Strachan-Davidson, M.A. (Balliol).
Cicero's Letters (Watson, I, II, IV, V): P. E. Matheson, M.A. (New College).
Cicero's Letters: P. V. M. Benecke, M.A. (Magdalen).
Tacitus, Annals: J. L. Strachan-Davidson, M.A. (Balliol).
Roman Inscriptions of Early Empire: F. Haverfield, M.A. (Christ Church).
Geography of the Western Mediterranean: J. L. Myres, M.A. (Christ Church).

c. LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

GREEK BOOKS.

- Aeschylus, Agamemnon*: A. T. Barton, M.A. (Pembroke).
— *Agamemnon*: C. Cookson, M.A. (Magdalen).
— *Prometheus Vinculus*: H. E. D. Blakiston, B.D. (Trinity).
— *Prometheus Vinculus*: T. W. Allen, M.A. (Queen's).
— *Choephoroe*: A. W. F. Blunt, M.A. (Exeter).
Aristophanes, Acharnians, Wasps: H. P. Richards, M.A. (Wadham).
— (General Questions, with papers on special plays): C. Bailey, M.A. (Balliol).
Demosthenes (Private Orations): T. W. Allen, M.A. (Queen's).
— (*Public Orations*) (with papers): G. C. Richards, M.A. (Oriel).
— (Vol. I, Papers): F. J. Lys, M.A. (Worcester).
— (*Political Orations*): H. B. Cooper, M.A. (Keble).
— (*Androcton, Timocrates, Aristocrates, Leptines*): H. W. Greene, M.A., B.C.L. (Magdalen).
— (*Public Orations*) (with papers): A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A. (Balliol).
— (*Private Orations*) (with papers): W. H. Fyfe, M.A. (Merton).
— (*Private Orations*): A. B. Poynton, M.A. (University).
— (*Private Orations*): F. W. Hall, M.A. (St. John's).
— (Introduction): W. Phelps, B.A. (Corpus Christi).
Euripides, Bacchae: L. R. Farnell, M.A., D.Litt. (Exeter).
— *Hippolytus*: J. G. C. Anderson, M.A. (Christ Church).
— *Hippolytus*: G. G. A. Murray, M.A. (New College).
— *Hercules Furens*: A. S. Owen, M.A. (Keble).
— *Phoenissae*: J. U. Powell, M.A. (St. John's).

- Homer*: T. W. Allen, M.A. (Queen's).
 — *Iliad* (papers only): H. F. Fox, M.A. (Brasenose).
 — *Odyssey*: R. W. Raper, M.A., B.C.L. (Trinity).
 — *Odyssey*: E. E. Genner, M.A. (Jesus).
 — (*General and Literary Questions*): E. A. Burroughs, B.A. (Hertford).
Pindar (Olympian Odes): L. R. Farnell, M.A., D.Litt. (Exeter).
 — (Olympian Odes): H. W. Garrod, M.A. (Merton).
Plato, Republic, I-IV: Regius Professor of Greek, I. Bywater, M.A.
 — *Republic, I-IV*: R. J. E. Tiddy, M.A. (Trinity).
 — *Gorgias and Protagoras*: H. L. Henderson, M.A. (New College).
Sophocles, Antigone; and Æschylus, Prometheus Vincit: E. C. Marchant, M.A. (Lincoln).
Theocritus: A. C. Clark, M.A. (Queen's).
Thucydides, II: A. T. Barton, M.A. (Pembroke).
 — *II*: J. U. Powell, M.A. (St. John's).

LATIN BOOKS.

- Lucan, V, VI*: Corpus Professor of Latin, R. Ellis, M.A.
Cicero (Verrines, and de Lege Agraria): A. B. Poynton, M.A. (University).
 — *Orations*, B.C. 81-63: C. Bailey, M.A. (Balliol).
 — *Orations*: H. E. Butler, M.A. (New College).
 — *Orations*: F. W. Hall, M.A. (St. John's).
 — *Orations* (Verrines, and select speeches): S. G. Owen, M.A. (Christ Church).
 — *Letters* (Part I): A. C. Clark, M.A. (Queen's).
 — *Letters* (Part I): G. C. Richards, M.A. (Oriel).
Horace, Satires and Epistles: F. de Paravicini, M.A. (Balliol).
Tacitus, Histories: A. D. Godley, M.A. (Magdalen).
 — *Annals I, II*: J. H. F. Peile, M.A. (University).
Virgil, General Introduction (with Aeneid): H. W. Garrod, M.A. (Merton).

HISTORY OF GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE.

- Aristotle, Poetics*: A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A. (Balliol).
Aristotle, Poetics, with History of the Greek Drama: H. P. Richards, M.A. (Wadham).
Roman Literature: C. Cookson, M.A. (Magdalen).
The transmission of the Classics to Modern Times: P. S. Allen, M.A. (Corpus Christi).

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Introduction to the Study of Comparative Philology: Professor of Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A.

GRAMMAR, CRITICISM, COMPOSITION, AND TRANSLATION.

Greek and Latin Verse: A. D. Godley, M.A. (Magdalen).

Greek: Literary Questions: L. R. Farnell, M.A., D.Litt. (Exeter).

d. CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Greek Sculpture, B.C. 440-320: Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art, P. Gardner, M.A.

Greek Coins: Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art, P. Gardner, M.A.

The History of Greek Sculpture after Alexander: Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, L. R. Farnell, M.A., D.Litt.

Prehistoric Greece, I: The Minoan and Mycenaean Age: Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, J. L. Myres, M.A.

Prehistoric Italy: Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, J. L. Myres, M.A.

Elements of Greek Epigraphy: M. N. Tod, M.A. (Oriental).

ANTHROPOLOGY (see p. 70).

B. LAW.

ROMAN LAW.

Historical and Doctrinal Lectures (Selected Topics): Regius Professor of Civil Law, H. Goudy, D.C.L. (All Souls).

Introduction and Law of Persons: W. M. Geldart, M.A. (Trinity).

Roman Law (continued): R. W. Lee, B.C.L. (Worcester).

Possession (Digest, XLI. 2) (continued): T. R. Potts, D.C.L. (Kemble).

Institutes (commencement): A. T. Carter, D.C.L. (Christ Church).

ENGLISH LAW.

Law of Contract: Special Points: Vinerian Professor of English Law, A. V. Dicey, B.C.L. (All Souls).

Law of Real Property: R. W. Leake, B.C.L. (Brasenose).

Law of Torts: J. Williams, D.C.L. (Lincoln).

Law of Torts: E. Hilliard, M.A. (Balliol).

Law of Contract: F. de Zulueta, M.A. (New College).

Constitutional Law and Legal History: G. B. Burnham, B.C.L. (University).

History of English Law: T. R. Potts, D.C.L. (Kemble).

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Nature of International Law: States as International Persons, and their Rights in time of Peace: Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, T. E. Holland, D.C.L. (All Souls).

JURISPRUDENCE.

English Law and Society in the Eleventh Century: Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, P. Vinogradoff, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (Corpus Christi).

Seminar: Domesday Studies: Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, P. Vinogradoff, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (All Souls).

Jurisprudence: A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L. (Jesus).

INDIAN LAW.

Indian Penal Code: Reader in Indian Law, E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L.

Hindu Law: Reader in Indian Law, E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L.

A course of lectures for Probationers for the Indian Forestry Service: Reader in Indian Law, E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L.

Informal Instruction: Reader in Indian Law, E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN THE SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Gaius (Fee, £1): R. W. Leage, B.C.L. (Brasenose).

Gaius (Introduction, and Book I): J. C. Miles, M.A. (Merton).

Gaius: W. M. Geldart, M.A. (Trinity).

Gaius: F. de Zulueta, M.A. (New College).

English History: Constitutional and Political: W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L. (St. John's).

English History: Constitutional and Political (Fee, £1): G. H. Wakeling, M.A. (Brasenose).

C. MODERN HISTORY.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Informal: Regius Professor of Modern History, C. H. Firth, M.A. (Oriel).

Domesday Studies (Seminar): Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, P. Vinogradoff, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (All Souls).

- English History* (mainly Constitutional, from the beginning): E. Barker, M.A. (Wadham).
- English History* (from the beginning): L. Stampa, M.A. (Queen's).
- English Law and Society in the Eleventh Century*: Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, P. Vinogradoff, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (Corpus Christi).
- English History, Political and Constitutional, from 1154*: C. T. Atkinson, M.A. (Exeter).
- English History, Constitutional, 1377-1485*: E. Barker, M.A. (Wadham).
- The New Monarchy, 1461-1628*: O. M. Edwards, M.A. (Lincoln).
- English History, Political and Constitutional, from 1485*: J. A. R. Marriott, M.A.
- Constitutional History, 1485-1660, with Documents from Prothero and Gardiner*: G. H. Wakeling, M.A. (Brasenose).
- The Reformation in England*: S. L. Ollard, M.A. (St. Edmund Hall).
- The last years of the Protectorate, 1656-1658*: Regius Professor of Modern History, C. H. Firth, M.A.
- The relations of England and France, 1660-1688. Class.* [Gentlemen wishing to join this Class are requested to write to the Professor beforehand]: Regius Professor of Modern History, C. H. Firth, M.A.
- English History from the Restoration (1660)*: S. J. Owen, M.A. (Christ Church).
- English History, Political and Constitutional, from 1660*: M. W. Patterson, M.A. (Trinity).
- British Foreign Policy, from 1714*: C. G. Robertson, M.A. (All Souls).

FOREIGN HISTORY.

PERIOD I.

- Europe in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries*: R. H. Hodgkin, M.A. (Queen's).

PERIOD II.

- Papacy and Empire*: F. W. Bussell, D.D. (Brasenose).
- Constitutional and Social*: H. W. C. Davis, M.A. (Balliol).
- Italy*: G. Baskerville, M.A. (Keble).

PERIOD III.

- Foreign History*: R. L. Poole, M.A. (Balliol).

PERIODS III AND IV.

- Italy in the Fifteenth Century*: E. Armstrong, M.A. (Queen's).

PERIOD IV.

Introductory: L. G. Wickham Legg, M.A. (New College).

PERIODS VI AND VII.

Germany, 1715-1815: W. H. Hutton, B.D. (St. John's).

The Church—European and Missionary, 1715-1815: W. H. Hutton, B.D. (St. John's).

The History of Prussia, 1786-1815: C. G. Robertson, M.A. (All Souls).

PERIOD VII.

European History from 1815: A. Hassall, M.A. (Christ Church).

Political Movements in the Nineteenth Century: H. A. L. Fisher, M.A. (New College).

France in the Nineteenth Century: W. R. B. Riddell, M.A. (Hertford).

INDIAN HISTORY.

The Political and Military Geography of India during the Special Period: Reader in Indian History, S. J. Owen, M.A.

The History and Present Structure of the British-Indian Government (six lectures): Reader in Indian History, S. J. Owen, M.A.

COLONIAL HISTORY.

The English Colonies in the Seventeenth Century: Beit Professor of Colonial History, H. E. Egerton, M.A. (All Souls).

MILITARY HISTORY AND STRATEGY.

The Peninsular War—Massena's Invasion of Portugal, 1810-1811: Chichele Professor of Modern History, C. W. C. Oman, M.A. (All Souls).

The Peninsular War: Lecturer in Military History, Sir Foster H. E. Cunliffe, Bart., M.A. (All Souls).

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

The Saxon Emperors (Introductory): R. L. Poole, M.A. (Balliol).

The Crusades (Introductory): E. Barker, M.A. (Wadham).

Italy, 1492-1513 (Introductory): A. H. Johnson, M.A.

Great Rebellion (Introductory): J. A. R. Marriott, M.A. (Worcester).

India (Introductory): C. T. Atkinson, M.A. (Exeter).

The French Revolution (Introductory): F. C. Montague, M.A. (Oriental).

PALAEOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC.

Introductory Course (with special reference to forms of letters): Lecturer in Mediaeval Palaeography, F. Madan, M.A. (Brasenose).

Informal Instruction in Diplomatic: Lecturer in Diplomatic, R. L. Poole, M.A.

Original Documents (Informal Practical Instruction): R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt. (New College).

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

History of English Finance from Pitt to Harcourt: Drummond Professor of Political Economy, F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A. (All Souls).

Theory of Distribution: Drummond Professor of Political Economy, F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A. (All Souls).

Economic History: J. A. R. Marriott, M.A. (Worcester).

Political Economy with special reference to Mill: A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University).

Political and Social Questions: A. L. Smith, M.A. (Balliol).

Maine, Ancient Law: A. H. Johnson, M.A. (Merton).

GEOGRAPHY. (See p. 70.)

D. THEOLOGY.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Judges (Subject-matter): Regius Professor of Hebrew, S. R. Driver, D.D. (Christ Church).

Minor Prophets (continued): Regius Professor of Hebrew, S. R. Driver, D.D. (Christ Church).

Religious contents of the Book of Jeremiah: Oriel Professor of Interpretation, T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.Litt. (Oriel).

The Ark, its Significance and Fortunes: Oriel Professor of Interpretation, T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.Litt. (Oriel).

The Book of Daniel, I, 1—II, 4. Greek Versions: Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, R. H. Charles, M.A. (Exeter).

Outlines of Old Testament History (the Age of Moses): C. F. Burney, M.A., D.Litt. (St. John's).

Deuteronomy (Hebrew Text): J. F. Stenning, M.A. (for Professor Driver) (Wadham).

Isaiah (Subject-matter): J. F. Stenning, M.A. (Jesus).

Life of Christ (Prolegomena): Margaret Professor of Divinity, W. Sanday, D.D.

The Reconstruction of the Life of Christ (Four Public Lectures): Margaret Professor of Divinity, W. Sanday, D.D.

The Synoptic Problem: Margaret Professor of Divinity, W. Sanday, D.D. (Christ Church).

- Von Soden's Introduction to the New Testament*: Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis, W. Lock, D.D. (Keble).
The Life of Christ: F. E. Brightman, M.A. (Magdalen).
The Synoptic Gospels: W. C. Allen, M.A. (Exeter).
The Gospel according to St. John: F. C. N. Hicks, M.A. (Balliol).
The Acts of the Apostles (Introduction and Subject-matter): Warden of New College, W. A. Spooner, D.D. (New College).
The First Epistle to the Corinthians: E. J. Palmer, M.A. (Balliol).
The Epistle to the Galatians: A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University).
The Epistle to the Ephesians: E. W. M. O. de la Hey, M.A. (Keble).

DOGMATIC AND SYMBOLIC THEOLOGY.

- Christian Doctrine*: Regius Professor of Divinity, W. Ince, D.D. (Christ Church).
Christian Doctrine in the Apostolic Age: E. W. M. O. de la Hey, M.A. (Keble).
Doctrine of the Christian Church till A.D. 461:—*I. The Doctrine of the Holy Trinity and the Incarnation*: L. Pullan, M.A. (St. John's).
Post-Augustinian Theology in the Western Church: F. H. Dudden, B.D. (Lincoln).
Philosophical Presuppositions of Christian Doctrine: H. H. Williams, M.A. (Heitford).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

- History of the Church in the First and Second Centuries*: Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, C. Bigg, D.D. (Christ Church).
Outlines of Ante-Nicene Church History (the Sub-Apostolic Age): B. J. Kidd, D.D.
The Reformation in England in the Sixteenth Century: S. L. Ollard, M.A. (St. Edmund Hall).

EVIDENCES OF RELIGION.

- Philosophy of Religion*: C. C. J. Webb, M.A. (Magdalen).

PAROCHIALIA.

- The Pastoral Office*: Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, R. L. Otley, D.D. (Christ Church).

ARCHAEOLOGY AND SACRED CRITICISM.

The Biblical Text of Irenaeus; or the Text of Cyprian's Testimonia ad Quirinum: Margaret Professor of Divinity, W. Sanday, D.D. (Christ Church).

Babylonian Conceptions of Deity (Public Lecture): C. J. Ball, M.A. (St. John's).

HEBREW. (See below.)

E. ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

ARABIC.

Course for Beginners: Laudian Professor of Arabic, D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., D.Litt.

Course for Selected Candidates for Egyptian and Sudanese Services: Egyptian Teacher of Arabic, Sheikh Mohammed Hasanein Al-Ghamrāwī.

SYRIAC.

Course for the Semitic School: Laudian Professor of Arabic, D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., D.Litt.

Composition and Sight Translation (Fee, £2 2s.): C. F. Burney, M.A., D.Litt. (St. John's).

ASSYRIOLOGY.

Recent Discoveries in Assyriology (Public Lecture): Professor of Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, M.A.

Babylonian Conceptions of Deity (Public Lecture): Lecturer in Assyriology, C. J. Ball, M.A. (St. John's).

Assyrian Language and Literature (Course for beginners): Lecturer in Assyriology, C. J. Ball, M.A. (St. John's).

Assyrian Language and Literature (Advanced Class). *Tablet IV of the Creation Series*: Lecturer in Assyriology, C. J. Ball, M.A. (St. John's).

HEBREW.

Minor Prophets (Hebrew Text): Regius Professor of Hebrew, S. R. Driver, D.D. (Christ Church).

Deuteronomy (Hebrew Text): J. F. Stenning, M.A. (for Professor Driver) (Wadham).

Rabbinical Texts: A. E. Cowley, M.A. (Magdalen).

Hebrew (Elementary) (Fee, £2 2s.): J. F. Stenning, M.A. (Wadham).

- Hebrew* (Advanced) (Fee, £2 2s.): J. F. Stenning, M.A. (Wadham).
 — (Elementary) (Fee, £2 2s.): C. F. Burney, M.A., D.Litt.
 (St. John's).
 — (Advanced) (Fee, £2 2s.): C. F. Burney, M.A., D.Litt.
 (St. John's).
 — (Elementary) (Fee, £2 2s.): W. C. Allen, M.A. (Exeter).
 — (Advanced) (Fee, £2 2s.): W. C. Allen, M.A. (Exeter).

EGYPTOLOGY.

- Herodotus in Egypt*: Reader in Egyptology, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.
Informal Instruction: Reader in Egyptology, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A.

INDIAN.

SANSKRIT.

- Sanskrit Grammar and Nala, Books I-VIII*: Boden Professor of Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A.
Vedānta-sāra, with Introduction to Indian Philosophy: Boden Professor of Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A.
Vedic Grammar treated historically: Boden Professor of Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A.

HINDŪSTĀNĪ.

- Grammar; Composition; Urdū Selections* (Fee, £5 5s.): Lecturer in Hindūstānī, W. Hoey, D.Litt., Q.U.I.

BENGĀLĪ.

- Yates' Grammar; Kathāmālā; Composition* (Fee, £4 4s.): Lecturer in Bengālī, J. F. Blumhardt, Hon. M.A.

MARĀTHĪ AND GUJERĀTĪ.

- Vāchan Mālā* (Fee, £3 10s. three days a week; £4 4s. four days; £5 5s. six days): Lecturer in Marāthī, &c., H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A. (Balliol).

TAMIL AND TELUGU.

- Tamil: Handbook, Lessons 1-36; Telugu: Arden's Grammar*, pp. 1-86 (Fee, £5 5s.): Lecturer in Tamil and Telugu, G. U. Pope, M.A.

ZEND PHILOLOGY.

- The Religion of the Persian Emperors as expressed on their Inscriptions and their Biblical Edicts, compared with the Avesta*: Professor of Zend Philology, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.

PERSIAN.

Gulistân, Book I; Persian Grammar, Colloquial Persian (Fee, £5 5s.): Lecturer in Persian, G. S. A. Ranking, M.A.

CHINESE.

Elementary Chinese (Fee, £3 3s.): Professor of Chinese, T. L. Bullock, M.A.

BURMESE.

St. John's Reader; Judson's Grammar (Fee, £3 10s. or according to time): Lecturer in Burmese, J. E. Bridges.

F. MODERN LANGUAGES.

Some common characteristics of Mediaeval Literatures: A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University).

French.

Literature: J.-J. Rousseau (delivered in French): Taylorian Lecturer in French, H. E. Berthon, M.A.

Practical Phonetics: Taylorian Lecturer in French, H. E. Berthon, M.A.

Advanced Composition: Taylorian Lecturer in French, H. E. Berthon, M.A.

Composition. Rousseau: Contrat Social. Literature, 1789-1850 (Pass Course): Taylorian Lecturer in French, H. E. Berthon, M.A.

French Literature: Seventeenth Century: C. T. T. Kemshead, B.A. (Magdalen).

De Tocqueville's Ancien Régime: C. T. T. Kemshead, B.A. (Magdalen).

Hugo's Hernani: C. T. T. Kemshead, B.A. (Magdalen).

Outlines of Historical French Grammar: Taylorian Lecturer in Old French and in Romance Philology, H. Oelsner, M.A.

Marie de France: Taylorian Lecturer in Old French and in Romance Philology, H. Oelsner, M.A.

Provençal: Taylorian Lecturer in Old French and in Romance Philology, H. Oelsner, M.A.

Old French Literature: Taylorian Lecturer in Old French and in Romance Philology, H. Oelsner, M.A.

German.

Schiller: Dramas: Taylorian Lecturer in German, F. L. Armitage, M.A.

German Literature: Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: Taylorian Lecturer in German, F. L. Armitage, M.A.

Composition: Taylorian Lecturer in German, F. L. Armitage, M.A.

Literature, 1748-1805; Wallenstein; Composition (Pass Course): Taylorian Lecturer in German, F. L. Armitage, M.A.

Elementary Course—Translation; Composition: Taylorian Lecturer in German, F. L. Armitage, M.A.

Special Courses for Indian Forest Students: Taylorian Lecturer in German, F. L. Armitage, M.A.

German for Indian Forest Students: C. T. T. Kemshead, B.A.

History of German Literature: Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries (delivered in German): Taylorian Lecturer in Old and Middle High German and German Philology, H. G. Fiedler [Ph.D.].

Middle High German Texts: Taylorian Lecturer in Old and Middle High German and German Philology, H. G. Fiedler [Ph.D.].

Historical German Grammar (Part II): Taylorian Lecturer in Old and Middle High German and German Philology, H. G. Fiedler [Ph.D.].

Old High German Texts: Taylorian Lecturer in Old and Middle High German and German Philology, H. G. Fiedler [Ph.D.].

Italian.

Dante, Paradiso, Canto 32 onwards: Lecturer on Dante, E. Moore, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Grammar, Translation, Composition and Prose Readings from Manzoni and Giusti: Taylorian Lecturer in Italian, C. F. Coscia, M.A.

Etymology, Composition. Readings from Dante, Petrarca, and Leopardi: Taylorian Lecturer in Italian, C. F. Coscia, M.A.

Historical Course. Machiavelli, Da Porto, and Guicciardini: Taylorian Lecturer in Italian, C. F. Coscia, M.A.

Special Course. Literature of the Risorgimento: Taylorian Lecturer in Italian, C. F. Coscia, M.A.

Spanish.

Elementary Grammar, Easy Readings, Conversation: Taylorian Lecturer in Spanish, F. de Arteaga, M.A.

Advanced Grammar, Idioms, Composition: Taylorian Lecturer in Spanish, F. de Arteaga, M.A.

El Poema del Cid, its Grammar, and the history of the period: Taylorian Lecturer in Spanish, F. de Arteaga, M.A.

The Spanish Drama in the second half of the Nineteenth Century with readings from the best authors: Taylorian Lecturer in Spanish, F. de Arteaga, M.A.

Scandinavian.

Old Icelandic Grammar and Translation: Taylorian Lecturer in Scandinavian, W. A. Craigie, M.A.

Russian and the other Slavonic Languages.

Russian Language and Literature (Fee, £2): Professor of Russian, &c., W. R. Morfill, M.A.

Foreign History.

Political Movements in the Nineteenth Century: H. A. L. Fisher, M.A. (New College).

G. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Specimens of Middle English (Emerson's Middle English Reader): Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, A. S. Napier, M.A., D.Litt.

Beowulf: Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, A. S. Napier, M.A., D.Litt.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight: Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, A. S. Napier, M.A., D.Litt.

Chaucer and his Age: Professor of English Literature, W. A. Raleigh, M.A.

Elizabethan Poetry: Lecturer in English Literature, E. de Sélin-court, M.A., D.Litt.

Some common characteristics of Mediaeval Literatures: A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University).

Criticism from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries: A. J. Carlyle, M.A. (University).

Principles of Elocution: Reader in Phonetics, H. Sweet, M.A.

Informal Instruction in Phonetics (Fee, £2): Reader in Phonetics, H. Sweet, M.A.

II. MATHEMATICS.

Analytic Geometry of Plane Curves: Savilian Professor of Geometry, W. Esson, M.A. (Merton).

Synthetic Geometry of Plane Curves: Savilian Professor of Geometry, W. Esson, M.A. (Merton).

Sequences and Series: Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics, E. B. Elliott, M.A. (Queen's).

- Elementary Theory of Numbers*: Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics, E. B. Elliott, M.A. (Queen's).
Hydrodynamics: Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, A. E. H. Love, M.A., D.Sc.
Problems in Applied Mathematics: Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, A. E. H. Love, M.A., D.Sc.
Elementary Mathematical Astronomy: Savilian Professor of Astronomy, H. H. Turner, M.A., D.Sc.
Practical Work: H. C. Plummer, M.A.
Theory of Equations: C. E. Haselfoot, M.A. (Wadham).
Projective Geometry (elementary): C. Leudesdorf, M.A. (Pembroke).
Analytical Geometry: A. E. Jolliffe, M.A. (Corpus).
Differential Calculus: J. W. Russell, M.A. (Balliol).
Curve Tracing: R. F. McNeile, M.A. (Christ Church).
Problems in Pure Mathematics: A. L. Pedder, M.A. (Magdalen).
Higher Solid Geometry: C. H. Sampson, M.A. (Brasenose).
Differential Equations: J. E. Campbell, M.A. (University).
Integral Calculus: C. H. Thompson, M.A. (Queen's).
Analytical Statics: E. H. Hayes, M.A. (New College).
Hydrostatics: A. L. Dixon, M.A. (Merton).
Tridimensional Rigid Dynamics: H. T. Gerrans, M.A. (Worcester).
Attractions and Electrostatics: P. J. Kirkby, M.A. (Exeter).

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

PHYSICS.

- Acoustics* (Fee, £1): Professor of Experimental Philosophy, R. B. Clifton, M.A.
Instruction in Practical Physics (Fee, £3 for three days a week): Professor Clifton, M.A.; J. Walker, M.A.; and W. N. Stocker, M.A.
Electricity and Magnetism (Lectures) (Fee, £1): Wykeham Professor of Physics, J. S. E. Townsend, M.A.
Electricity and Magnetism (Demonstrations) (Fee, £3 for three days a week): P. J. Kirkby, M.A.
Preliminary Physics (Lectures) (Fee, £1): R. T. Lattey, B.A.
Preliminary Physics (Demonstrations) (Fee, £3 for three days a week): E. S. Craig, M.A.; H. E. Hurst, B.A., B.Sc.; and R. T. Lattey, B.A.
Mechanics of Solids and Fluids: Lee's Reader in Physics, R. E. Baynes, M.A.
Elementary Machine Design (Fee, £3): Lecturer in Mechanics F. J. Jervis-Smith, M.A.

CHEMISTRY.

- Chemical Revision*, 1850-1860 : Waynflete Professor of Chemistry, W. Odling, M.A.
- Organic Chemistry* (Honours Course) : J. Watts, M.A.
- Subjects of the Preliminary Examination*: Aldrichian Demonstrator in Chemistry, W. W. Fisher, M.A.
- Stereo-chemistry* (Fee, £1) : J. E. Marsh, M.A.
- Soils and Organic Chemistry* (*Forestry Course*) (Fee, £3) : B. Lambert, B.A.
- Laboratory Instruction* (Fee, £3 or £5) : W. W. Fisher, M.A. (Corpus); J. Watts, M.A.; J. E. Marsh, M.A.; A. F. Walden, M.A.; N. V. Sidgwick, M.A.; and B. Lambert, B.A.
- Laboratory Instruction* (*Physical Chemistry*) : D. H. Nagel, M.A.; and H. B. Hartley, M.A. (Balliol).
- *Inorganic Chemistry*) : H. B. Baker, M.A., D.Sc.; and L. G. Killby, B.A. (Christ Church).
- (*Quantitative Analysis*) : J. J. Manley, Hon. M.A. (Magdalen).
- G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; and A. F. Walden, M.A. (Queen's).
- Inorganic Chemistry* (*Non-Metals*) : Dr. Lee's Reader in Chemistry, H. B. Baker, M.A., D.Sc. (Christ Church).
- Organic Chemistry* (*General Class-reactions*) (Fee, £1) : A. F. Walden, M.A. (New College).
- Electro-chemistry* : T. S. Moore, M.A. (Magdalen).

PHYSIOLOGY.

- General Course of Physiology: Part I. The Chemical Processes of the Body* : Waynflete Professor of Physiology, F. Gotch, M.A., D.Sc.
- Advanced Course on Muscle* : Waynflete Professor of Physiology, F. Gotch, M.A., D.Sc.
- Advanced Course on Metabolism* : Lecturer in Physiology, J. S. Haldane, M.A.
- Advanced Course on Enzymes* : H. M. Vernon, D.M.
- The Histology of the Connective Tissues and Muscle* : G. Mann, B.Sc.
- Practical Histology* (Fee, £3) : G. Mann, B.Sc.
- Physiological Chemistry* (*with Introductory Lecture*) (Fee, £2) : W. Ramsden, D.M.
- Advanced Experimental Work* (Fee, £2) : The Professor, and H. M. Vernon, D.M.
- Advanced Chemical Work* (Fee, £2) : W. Ramsden, D.M.
- Advanced Histological Work* (Fee, £1) : G. Mann, B.Sc.

Physiology : F. A. Dixey, D.M. (Wadham).

General Physiology (no fee) : E. W. A. Walker, D.M. (University).

ZOOLOGY.

General Morphology of Mollusca : Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy, G. C. Bourne, M.A., D.Sc.

General Course of Morphology : Aldrichian Demonstrator, E. S. Goodrich, M.A.

Experimental Embryology : J. W. Jenkinson, M.A., D.Sc.

Coelentera : R. W. T. Günther, M.A.

Elements of Entomology : G. H. Grosvenor, M.A.

Morphology of the Ichthyopsida : Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy, J. Barclay, M.A.

Some points in the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth : Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy, J. Barclay, M.A.

BOTANY.

Advanced Course (Physiology) with Practical Instruction (Fee, £3) : Sherardian Professor of Botany, S. H. Vines, M.A.

Short Elementary Revision Course, with Practical Instruction (Fee, £3) : Sherardian Professor of Botany, S. H. Vines, M.A.

Forest Botany (Fee, £3) : Sibthorpean Professor of Rural Economy, W. Somerville, M.A.

FORESTRY (see pp. 44-5).

GEOLOGY.

General Course (Fee, £1) : Professor of Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A.
Volcanoes and Earthquakes : Professor of Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A.

The Structure of Asia : M. Allorge.

Characteristic Fossils : J. A. Douglas, B.A.

Practical Instruction in the Laboratory (Fee, £3 or £4) : The Professor and M. Allorge.

ASTRONOMY.

Elementary Mathematical Astronomy : Savilian Professor of Astronomy, H. H. Turner, M.A., D.Sc.

Practical Work : H. C. Plummer, M.A.

MINERALOGY.

Crystallization: Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy, H. A. Miers, M.A., D.Sc.

The Principles of Crystal Symmetry: H. L. Bowman, M.A.

Some Applications of Physical Chemistry to Mineralogy and Geology: T. V. Barker, B.A., B.Sc.

Practical Instruction in Crystallography and Mineralogy (Fee, £3 for three days a week): The Professor, H. L. Bowman, M.A., and T. V. Barker, B.A., B.Sc.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Early Stages of Art and Knowledge: Professor of Anthropology, E. B. Tylor, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.

GEOGRAPHY.

America: Reader in Geography, A. J. Herbertson, M.A.

The British Isles: Reader in Geography, A. J. Herbertson, M.A.

Land Forms: Reader in Geography, A. J. Herbertson, M.A.

Geographical Methods: Reader in Geography, A. J. Herbertson, M.A.

Practical Work, Seminar, and Excursions (Fee, £2 for one course): Reader in Geography, A. J. Herbertson, M.A.

Surveying (Fee, from £2 10s.): Instructor in Surveying, N. F. Mackenzie.

Geographical Distribution of Man: J. L. Myres, M.A. (for the Reader).

MEDICINE.

Clinical Medicine: Regius Professor of Medicine, W. Osler, D.M.

Physical Diagnosis: The Professor, with E. Mallam, D.M., and A. G. Gibson, B.M.

Oxford Medicine in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: The Professor, with E. Mallam, D.M., and A. G. Gibson, B.M.

PATHOLOGY.

Inflammation, Cellular Degenerations, New Growths: Professor of Pathology, J. Ritchie, M.A., B.Sc.

Pathological Histology (Fee, £2): Professor of Pathology, J. Ritchie, M.A., B.Sc.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Clinical Medicine: Litchfield Lecturer in Medicine, W. T. Brooks, M.A.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Fractures and Dislocations: Litchfield Lecturer in Surgery,
A. P. Parker, B.M.

HUMAN ANATOMY.

Lectures: Vascular and Respiratory Systems: Professor of Human
Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A.

Demonstrations (Subjects to be arranged): The Professor and A. P.
Parker, B.M.

Tutorial Class: A. P. Parker, B.M.

Practical Class (Fee, £4): The Professor and Demonstrators.

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

*General Course of Physiology: Part I. The Chemical Processes
of the Body*: Waynflete Professor of Physiology, F. Gotch,
M.A., D.Sc.

Practical Histology (Fee, £3): G. Mann, B.Sc.

Introduction to Physiological Chemistry: W. Ramsden, D.M.

Physiological Chemistry, with Introductory Lecture (Fee £2):
W. Ramsden, D.M.

*Revision Courses for the First B.M. Examination—Histology
(Fee, £1), Experimental and Clinical Work*: G. Mann, B.Sc.,
and W. Ramsden, D.M.

Physiology: F. A. Dixey, D.M. (Wadham).

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

*Organic Chemistry in relation to Medicine, with Laboratory
Instruction* (Fee, £3): J. E. Marsh, M.A.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

The Human Eye (Lectures): Reader in Ophthalmology, R. W.
Doyne, M.A.

Clinical instruction: Reader in Ophthalmology, R. W. Doyne,
M.A.

OXFORD
PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
BY HORACE HART, M.A.
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

Cambridge University Press.

Books suitable for Responsions, &c.

<i>Author.</i>	<i>Work.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Price.</i> <i>s. d.</i>
Aristophanes	Ranae	W. C. Green ..	3 6
"	Acharnians	C. E. Graves ..	3 0
Demosthenes	Olynthiacs	T. R. Glover ..	2 6
"	De Corona	W. W. Goodwin ..	12 6
	(School and College Edition)		6 0
Euripides	Alcestis	W. S. Hadley ..	2 6
"	Hecuba	" ..	2 6
"	Bacchae	J. E. Sandys ..	12 6
"	Medea	C. E. S. Headlam ..	2 6
Herodotus	Book V	E. S. Shuckburgh ..	3 0
"	Books VI, VIII	" ..	4 0
Homer	Iliad, VI	G. M. Edwards ..	2 0
Plato	Apologia Socratis	J. Adam ..	3 6
"	Crito	" ..	2 6
Sophocles	Oedipus Tyrannus	Sir R. C. Jebb ..	4 0
"	Ajax	" ..	12 6
"	Antigone	" ..	12 6
"	"	{ " and }	4 0
Thucydides	Book VI	E. S. Shuckburgh ..	6 0
"	Book VII	A. W. Spratt ..	5 0
Xenophon	Anabasis, I, III, IV, V	H. A. Holden ..	2 0
"	"	A. Pretor ..	2 6
Caesar	De Bello Gallico	" ..	1 6
"	Comment. I, III, VI	A. G. Peskett ..	each 3 0
"	"	" ..	each 3 0
"	"	" ..	each 1 6
"	"	" ..	each 1 6
Cicero	Actio Prima in C. Verrem	H. Cowie ..	3 6
"	De Amicitia. De Senectute	J. S. Reid ..	3 6
"	Philippica Secunda	A. G. Peskett ..	3 6
"	Pro Lege Manilia	J. C. Nicol ..	2 6
"	Orations against Catiline	" ..	2 6
"	Pro Milone	J. S. Reid ..	3 0
"	" Murena	W. E. Heitland ..	3 6
"	" Sulla	J. S. Reid ..	2 6
"	" Roscio	J. C. Nicol ..	2 6
Horace	Epistles, Book I	E. S. Shuckburgh ..	5 0
"	Odes and Epodes	J. Gow ..	each 2 0
"	Odes. Books I and III	" ..	each 1 6
"	Odes. Books II and IV	" ..	2 0
"	Satires. Book I	" ..	5 0
Juvenal	Satires	J. D. Duff ..	2 6
Livy	Book V	L. Whibley ..	2 6
"	Book VI	F. H. Marshall ..	2 6
"	Books XXI, XXII	M. S. Dimsdale ..	each 2 0
Salust	Catiline	W. C. Summers ..	2 6
"	Jugurtha	" ..	3 0
Tacitus	Agricola and Germania	H. M. Stephenson ..	3 0
"	Hautontimorumenos	J. H. Gray ..	1 6
Vergil	Aeneid, Books I-VI	A. Sidgwick ..	each 1 6
"	Bucolics	" ..	2 0
"	Georgics, I, II	" ..	2 0
"	"	" ..	2 0
"	"	" ..	2 0

LONDON: Cambridge University Press Warehouse,
Fetter Lane—C. F. Clay, Manager.

RESPONSIONS.



MR. MACLURE, M.A., receives four resident pupils for above. List of recent successes at Balliol, New, and other Colleges sent on application. No failure since 1901. Fine house overlooking sea and downs. Moderate Fees.

Address :—

18 SUSSEX SQUARE,
BRIGHTON.

CARLYON COLLEGE,

55 & 56 Chancery Lane, W.C.

R. C. B. KERIN, B.A. (Lond.), First of First Class Honours in Classics.

Classes and Tuition for London University Examinations, Legal and Medical Preliminaries, Previous and Responsions, Scholarships, Preliminary Accountants, Oxford and Cambridge Locals.

VACATION TUITION.

Prospectus and List of Tutors on application. Among the successes, 1892-1906 are London University; Matriculation, 135; Inter-Arts Science and Preliminary Scientific, 146-9 in Honours; B.A., 95-14 in Honours; B.Sc., 23; M.A., 7; Hospital and University Scholarships, 14; Medical Preliminary, 220; Legal Preliminary, 58; Oxford Responsions and Cambridge Previous, 56; for other successes, 380.

Tuition by Correspondence.

For MATRICULATION, B.A., L.L.A., and other University and Professional Examinations, and for independent study.

SUBJECTS.

Latin.	Arithmetic.	English.	Logic.
Greek.	Algebra.	History.	Psychology.
French.	Geometry.	Chemistry.	Economics.
German.	Higher Math.	Botany.	Musical Comp.
Italian.	Mechanics.	Physics.	Book-keeping.

The system is thoroughly individual and ensures to each student the closest care and attention.

THE STAFF consists of Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, and Royal Universities.

Address—

Mr. J. CHARLESTON, B.A.
BURLINGTON CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE,
Clapham Common, London, S.W.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

At Half Prices!!



New Books at 25 per cent. Discount!



BOOKS in all Branches of SCIENCE, TECHNICS,
and NATURAL HISTORY, and for all Examinations (Elementary and Advanced) supplied. Sent on approval. Lists free. State wants.

BOOKS BOUGHT. GOOD PRICES GIVEN.

W. & S. FOYLE,

135 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

SYDNEY ACOTT, HARRIS & CO.,

Pianoforte Manufacturers,

*American Organ, Harmonium,
and Music Merchants.*

Musical Instruments for Sale or Hire, or on the
One, Two, or Three Years' Hire System.

The Finest Selection in the Midlands.

Concert Agents.

Pianoforte Tuners and Repairers, &c., &c.

— 124 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

T. TIMS, BOAT BUILDER,

ISIS STREET,
OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT HOUSE,
ST. ALDATE'S,
ALSO 'CHERWELL' BOAT HOUSE,
BARDWELL ROAD, OXFORD.

*Steam Launches and Boats of every
description on Hire by the Day,
Month, or Year.*

R. W. SOANES & JOHN C. TAYLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Coal and Coke Merchants,

4 LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN COAL WHARF,
6 KINGSTON ROAD,
AND
17, THORNCLIFFE ROAD, SUMMERTOWN,
OXFORD.



*Contract Prices for Colleges and Schools Terminally
and Yearly.*

GAMMON, WICKS & CO.

(LATE GUY & GAMMON),

**IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs,**

FREWIN COURT

(Adjoining the Union Society's Rooms),

***CORNMARKET STREET,
OXFORD.***

***15 TURL STREET & 98 HIGH STREET,
OXFORD.***

W. HEDDERLY,

Established Half a Century.

Tobacco Specialist, Cigar Importer,

and

Athletic Outfitter.

Sole Agent for

Lowe & Co.'s Coloured Briar Pipes.

ARTHUR SHEPHERD,
6 CORNMARKE STREET,
OXFORD,
TAILOR AND HOSIER.

Flannel Tailoring a speciality.

And at 32 TRINITY STREET, CAMBRIDGE.

WALTER WHITE,
FROM
H. P. TRUEFITT'S,
University Hairdresser.

Manicure, Chiropody & Vibro-Massage Parlours.

6 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

Two doors from Lloyd's Bank. "UP STAIRS."

James Thornton,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBUYER,
33 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.



Second-hand Books.

JAMES THORNTON has a large stock of Second-hand and New Books in all classes of Literature, especially those required for the various Examinations at the University.

Books Bought for Cash or Exchanged.

High-Class Book-binding a Speciality.



Catalogues of Second-hand Classics, Philosophy,
Theology, and General Literature,
Post Free on application.



**OUT OF PRINT AND SCARCE BOOKS ADVERTISED
FOR FREE OF CHARGE.**

PUBLISHER OF THE 'PALAESTRA OXONIENSIS' SERIES.

Address—

33 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

Established 1835.]

[Established 1835.

Joseph Thornton & Son,

11 BROAD STREET, OXFORD.



Booksellers & Bookbuyers.



A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND
and NEW BOOKS for Matriculation,
Responsions, Moderations, Finals, and all
University Examinations.

Rare Books sought for and Reported.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED.

SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH
OR EXCHANGED.



BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.



CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION OF

Greek and Latin Classics.
Theological Books.
Second-hand General Books.
University Correspondence.
College Publications.

Mathematics, Science,
Philosophy, Logic,
Modern History, Law,
Modern Languages, and
Atlases.

Each will be sent gratis and post-free.

ORDERS BY POST PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

11 BROAD STREET, OXFORD.

*Established 1814.
Under
Royal Patronage.*



*Licensed Valuers for
Probate
or other purposes.*

WALFORD & SPOKES,

JEWELLERS,

DEALERS IN ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER,
OLD OAK, CHIPPENDALE, & HIGH CLASS FURNITURE,
OLD CHINA, PAINTINGS, IVORIES, BRONZES,
AND ARTICLES OF VERTU.



Estimates with Designs for Artistic Fitments, &c., &c.
House Furnishers and Decorators.



86 & 87 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

HOOKHAM, GADNEY & EMBLING BROTHERS

Tailors & Robe Makers,

Hosiers, Hatters, & Shirt Makers.



EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ACADEMICAL & CLERICAL COSTUME.



3 CORNMARKE T ST., OXFORD.

TELEPHONE NO. 159. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'HOOKHAM,' OXFORD.

H. G. GADNEY, New and
3 Turl St., Oxford Second-hand
Bookseller.

(High St. end).



A Large Stock of **SECOND-HAND BOOKS** used for the various University Examinations, and of Miscellaneous Books, both Ancient and Modern; also a carefully selected stock of New Books.

**All Books moderately priced
and marked in plain figures.**

Catalogues of Classical, Historical, Legal and other Books sent gratis and post free.

Clearance List of Educational Books, offered in numbers, at exceptionally low prices (issued twice a year, September and January). Inspection invited.

**All correspondence and orders by post receive
immediate attention.**

CLARENDON PRESS, OXFORD

The Oxford Degree Ceremony. By **J. WELLS**,
Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Fcap. 8vo, cloth,
Illustrated. Price 1s. 6d. net.

CONTENTS.

I. The Degree Ceremony.—II. The Meaning of the Degree Ceremony.—
III. The Preliminaries of the Degree Ceremony.—IV. The Officers of the
University.—V. University Dress.—VI. The Places of the Degree Ceremony.
Appendix I.—The Public Assemblies of the University of Oxford.
Appendix II.—The University Staves.
Index.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

I. The Original Sheldonian.—II. The University Seal. (The seal dates from
the fourteenth century and is kept by the Proctors.)—III. The Chancellor
receiving a Charter from Edward III. (From the Chancellor's book, circ.
1375.)—IV. Master and Scholar. (From the title-page of Burley's *Tractatus
de natura et forma*.)—V. The Bedel of Divinity's Staff.—VI. Proctor and
Scholars of the Restoration Period. (From *Habitus Academicorum*, attributed
to D. Loggan, 1674.)—The Interior of the Divinity School.

Guide to the Bodleian Library. By **ANDREW
CLARK.** Fcap. 8vo, cloth, Illustrated. Price 1s. 6d. net.

University Examination Postal Institution.

Telephone: 6313 Central.

Telegrams: Unipolar, London.

Offices: 27 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Manager: E. S. Weymouth, M.A. (Lond.).

Assistant-Manager: Miss J. Watson, M.A. (Lond.)

Postal Preparation for all University Examinations.

THE Institution prepares candidates for Responsions and for the Arts and Medical Examinations of the University, also for the Oxford Higher Local. Preparation either by post or by means of private oral tuition. Terms moderate. Large Lending Library. Strict Privacy.

99 U. E. P. I. Students have during the last four years passed the Oxford Higher Local, 24 being in the First Class.

Candidates have been successfully prepared for Oxford Scholarships. The Institution prepares candidates for the Examinations of various Universities.

Amongst other successes in medical examinations gained by Students prepared by the U.E.P.I. may be mentioned:—

M.D. (Lond.) 1901-6: 87, including 4 Gold Medals.

M.S. (Lond.): Gold Medals in 1902, 1903, 1904.

M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1903-5: 30.

D.P.H. (Oxon., Cantab., Victoria, Conjoint Boards, &c.): 31.

M.D. (Durham), 1903-5: 13.

F.R.C.S. (Eng., Edin., Ireland): 11.

Primary F.R.C.S., May 1905: 5.

R.A.M.C. Entrance Examination, July 1905: Top Candidate. Promotion to Major Examination, January, 1906: 5 entered, all successful.

Laboratory, Museum, Microscopic and Clinical Work arranged for.

Oral Classes for Medical Examinations.

Tutors with the highest University distinctions, specialists in their own subjects.

Twenty-five years' experience in preparing through the post for University Examinations.

For Lists of Successes, Prospectus, Scheme of Fees, &c. apply to the MANAGER, E. S. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (Lond.).

27.

2

18.

ms

he

a-

n.

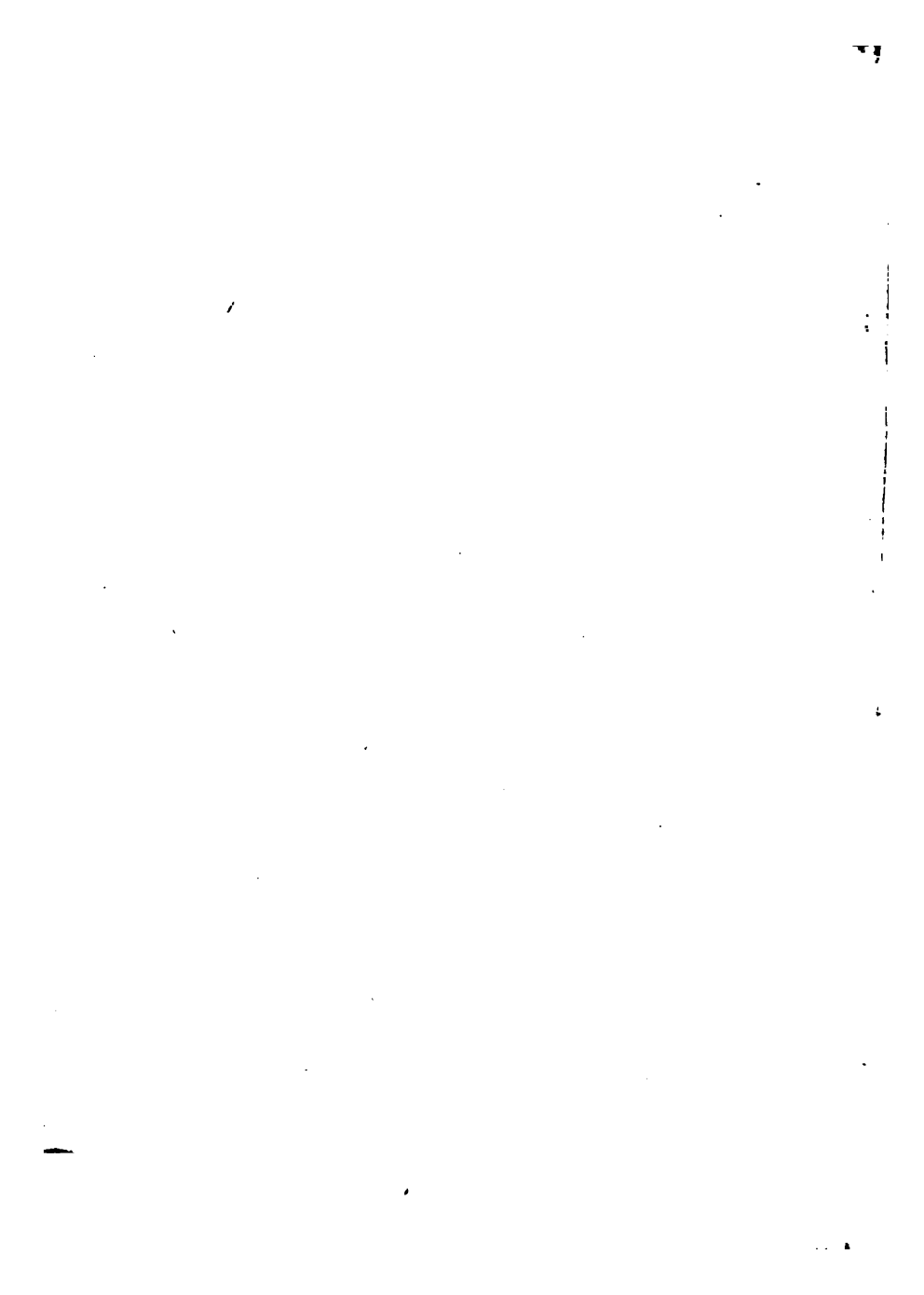
y.

's

b.

f

r



This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.

Please return promptly.

JUN 3 1927

OCT 25 1927

JUN 18 1928

JUN 27 1928

JUN 27 1928

RECEIVED

JUN 27 1928